

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XIII - PART II.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1881.



1091324

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY C. B. ROBINSON,
JORDAN STREET.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. 13, SESSION 1881.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

| | No. | | No. |
|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Agriculture Agricultural Commmission Asylums Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bonds and Securities of office Boundaries of Ontario Central Prison Chancery, Court of Cobourg, Town of Collegiate Institutes County Assets County Courts Crown Lands Debentures Registration Act Drainage Education Estimates Hackin John | 3 42 8 9 10 30 28, 45 39, 55 53 38 51 19 4 52 29 5 | Mechanics' Institutes Mercer Estate Municipalities, Receipts, etc., of Municipal Indebtedness Niagara District M. F. I. Co Niagara River Orange Lodges Police Magistrates Practical Science, School of Prisoners, Gaols, etc. Public Accounts Public Service Public Works Railway Aid Registrars Schools, County Model School Books Statutes of Ontario | 46 |
| Hoskin, John Immigration Insurance Inspector Jury Lists | $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 21 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$ | Stipendiary Magistrates | 44 11 (16,17 |
| Legislative Buildings | 23 12 50 49 | University of Toronto Upper Canada College Voters' Lists | 43 |

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

| No. 1 | Public Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880. |
|--------|---|
| No. 2 | Estimates for the year 1881. |
| No. 3 | Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1880. |
| | CONTENTS OF PART II. |
| No. 4 | Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1880. |
| No. 5 | Report upon Public Schools, High Schools, Normal and Model Schools for the year 1879. |
| No. 6 | Report of the Immigration Department for the year 1880. |
| No. 7 | Report of Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1880. |
| No. 8 | Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities for the year 1880. |
| | CONTENTS OF PART III. |
| No. 9 | Report of the Registrar-General, for the year 1879. |
| No. 10 | Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last return submitted to the Legislative Assembly. |
| No. 11 | Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1880. |
| No. 12 | Report from Librarian respecting the Legislative Library. |
| No. 13 | Report of the School of Practical Science for 1880. |
| No. 14 | Return of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1880. |
| No. 15 | Return from the Queen's Printer, relating to the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for 1880. (Not printed.) |
| No. 16 | Report of the Council of University College for 1880-1. |
| No. 17 | Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1880. |

- No. 18.. Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June 1880.
- No. 19... Return shewing the number of suits in the County Courts during the years 1878 and 1879; amounts claimed; judgments; costs; distinguishing the number in each class of judgments for damages from the number of judgments for debts.
- No. 20.. Copies of all correspondence between the University of Toronto and any College or Collegiate Institute, respecting affiliation, since 1873.
- No. 21... Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1880.
- No. 22... Classification of Officers, Chief Clerks and Clerks required for the Public Service under Section 20, Cap. 2, 41 Victoria, the Ontario Public Service Act of 1878.
- No. 23... Copy of a Report of the Department of Public Works of the late Province of Canada, dated 3rd April, 1856, on the probable cost of erecting Parliamentary Buildings in the City of Toronto. Report as to any proceedings taken by such Department, or by the Government of the late Province of Canada, for the selection of a site for such Parliamentary Buildings in the University Park at the head of the College Avenue, pursuant to the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 161, and for the sale of the lands and water lots mentioned in section 4 of the said Act. A statement shewing the total amount expended for repairs of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, and for rents and repairs of temporary offices since 1st July, 1867. An estimate of the value of the lands and buildings now used for Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, and an estimate of the probable cost of erecting new Public Buildings for such purposes.
- No. 24.. Return from each County and City of the number of days during which the County Selectors were engaged in selection of the July Lists of 1880, giving the date of each sitting, and the number of names selected at each day's sitting, the number of names selected for the different lists, and the total number returned by the municipalities on the Jurors' Rolls; also, the amount paid to the selectors for such selections.
- No. 25... Return shewing the number of Orange Lodges incorporated under the General Act of 1874, and the Revised Act in that behalf; also, what other societies have been incorporated under either of the said Acts, and to obtain from said organization the expenses incurred in securing the incorporation.
- No. 26.. Return shewing the names of all the Police Magistrates in Ontario; the amount of salary of each; or, if paid by fees, the amount of such fees; number of cases brought before each for adjudication; the number of convictions; and the amount of fines imposed for the years 1878 and 1879.
- No. 27.. Return from the Clerks of the Municipalities and the County Treasurers of the expenses incurred in each Municipality of the Province under the Voters' List Act, shewing the respective amounts paid in each for preparing, printing, publishing, distributing and filing with the Clerks of the Peace, the Voters' Lists; the number of appeals to the Judge's Court, and the expenses attending the hearing and disposal of said appeals and the amounts paid to the several officers of said Courts of Appeal for the years 1878 and 1879: also, all correspondence and accounts that may have passed between the Judges and the Government with respect to the expenses of holding the said Courts of Appeal in these years. (Not printed.)

- No. 28.. Return shewing the time elapsing between the sentences of the prisoners and their removal to the Central Prison for the years 1879 and 1880, distinguishing those who were tried by the Judges alone at the Interim Sessions from those tried before a Jury. (Not printed.)
- No. 29... Return shewing the total number of applications made for loans under the Tile Drainage Act since 1878; the Municipalities by which such applications have been made; the length of drains completed in each Municipality; the kind of drain, whether tile, stone, or wood; the sums actually paid out of the Tile or Under-drainage Fund; the Municipalities to which such payments have been made; the amounts repaid by the different Municipalities, together with the number of persons availing themselves to the utmost limit allowed by the Act of borrowing \$1,000 by one individual.
- No. 30... Copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Privy Council of Canada, or any Member thereof, respecting the award relating to the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario, and respecting the territory in dispute between the Dominion and the Province, and which has not yet been laid before this House.
- No. 31.. Special Report of Minister of Education on the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

- No. 32... Return of Fees, Emoluments, and Disbursements of John Hoskin, Esquire, Guardian ad litem for the year 1879. (Not printed.)
- No. 33... Abstract of Returns of Receipts and Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities, made by Clerks of Municipalities in Ontario, pursuant to Sec. 6, Cap. 43, 43 Victoria.
- No. 34... Return of:—1st. Copies of all correspondence between the Minister or the Department of Education, or any member of the Ontario Government, and any of the officers or members of the University of Toronto, or University College, relating to filling vacancies in the staff of said University and College. 2nd. Copies of all correspondence between the said Minister, or his Department, or any member of the Ontario Government, and other persons not connected with the said Institution, on the same subject. 3rd. Copies of all Orders passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, relating to filling vacancies, making changes or appointments relating to Professorships in said Institution, or of their salaries, since the appointment of a Minister of Education. 4th. A list of appointments made in said Institution under the present Government, with the salaries thereto attached, and copies of all advertisements issued relating thereto.
- No. 35... Return shewing the amount of the Debenture Indebtedness of each County, City, Town, Township, and Village Municipality in the Province, on 31st December, 1879; for what works or service the said Debentures were issued; the date and amount of the several issues made, and when maturing; the amount paid or redeemed, and the amount of principal still outstanding; the total amount of the Sinking Fund levied and raised to 31st December, 1878, and the investments thereof made to 31st December, 1879; in the case of counties the equalized value, and in other municipalities, the

assessed value of each; also, the assessed value of each Municipality having such indebtedness, and the rate imposed for all purposes. (Not printed.)

- No. 36.. Return of all the School-books, authorized and in use in the Public Schools of Ontario on the 1st day of July, 1867, with the retail price in each case. A list of all School-books that have been authorized at different times for use in Public, Grammar and High Schools of Ontario since the above date, specifying the name of the author in each case, together with the retail price of the same. Said last mentioned list to indicate those text-books now authorized and in use; and, also, those now proposed to be authorized, also copies of all regulations respecting Public School text-books, as well as any data on which the retail prices have been based.
- No. 37.. Return of the costs of conveying Lunatics to the Provincial Asylums, or Boys to the Reformatory, from the County Gaols, under Act 43 Vic., chap. 35; and, also, the costs of conveying the same classes by the Sheriffs during the years 1878 and 1879, giving the number so conveyed from each County or City, and the cost paid in connection with the conveyance of each Lunatic or Prisoner, the cost under Provincial Bailiff to include the sixty per cent. payable towards salary of Bailiff.
- No. 38.. Return respecting the Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, shewing:-

(1) Total number of pupils in attendance at each Institute, and the average attendance during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

(2) Number of pupils in each of these years who were preparing for

the profession of a Public School Teacher.

(3) Number of pupils who have matriculated during these years at Toronto University.

(4) Number of such matriculants who have matriculated with honours,

stating what honours they received.

(5) Names of teachers, also their certificates or degrees, and the salaries paid to them.

(6) Government allowance granted to these Institutes during these years.

- No. 39.. Return of all cases now standing for Judgment in the Court of Chancery, which were heard on or before the first day of November, 1880, and shewing the dates of hearing in each case. (Not printed.)
- No. 40.. Special Report on County Model Schools, 1880, shewing the standing of Teachers, Terms kept open, Attendance, Results of Examinations, Grants from Government and Counties, Fees, etc.
- No. 41.. Correspondence and Papers relating to the following Railways:—Stratford and Huron, Georgian Bay and Wellington, and Erie and Huron.
- No. 42.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, the statistical information collected, and the oral evidence taken by the Commissioners. (Printed for distribution only.)
- No. 43... Return containing the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, from the date of the last Return down to close of 1880. (Not printed.)
- No. 44.. Reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates with respect to the Northerly and Westerly parts of Ontario.

No. 45.. Return shewing:—

1st. The number of prisoners committed to the Central Prison, in default of payment of fines imposed by the Toronto Police Magistrate since the opening of that institution.

2nd. The nature of the offences for which each prisoner was convicted

and committed on non-payment of fines and fees imposed.

3rd. The amount of fines and fees imposed in each case shewn

separately, together with the date of conviction.

4th. The amount of fines and fees paid at said Prison on discharge of such prisoners, and the date of each payment.

5th. The application of such fines and fees so paid, say:—

Amount retained by Government.
 Amount paid to Municipality.

- (3) Authority for such subdivision, or other application of such fines and fees. (Not printed.)
- No. 46.. Special Report of the Minister of Education on the Mechanics' Institutes.
- No. 47... Return shewing, as far as appears from the Records in the Court, the amount of money collected by the Receiver, appointed by the Court of Chancery, to wind up the affairs of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and how the moneys are disbursed; also, a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, so far as known to the Receiver, and as appears by the Records in the Court.
- No. 48.. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate, from 1st of January to the 31st December, 1880.
- No. 49.. Copies of correspondence between the Government and any person, or persons, referring to the dissolving of Union School Section No. 9½, in the Township of Matilda, and School Section No. 15, in the Township of Williamsburg; and, also, in reference to the confirmation or quashing of a By-law, passed by the Council of the Township of Matilda, on 3rd of September, 1880, dissolving such Union School Section. (Not printed.)
- No. 50.. Return of all Market Fees and Market Rents received in each City, Town, and Village in Ontario, for the years 1879 and 1880. The amount of salaries paid to Market Clerks and the rates of fees charged.
- No. 51.. Statement of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue, Expenditure, etc., of Counties, Cities, and Towns in the Province of Ontario for the year 1879.
- No. 52.. Return in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures Registration Act, Section 4, Chapter 176, R. S. O., for the year 1880.
- No. 53... Return shewing the indebtedness of the Town of Cobourg for principal and interest on account of the Municipal Loan Fund Settlement made in the 1873.
- No. 54... Return of all agreements or leases made between the Government of Ontario and any party or parties, relating to rights or privileges on the Niagara River at Clifton or Niagara Falls, shewing rates, rents or sums agreed to be paid, and terms of payment.
- No. 55... Return of the number of Bills filed in Chancery, and Writs of Summons issued out of the Superior and County Courts of Common Law in the Province of Ontario in the years 1879 and 1880, respectively. (Not Printed.)

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Crown Pands

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

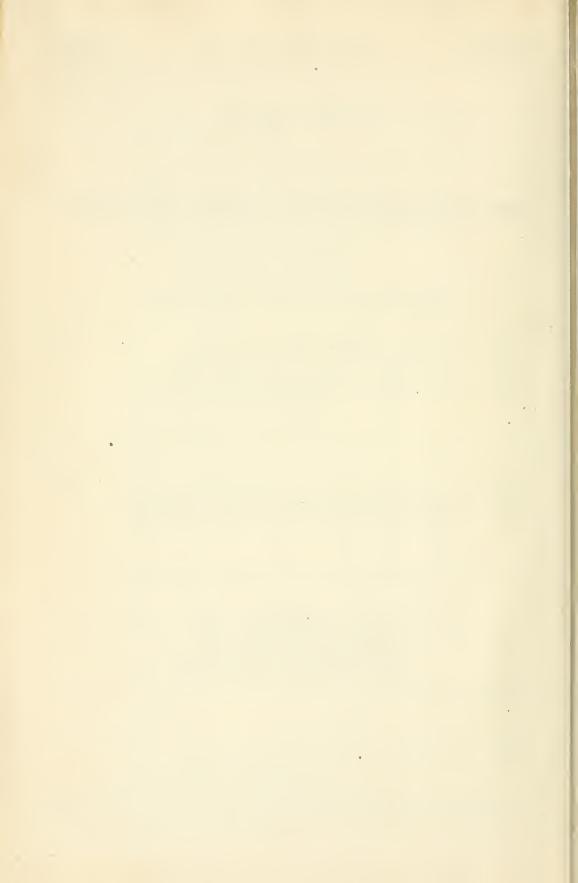
FOR THE YEAR

1880.

Brinted by Order of the Legislative Issembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1881.



CONTENTS.

| Commissioner's Report:— | PAGE. |
|--|----------|
| Crown Land Sales | v |
| Clergy Land Sales | v |
| Common School Land Sales. | v |
| Grammar School Land Sales | vi |
| Collections and Revenue | vi |
| | vi |
| Disbursements | vi |
| | vi |
| Free Grants | vi vi |
| Crown Surveys | |
| Municipal Surveys | vii |
| Mineral Surveys in Unsurveyed Territory | vii |
| Colonization Roads | vii |
| General Observations—Woods and Forests | vii |
| " Mines and Minerals | viii |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| A 2' | |
| Appendices:— | 4 |
| Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department | |
| Crown Land Agents for safe of lands | |
| for disposal of Free Grants | |
| Statement of lands sold, and amounts of sales and collections | |
| Gross Confections | |
| Receipts, considered as Revenue | |
| Special Punds | |
| " Gross Disbursements | |
| " Letters Received and Mailed | |
| " Timber and amounts accrued from Dues, etc | |
| " Revenue collected from Woods and Forests | .,14 |
| Return of Crown Timber Agents | . 15 |
| " Locations, Sales, etc., under Free Grants Act | . 16 |
| Statement of Crown Land Surveys completed during the year | . 20 |
| in progress | . 21 |
| " Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued | |
| " " confirmed | |
| " Mineral Lands patented in unsurveyed territory | |
| " Work performed in Survey Branch | |
| Statement of Candidates who have passed Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors | |
| " Crown Patents issued during the year | . 27 |

| | | | | | PA | GE. |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----|----|-----|
| Report on | Colonization | n Roads an | d Bridges | | | 28 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | North D | ivision | | | 28 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | West Div | vision | | | 31 |
| 4.6 | 66 | East Div | vision | | | 37 |
| 66 | 6.6 | Summar | y of Expenditure | | | 44 |
| " | 4.6 | | lation | | | |
| Report of | Mining in 1 | _ | ngs—W. Coe | | | |
| | " | 66 66 | - | ey | | |
| Surveyors' Repo | rts:- | | | | | |
| District o | f Nipissing- | -Springer | *********** | | | 53 |
| " | 66 | | | | | |
| 5.6 | . 6 | Ferris | ***************** | | | 56 |
| 66 | 6.6 | Chisholm. | | | | 57 |
| 64 | 6.6 | Peck | | | | 59 |
| "] | Parry Sound- | -Cowper | | | | 60 |
| 46 | 66 | | | | | |
| 6. | Muskoka- | ** | ************** | | | |
| County of | | | Dunganuon | | | |
| 66 | " | 6.6 | Mayo | | | |
| | | | J | , | | |

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

To His Honour the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the sale and management of the Public Lands, to submit to Your Honour the following Report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880, commencing, as usual, with statistical details and concluding by general observations.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands, during the year 1880, 30,722 acres. The sales amount to \$23,117.88, and the collections to \$38,867.90. (See Appendix No. 4, page 5.)

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands, during the year 1880, 1,977 acres. The sales amount to \$4,157.58, and the collections to \$18,613.87. (See Appendix No. 4, page 5.)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands, during the year 1880, 1,002 acres. The sales amount to \$2,842, and the collections to \$40,243.42. (See Appendix No. 4, page 5.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands, during the year 1880, 1,389 acres. The sales amount to \$1,837.64, and the collections to \$5,027.47. (See Appendix No. 4, page 5.)

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections in the Department, during the year 1880, amount to \$616,311.96, of which \$542,974.11 may be considered as Revenue, thereby shewing an increase in the total collections, over the year 1879, of \$158,971. (See Appendices Nos. 5 & 6, page 6.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department, for the year 1880, amount to \$195,541.70. (See Appendix No. 8, pages 8, 9 and 10.)

REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN TIMBER.

The accruals for timber dues, ground rents, etc., during the year 1880, are \$413,415.86. (See Appendix No. 10, pages 12 and 13.)

The amount collected on account of timber dues, ground rents, etc., is \$501,442.17. (See Appendix No. 11, page 14.)

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last Report, there were open for location, under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, ninety-four Townships, and during the year 1880, twenty-three Townships were added, viz.: Baxter and Sinclair in the District of Muskoka, McConkey, McKenzie, Shawanaga, Wilson, Ferrie, Gurd, Lount, Machar Mills, Pringle, Strong, Bethune, Joly, Proudfoot, Hardy, Himsworth, Nipissing and Patterson in the District of Parry Sound, and Maria, Papineau and the Lots on the Pembroke and Mattawa Road in the District of Nipissing, making a total of 117 Townships now open for location.

During the year, 1,292 locations were made on 181,745 acres of land, and 3,621 acres were sold to 110 locatees.

During the same period 870 lots located in former years were cancelled for non-performance of the settlement duties, and 487 patents were issued to Free Grant Settlers. (See Appendix No. 13, pages 16, 17, 18 and 19.)

CROWN SURVEYS.

The undermentioned surveys have been performed during the year, that is to say: the Townships of Gibson, Cowper, Conger, Peck, Chisholm, and Ferris, and the residue of Mayo, Dungannon, Hardy, Patterson, Gurd, Himsworth, and Nipissing, have all been sub-divided into farm lots of 100 acres each, and the Townships of Caldwell, Springer and McMahon into Lots of 320 acres each.

The returns of the above-named surveys, with the exception of those of McMahon and the residue of Hardy, Patterson, Gurd, Himsworth, and Nipissing have been received, examined and closed.

The complete returns of the Townships of Wallbridge and Butt, surveyed into farm lots in 1879, not having been received at the date of my last Report, have been completed and closed during the year 1880.

The particulars in relation to all these surveys will be found in Appendices Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, pages from 53 to 64 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

Eight Municipal Surveys have been confirmed during the year, consisting of the establishing and planting of stone and other durable monuments at the angles of Lots in the Townships of Dawn, Grimsby, East and North Gwillimbury, Moore, Otonabee, Uxbridge, and the Village of Penetanguishene. Instructions were issued for twelve Municipal Surveys during the year, two of which have been completed and approved of, and are included in those above mentioned, the particulars of which will be found in Appendices Nos. 16 and 17, pages 22 and 23.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

One hundred and fifteen acres on the North Shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, in unsurveyed Territory, have been patented for Mining purposes during the year, the purchasers furnishing the required plans, field notes and descriptions. (See Appendix No. 18, page 24.)

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The total expenditure on Colonization Roads, during the year 1880, amounts to \$102,261, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's Report. (Appendix No. 22, pages from 28 to 46 inclusive.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

In my Report for 1879, I had the satisfaction of stating that an improvement had taken place in the sawn lumber business that year, and that towards the close of the season some activity was observed in the demand for square and board pine, and that a favourable market for such timber was anticipated during the year 1880. From the appearance of matters generally in the sawn lumber business and the prospective demand for square timber, I ventured an opinion that the long-continued depression which had overshadowed the trade had at last disappeared, and that for some years to come transactions would be remunerative to all concerned.

The year just closed has been marked by a spirited demand for sawn lumber and square pine at fair prices.

The cut of pine both in saw logs and square timber during the winter of 1879-80 considerably exceeded that of the previous year, and the present winter, so far, being favourable to operations in the woods, there is every prospect that the current season's lumbering operations will shew a large increase over those of recent years.

MINES AND MINERALS.

GOLD.

William Coe, a gentleman largely interested in the Iron Mines of North Hastings, states that considerable progress has been made in mining for gold in the Township of Marmora during the year.

The sinking on the Gatling mine has been carried to the depth of 100 feet, and the property having recently changed hands at a handsome figure, preparations are being made by the new company to carry on the mining business there on a large scale. They intend immediately to erect a 100-stamp mill, and are making preparations to employ 300 men. The average yield of the quartz may be placed at \$10 per ton, although different prtions are found to be exceedingly rich, and give much larger figures as a yield.

Mr. Alexander Brown has erected a quartz mill, consisting of ten run of stamps, at Bannockburn, and is kept at work on ore from the Vankleek mine, situated in the Township of Tudor, the yield being \$10 per ton in gold, and five per cent. in copper.

Other veins of rich gold bearing quarts have been discovered in the neighbourhood, and will doubtless be worked at no distant day. It may therefore be fairly assumed that mining for gold in North Hastings is about to be largely and profitably carried on. (See Appendix No. 23, page 47.)

SILVER.

Some exceedingly rich veins of ore, impregnated with native silver, are said to have been recently struck in the mine at Silver Islet, from which large quantities of valuable ore have been obtained, but mining for silver in other parts of the Thunder Bay District do not appear to have made much progress during the year.

PHOSPHATES.

An increased demand for phosphates and better prices have encouraged parties engaged in the business to extend their operations, and the consequence is, a largely increased production. Six thousand tons are alleged to have found their way from the interior to Kingston during the year, and thence shipped: 4,016 tons to Great Britain via Montreal, and 1,984 tons to the United States. A considerable quantity has also been brought from the interior to Brockville during the year, and thence shipped, but the exact quantity has not been ascertained.

IRON.

Messrs. William Coe and C. J. Pusey, practical miners, and gentlemen deeply interested in the Iron Mines of North Hastings and Peterboro', report largely increased activity in mining operations during the year.

Mr. Pusey, who owns and works the Seymour mine in Madoc, has extended his operations in the mine to the depth of 110 feet, and works six drills by compressed air, driven by an engine of 80 horse-power, and has shipped from this mine to the United States during the year, 12,000 tons.

The Wallbridge Red Hematite mine is owned and worked by Messrs. Coe, Mitchell and Company, who have extended their operations to the depth of 75 feet, and have shipped during the year 15,000 tons, their present out-put being 150 tons per day.

The next in magnitude is the Sexsmith mine, owned and worked by Messrs. Cleveland and Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have now about 42 men at work, and have shipped during the year 3,000 tons.

Several other mines in the neighbourhood have been recently opened up with the view of testing the quality of the ore and capacity of the mines, and a large amount of labour performed. The result so far has proved exceedingly satisfactory to the parties concerned.

The Mississippi mines have produced during the year 8,000 tons of ore, which have been brought to Kingston by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and thence shipped to the United States; while a large quantity has been brought in from the interior and shipped at Brockville.

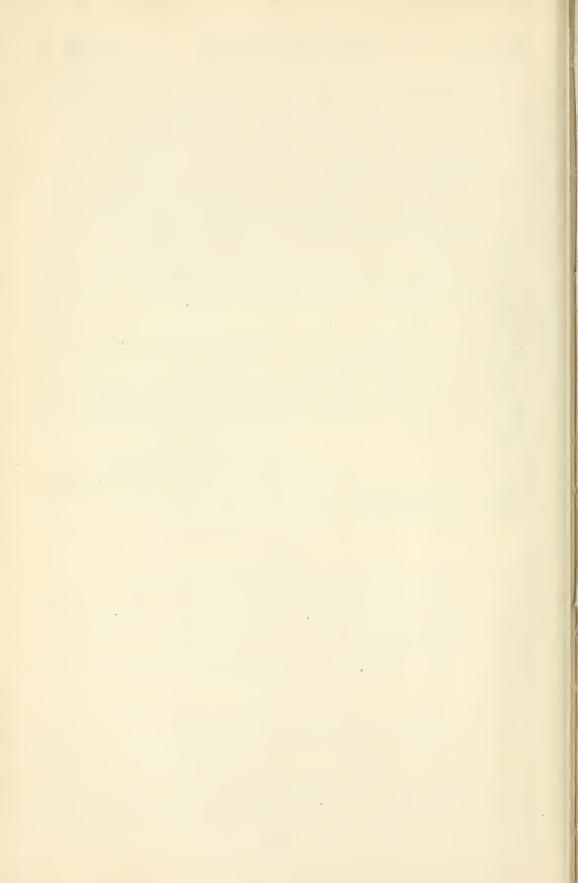
The foregoing information is chiefly derived from the interesting letters of Messrs. Coe and Pusey, and will be found in *Appendices Nos. 23 and 24, pages 47 to 52 inclusive*. and are well worth a careful perusal.

Taking, therefore, the increased activity shown in mining operations during the year as an index to future success, I feel assured that I have been fully borne out in the hope expressed in my Report of the last year, that the iron interests in Ontario are about to assume large proportions.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner.



APPENDIX No.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880.

| | Веманкь. | | | Died October, 1880. | | Resigned 30th June, 1880. |
|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salary per annum. | 4, 86 c. 2,800 00 1,800 00 1,000 00 | 1,700 00 1,250 00 1,000 00 850 00 750 00 | 1,500 00 950 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,800 00 1,000 00 | 2,000 60 1,200 00 850 00 700 00 | 2,000 00 1,250 00 1,250 00 750 00 |
| | When appointed. | 1873, Dec. 4th 1869, Aug. 21st 1872, Feb. 1st. 1889, Aug. 18th | 1854, March 21st 1860, May 12th 1872, May 1st 1871, Aug. 1st 1871, Aug. 5th | 1866, Jan. 30th 1871, Oct. 2nd 1857, Sept. 28th 1872, Oct. 1st 1856, Jan. 22nd | 1857, Oct. 14th 1872, Dec. 20th 1868, Aug. 1st 1869, Aug. 1st | 1852, April 10th 1861, April 15th 1862, May 14th 1873, Dec. 20th |
| | Designation. | Commissioner Assistant Commissioner Law Glerk. Shorthand Writer and Clerk | Chief Clerk Clerk Clerk in charge of Free Grants Clerk Clerk | Surveyor and Draughtsman Draughtsman Draughtsman Chiek Clerk, Patents Surveyor and Superintendent of Colomization Roads | Chief Clerk. Clerk Clerk Clerk | Aecountant. Book-keeper Chief Clerk Agents' Returns. Clerk |
| | . Name, | Hon. T. B. Pardee Thos. H. Johnson George Kennedy T. W. Gibson | A. Kirkwood J. M. Grant J. J. Murphy P. Alma Julian Sale | G. B. Kirkpatrick V. Revell E. Fox A. J. Taylor J. W. Bridgland C. Cashman | G. B. Cowper. J. A. Machines H. G. Langlois E. G. Kirby | William Ford. D. G. B. Ross R. H. Browne E. Leigh |
| 3 | Ввансн. | | Free Grants and Sales | Surveys, Patents and Roads | Woods and Forests | Accounts |

APPENDIX No. 1—Continued.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880.

| Olia. | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 1 | |
|--|----------------------|---|---|----------------|
| | Вемавкя. | | | NOSNHO |
| | Salary per annum. | | 1,600 00 850 00 500 00 | NOSNHOT H AGHE |
| THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY | When appointed. | | 1853, June 1st 1873, July 1st 1852, March 27th | |
| A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | Designation. | | | |
| | Name. | | J. Morphy Registrar C, P. Higgins Clerk J. Bradshaw Office-keeper A. McDonald Messenger | |
| | Валисн. | | a. | |

Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1880. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Accountant.

D. GEO. ROSS,

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for Sale of Lands, 1880.

| Remarks. | | THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Commission, | \$ c. 245 98 | 500 00 THOS. |
| Date of Appointment. | Addington 1856, March 27th | 1871, July 19th |
| District or County. | Bruce | " Frontenac |
| NAME. | | Co. R. Macpherson |

Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1880. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

PPENDIX No. 3.

List of Crown Land Agents for the disposal of Free Grants, 1880.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Bemarks. | | THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissiones |
| Salary per Annum. | \$60.000 | THOS. |
| Date of Appointment. | 1870, November 21st. 1873, March 23rd. 1873, June 25th. 1875, January 17th. 1875, January 17th. 1875, November 9th. 1877, August 21st. 1877, May 28th. 1879, July 12th. 1879, July 12th. 1879, July 22th. 1879, July 28th. 1875, May 5th. 1875, May 5th. 1889, June 17th. | |
| District or County. | ort of Peterborough "Algoma District "Algoma District "Prontense and Addington Parry Sound District "Victoria." "Renfrew." "Renfrew." "Renfrew." "Parry Sound District "District of Minskoka." "Thunder Bay District "Thunder Bay District "Thunder Bay District "Barry Sound District "Barry Sound District "Thunder Bay District "Thunder Bay District | |
| Мами. | D. Anderson S. G. Best C. P. Brown John F. Day J. R. Davson J. W. Ffiggerald A. Kemedy J. Markon J. Markon J. Raves J. Raves J. R. Pait Anbrey White Annos Wright J. S. Scarlett | D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant. |

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the year 1880.

| SERVICE. | Acres Sold. | Amount of Sales. | Amount of Collections. |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Crown Lands. Clergy Lands. Common School Lands. Grammar School Lands. | 30,722 1 977 1,002 1,389 | \$ c. 23,117 88 4,157 58 2,842 00 1,837 64 | \$ c. 38,867 90 18,613 87 40,243 42 5,027 47 |
| Total | 35,090 | 31,955 10 | 102,752 66 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of Gross Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for 1880.

| SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|---|
| Crown Lands Clergy Lands Common School Lands Grammar School Lands Voods and Forests Zasual Fees Inspection Fees Settlers' Homestead Fund Cimber Limits' Survey Destitute Settlers Surveyors' Fee Fund Suspense Account | \$ c. 38,867 90 18,613 87 40,243 42 5,027 47 501,442 17 632 98 833 49 104 20 919 52 12 15 161 70 9,453 09 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1880.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880 which are considered as Revenue.

| SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|--|
| rown Lands. Voods and Forests asual Fees suppection Fees ettlers' Homestead Fund imber Limits' Survey lestitute Settlers urveyors' Fee Fund. | \$ c 38,867 90 501,442 17 632 98 833 49 104 20 919 52 12 15 161 70 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880, which are considered as Special Funds.

| SERVICE. | . — | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Clergy Lands: | 8 c. | \$ c, |
| Principal | 12,226 67 | |
| Interest | 6,387 20 | |
| Common School Lands: | | 18,613 87 |
| Principal | 21,317 24 | |
| Interest | 18,926 18 | |
| Grammar School Lands: | | 40,243 42 |
| Principal | 4,157 64 | |
| Interest | 869-83 | |
| | | 5,027 47 |
| Total Collections | | 63,884 76 |
| Refunds: | | |
| Common School Lands | | 719 46 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Statement of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880.

| SERVICE. S c. S c. S c. | \$ c. |
|---|-------|
| AGENTS' SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS. Commission. J. McKibbon 28 99 A. McNabb 245 98 Geo. Jackson 106 00 H. Hamilton 58 68 Agents' Salaries.—Land. | \$ c. |
| J. McKibbon 28 99 A. McNabb 245 98 Geo, Jackson 106 00 H. Hamilton 58 68 Agents' Salaries.—Land. | |
| A. McNabb 245 98 Geo, Jackson 106 00 H. Hamilton 58 68 Agents' Salaries.—Land. | |
| | |
| | |
| D. Anderson 500 00 4 S. G. Best 500 00 C. P. Brown 500 00 J. F. Day 500 00 J. R. Dawson 500 00 J. W. Fitzgerald 500 00 E. Handy 500 00 Adam Kennedy 500 00 R. Macpherson 500 00 H. Mackay 500 00 J. Reeves 500 00 J. R. Scarlett 500 00 J. R. Tait 500 00 Amos Wright 500 00 Aubrey White 500 00 7,767 80 | |
| Agents' Salaries.—Timber. | |
| J. F. Way | |
| Agents' Postage, | |
| D. Anderson 24 63 S. G. Best 27 30 C. P. Brown 25 10 A. S. Cadenhead 120 J. F. Day 15 36 J. R. Dawson 13 91 J. W. Fitzgerald 22 75 H. Hamilton 13 24 Wm. Jackson (Estate) 5 92 Adam Kennedy 6 99 J. Mahon 5 34 R. Macpherson 11 77 E. Handy 34 12 H. Mackay 28 22 A. McNabb 29 70 E. Perry 5 91 J. S. Scarlett 864 J. R. Tait 9 34 Amos Wright 37 95 Aubrey White 97 87 | |
| Carried forward 425 26 | |

APPENDIX No. 8.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880.

| SERVICE. | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------|
| Brought forward | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Inspections. Geo. Bick D. E. Buist J. F. Day J. R. Dawson John Green P. W. Freeman E. Handy S. M. Johnson Adam Kennedy John Kennedy John Kennedy W. Margach D. F. Macdonald J. S. Scarlett Jos. Shaw Anbrey White F. B. Day | 98 50 29 50 74 50 5 00 165 00 367 31 17 00 120 65 38 05 136 00 207 40 115 80 11 00 54 80 47 25 183 50 | 1,671 26 | |
| Miscellaneous. C. E. Belle, Timber Services J. A. G. Crozier, Board J. F. Day, Stationery W. Edwards, Guarding Islands Thos. E. Johnson, Disbursements Geo. Kennedy, Travelling Expenses D. F. Macdonald, Checking Returns H. Mackay, Stationery W. McGowan, Measuring Logs J. B. Mc Williams, Disbursements E. Perry, Stationery A. J. Russell, " J. S. Scarlett, Disbursements J. Shaw, Checking Returns John Thompson, Expenses re Water Lot, Muskoka J. F. Way, Disbursements J. Wilson, Timber Services | 100 00 84 75 1 95 20 00 140 10 24 00 116 00 2 50 42 00 264 19 5 96 36 28 59 73 49 00 39 00 480 00 260 00 | 1,725 46 | 17,719 43 |
| Wood-Ranging. Geo. Bick Jno. Brady N. Crowe J. B. Campbell F. B. Day P. W. Freeman S. M. Johnson Jno. Kennedy J. W. Lee L. Lundry D. F. Macdonald Wm. Russell Jos. Shaw J. W. Smith S. L. Soper A. Starkey J. B. Turgeon A. White | | 1,164 19 640 00 63 00 637 00 147 50 1,100 00 1,754 79 780 00 494 83 141 10 1,005 60 1,520 98 1,537 06 1,115 62 422 00 24 00 660 00 175 00 | 13,442,67 |
| Carried forward | | | |

APPENDIX No. 8.—Continued.

Statement of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1880.

| SERVICE. | | | |
|--|-------|--|----------------------|
| Brought forward | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Refunds | | | 4,516 99 |
| Colonization Roads | | | 102,204 81 |
| Surveys | | | 37,436 25 |
| Destitute Settlers | | | 9,532 74 |
| Contingencies. Printing and Binding Stationery Postage Fuel Fireman Night Watchman Advertising and Subscriptions Extra Clerks, not on permanent list Law Costs Sundries | | 1,012 76 1,241 62 884 29 996 90 560 25 458 75 333 34 1,898 66 406 88 1,486 88 | |
| Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allow- ances Paid to Municipalities | 1 | | 9,280 33 1,083 48 |
| Board of Surveyors | | | 325 00 |
| | | | 195,541 70 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Number of Letters received and mailed by the Department of Crown Lands in 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

| | Returned, not called for at address | 7.1 | 93 | 55 | 53 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | Orders in Council. | 53 | 55 | 25 | 35 |
| | Enclosures. | 36,500 | 36,500 | 30,000 | 29,500 |
| | Vames Indexed. | 24,200 | 24,200 | 20,000 | 19,500 |
| | -savioT | 19,014 | 19,011 | 16,603 | 16,402 |
| | Transferred to other Departments. | 99 | 58 | 64 | 49 |
| | Speoff noitzzinofo) | 1 449. | 1,562 | 1,931 | 1,791 |
| Branches. | Woods and Forests. | 9.940 | 0.013 | 1,966 | 2,274 |
| | Surveyors. | E C | 1,157 | 1,001 | 992 |
| | Accountants. | | 2,159 | 1,931 | 1,526 |
| | Sales and Free Grants. | | 11,920 | 12,366 | 9,770 |
| | Years. | | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. 1880. |
| | 11 | | | | |

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Letters mailed from the Department in 1877, 19,625; in 1878, 20,087; in 1879, 18,526; in 1880, 18,290.

JOHN MORPHY, Registrar.

Toronto, Dec. 31st, 1880.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

| | Area | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Territories and | under License. | White | Pine. | Otl | Oar Logs. | |
| Names of Agents. | Square Miles. | Pieces. | Stand- ards. | Pieces. | Stand- ards. | Pieces. |
| Ottawa Agency. A. J. Russell, Agent | 7,228 | 1,214,538 | 904,107 | 9,265 | 6,078 | 1,219 |
| J. F. Way, Agent | 1,456 | 669,265 | 345,036 | 23,806 | 8,753 | |
| Western Timber District | 7,256 | 1,002,293 | 639,788 | 651 | 349 | |
| Total | 15,940 | 2,886,096 | 1,888,931 | 33,722 | 15,180 | 1,219 |

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

| Territories and | Birch, Hemlock and Spruce. | | Hop Poles. | Traverses. Whit | | ewood. | Cordwood. | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|
| NAMES OF AGENTS. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Pieces. | Pieces | Feet. | Hard. | Soft. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa Agency. A. J. Russell, Agent | S 10 | 395 | 2,403 | 58 | | | | 100 |
| J. F. Way, Agent | { B 4 H 52 | 90 2,416 | } | | | | 45 | |
| Western Timber District | | | | | 7 | 446 | 106 | 792₹ |
| Total | $ \begin{cases} S & 10 \\ H & 52 \\ B & 4 \end{cases} $ | 395 2,416 90 | > 2,403 | 58 | 7 | 446 | 151 | 8923 |

G. B. COWPER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

No. 10.

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1880.

TIONS OF TIMBER.

| White | e Pine. | Red | Pine. | Boom and Dimension Timber. | | Elm, Maple Cher | and | Oal | ζ. | Tam | arac. | Rail- way Ties. |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Stand- ards. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces | Feet. | Pieces |
| 44,483 | 2,454,495 | 24,561 | 952,127 | 34,610 | 38,872 | E 9 A 12 | 256 513 | } 26 | 739 | 42 | 1,524 | 62,480 |
| 6,035 | 335,834 | 115 | 5,013 | 14,064 | 10,728 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} { m E} \ 42 \\ { m A} \ 30 \end{array} \right.$ | 1,480 1,203 | } 20 | 664 | 12 | 343 | 33,651 |
| 8,367 | 462,707 | 1 | | 9,311 | | | | | 2,765 | 3 | 100 | 1,300 |
| 58,885 | 3,253,036 | 24,678 | 957,239 | 57,985 | 58,558 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\rm E} \ 130 \\ {\rm A} \ 117 \\ {\rm C} 3 \end{array} \right.$ | 5,534 5,137 213 | } 102 | 4,168 | 57 | 1,967 | 97,431 |

OF TIMBER, &c .- Continued.

TIONS OF TIMBER.

| Shingle Bolts. | Round Cedar. | Telegraph Poles. | Fence Posts. | Piles. | | Am | ounts Acer | ued. | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Cords. | Feet. | Pieces. | Pieces. | Pieces. | Trespass, &c. | Timber Dues. | Ground Rent. | Bonus. | Total. |
| 153 | | 1,183 | 450 | 2,566 | \$ c. 3,422 47 | \$ c. 187,425 24 | \$ c. 14,744 40 | \$ c. | \$ c. 205,596 11 |
| 569_{\pm}^{8} | 133,344 | 92 | | | 1,332 05 | 60,161 16 | 4,636 02 | 4 00 | 66,133 23 |
| $1,744\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1,507 | 500 | | 9,889 72 | 104,131 63 | 17,858 00 | 9,807 17 | 141,686 52 |
| $2,467\frac{1}{2}$ | 133,344 | 2,782 | 950 | 2,566 | 14,644 24 | 351,718 03 | 37,238 42 | 9,815 17 | 413,415 86 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 11.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1880.

| | \$ c. | \$ c. |
|--|------------|------------|
| | | |
| Amount of Ottawa collections, A. J. Russell | 169,475 28 | |
| " McL. Stewart | 56,749 50 | |
| - | | 226,224 78 |
| Amount of Belleville collections, Jos. F. Way | 96,789 73 | |
| " . " McL. Stewart | 3,544 69 | |
| - | | 100,334 42 |
| Amount of Western Timber District collections, at Department | 167,189 30 | |
| " McL. Stewart | 7,693 67 | |
| _ | | 174,882 97 |
| | | 501,442 17 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1880.

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 12.

LIST of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his Services, during the year ending 31st December, 1880.

| | | | Date of | | Salary per annum | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|--|---|---|---|
| Names of Territories. | Names of Territories. Names of Agents and Assistants. | Residence. | Appointment. | up to 18t July, 1873. | July, 1873. | |
| Upper Ottawa | A. J. Russell, Agent. C. S. McNutt, Assistant. J. Ritchie, Clerk | Ottawa City | 1846, June 1858, April 13 1864, June 23 | \$ c. 2,000 00 1,400 00 1,000 00 700 00 | 2,600 00 1,800 00 1,400 00 1,200 0 | The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide-dues; the proportion of |
| | A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman. E. T. Smith, Clerk J. Jackson, Messenger | 33 33 | 1864, June 23 1871, August 1 | | 1,000 00 | salaries chargeable to each Fronne and the Dominion not yet determined. |
|] | J. McDonald, Deputy Slide-master and Chief Timber-counter. | 99 | 1846, May 8 | 85 00 | * | |
| 15 | James Steen, Timber-counter | , , | 1861, May 27 \$2 per diem. \$2 per diem. | \$2 per diem. | \$2 per diem. | During season of navigation. |
| | John Redmond, Assistant and Boatman | | 1872, March 1 | " | " | 39 |
| Belleville Agency | Belleville Agency | Belleville | 1854, May 6 1867, December 1. | 1,440 00 500 00 | 1,440 00 500 00 | (The remarks in connection with the Crown |
| Collector at Quebec | McLean Stewart, Collector John McKay, Assistant William Miller, Clerk | Quebec | 1845, September 27 1864, June 1 1872, November 7 | 2,000 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 | 2,000 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 | Timber Office, at Offawa, respecting same ries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec. |
| | | | | | | 1. 1 L. Doblio Works |

* The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec to pay Deputy Slide-master \$150 each, in addition to amount paid by Public Works. THOS. H. JOHNSON,

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1880.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold to locatees; of lots which have been resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents which have been issued—under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act" during the year 1880.

| = | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | Xumber of Patents issued. | 25 1 1 5 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 | 10 6 8 6 6 6 11 11 12 12 12 13 14 14 14 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 |
| | Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled. | 22 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 225 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P |
| | Yumber of Acres sold. | 1102 1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 | 1 50 19 23 108 108 |
| | Yumber of Purchasers, | 00 01-1-1-1-1-0000 | H 0121 H 21 H |
| | Yumber of Acres located. | 1,545 | 3,093 1,356 1,707 661 861 1,068 2,169 2,169 2,169 3,83 1,388 5,562 988 |
| | Number of Persons located. | 1122122122122122212221222122212221222222 | 88 04 4 20 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 |
| | AGENT. | Aubrey White, Bracebridge | Hugh Mackay, Parry Sound |
| | District or County, | Muskoka | Parry Sound |
| | Township. | Baxter Brundl Chaffey Chaffey Preper Franklin Macaulay Metora Monek Monek Morekson Morekson Mol-ben Oakley Kidout Kyde Sinclair Skeplenson Steplenson Statsed Watt | Cardwell Carling Carling Carling Carling Carling Foley Hagerman Humplay Montetth McConkey McConkey McKongal McKeuzie NeKelax Shawanaga |

| 4 4 | T7 | | | |
|-----|----|---|----|-------|
| 44 | V | 1 | ct | oria. |
| | | | | |

Sessioual Papers (No. 4.)

A. 1881

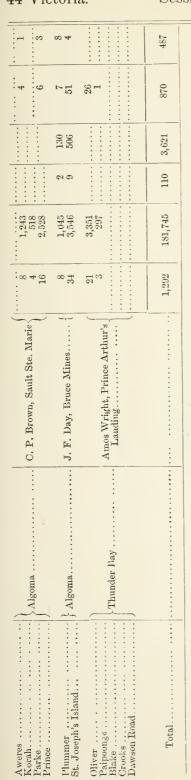
| 1 2 24 15 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 6 55 34 1 1 18 2 151 42 | 1 | 6 1 5 5 9 1 43 [6 8 8 1 15 5 12 3 6 3 1 2 12 6 | 1 25 3 4 5 295 20 19 3 86 9 7 1 83 13 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1,626 1,805 1,805 1,284 2,284 6,158 1,569 1,584 7,584 7,830 | 4,031 6,388 1,873 4,307 1,084 | 3,200 4,184 588 | 1,283 1,386 1,386 1,700 | 3,27.4 2,795 2,569 | 150 499 1,548 2,834 1,370 1,255 100 211 |
| E1120144000084 | 3381885 | | 11 12 12 10 7 | 25.55 18 18 | 2 4 11 20 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| S. G. Best, Maganetawan | E. Handy, Emsdale | J. S. Scarlett, Nipissingan | J. W. Fitzgerald, Minden | D. Anderson, Apsley | J. R. Tait, L'Amable |
| Parry Sound | Parry Sound | Parry Sound | Haliburton | Peterborough | Hastings |
| Chapman. Croft. Croft. Gurd. Gurd. Lount. Mills. Pringle Ryerson. Spence. | Armour Bethune Joly McMurrich Perry Proudfoot | Hardy Himsworth Nipissing | Anson. Glannorgan Hindon Lutterworth Minden Stanhope Snowdon | Anstruther Chandos Cardiff Monnouth | Bangor Carlow Dungamon Faraday Herschel Mayo Monteagle NeClure Wicklow |

APPENDIX No. 13.—Continued.

Return of the number of locateds and number of acres located, &c.

| | Number of Patents issued. | 작이⊢⊢10 | 99-10 | H7040 H∞ | 010 H -101 | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled. | 42 6 12 | ∞ → | wro b 10 ea | eo | |
| | Number of Acres sold. | 27 10 1 1 | 100 | 100 | æ : | |
| | Number of Purchasers, | ≈== := : | H | 67 - | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| located, &c. | Number of Acres located. | 600 536 800 496 1,445 | 861 100 168 2,055 1,412 705 104 201 307 | 1,700 1,700 169 971 534 | 302 674 50 100 476 | |
| acres | Number of Persons located. | 44940 | едни <u>п</u> идании | 21128 | 464 448 | |
| the number of locatees and number of | AGENT, | J. R. Dawson, Ompah | A. Kennedy, Pembroke | James Reeves, Eganville | John Mahon, Vanbrugh | |
| return of the number | District or County. | Addington do Frontenac do do | | Renfrew | Renfrew | |
| | Township. | Abinger Clarendon Denbigh Miller Palmerston | Alice Buchanan Fraser Head Maria Mattawan McKay Pepineau Petewawa Rolph Wylie Pembroke and Mattawan Road | Algona, North do South Grattan Hagarty Richards Sherwood | Brougham Brudenell Griffith Lyndoch Matawatchan Radeliffe Raglan Sebastopol | |

18



J. J. MURPHY,

Clerk in Charge.

Assistant Commissioner.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year 1880.

| | i - | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| No. of Aeres. | 75,541 49,853 64,700 73,553 50,094 53,094 54,795 84,795 34,009 39,226 | 516,654 |
| Amount Paid. | \$ cts. 287 87 489 71 331 03 4,529 00 5,148 71 3,665 58 3,711 40 3,835 65 1,530 41 2,480 63 2,745 82 287 92 72 00 300 00 | \$29,406 73 |
| Description of Survey, | Township of Wallbridge Township of Butt. Mile strip on S. Boundary of Timber License 101 of 1876.7. Township of Gibson Township S. Cowper and Conger Township S. Peek Township S. Ferris Ferris Residue of Townships Mayo and Dungamon Township of Caldwhi Springer Examination of Surveys of certain Townships 12th March, 1880, paid Thomas Shortend additional for ex- ploring lands at Rainy River The Sept., 1880, paid Copp, Clark & Co. for maps of North Shore Lake Huron Shore Lake Huron Shore Lake Bays 31st Dec., 1880, paid Copp, Clark & Co. for maps of Thunder) and Black Bays | |
| NAME OF SURVEYOR. | David Beatty J. J. MoKonna J. J. MoKonna J. J. MoKonna J. J. MoKonna Thomas Byrne David Beatty James Dickson Elilin Stewart Alexander Niven Matthew J. Putler Matthew J. Putler James K. McLean James K. McLean Lewis Bolton | |
| No. Date of Instruction. | 11th June, 1879. 12th June, 1879. 3rd March, 1880. 7th May, 7th May, 7th May, 7th May, 1th May, 12th May, | |
| No. | ************************************** | |

* Of these two surveys \$670.48 was paid out of appropriation for 1879; the balance, \$107.10, was paid out of this year's appropriation.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

Assistant Commissioner.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Toronto, 31st December, 1880. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress on 31st December, 1880, and amounts advanced thereon up to date.

| Amount Advanced. | s cts. | 4,200 00 | 3,500 00 | 1,000 00 | \$8,700 00 |
|------------------------|--------|---|--|---------------------|------------|
| Description of Survey. | | Residue of Townships of Hardy and Patterson | Residue of Townships of Gurd, Himsworth, and Nipissing | Township of McMahon | |
| NAME OF SURVEYOR. | | James W. Fitzgerald | Lawrence Tallan. | George B. Abrey | |
| Date of Instruction. | | 7th May, 1880 | 7th May, 1880 | 12th May, 1880 | |
| , o N | | 1 | 67 | ಣ | |

These surveys have been completed in the Field, but Returns have not yet been received.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S., Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year 1880.

| Date when Confirmed. | And the state of t | | | | | 24th August, 1880. | | | 954). Mourant 1000 | Zoun Movember, 1990. | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY. | Survey of the concession line between the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Blenheim, from the | west quarter town-line to town-line between Blenheim and Blandford | ". certain lots in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and in concessions A and B. and front concession in | the Township of Mersea | ". Lots 27 and 28, in the 5th concession of the Town- | '. Lots 3 and 4 in the 9th concession of the Town- | ship of Fickering | North Tlantagener, and western boundary ine of the Township of Alfred, from Ottawa River southerly to front of 11th concession of Alfred. | Lots 16 to 34 inclusive, on the 4th and 5th con- | " The The Township of Dawn The | and township of accessing the number were site of lot 13, in 24 inclusive, on each side of the line between concessions 11 and 12 in the Township | ". Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 at rear end of the 13th | and 14th cons. of the Lownship of Famiskulen. "Concession line in front of lots numbers I and 2 in the 1st concession from the 1sav. in the Town- | ship of York |
| tion, | 1 | • | : | : | | | : | | : | : | | : | : | |
| nstruc | y, 188 | 3 | " | " | 33 | 3 | 9.9 | | 7 7 | 9 9 | 3 | 9,9 | er, " | |
| Date of Instruction. | 7th January, 1880 | 2nd March, | 9th March, | 22nd April, | 1st May, | 14th May, | 15th June. | | 22nd June, | 24th July, | 30th August, | 31st August, | 22nd December, " | |
| No. | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | |
| NAME OF SURVEYOR. | W. G. Wonham | Joseph Cozens | Alexander Baird | Chas. J. Wheelock | Peter S. Gibson | W. E. Yarnold | Robert Hamilton | | Richard Coad | Alexander Baird. | Henry Creswick, sen | John H. Jones | Peter S. Gibson | |
| No. | г | 2 | ಣ | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | | oo | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Chief Clerk in Charge. GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S., TORONTO, 31st December, 1880. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1880.

| | | | | - |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|
| Date when Confirmed. | 12th January, 1880. 20th February, 1880. | 21st May, 1880. 11th June, 1880. 24th August, 1880. | 25th November, 1880. | SON, |
| Description of Survey. | Survey of | Robert Street, in the Village of Penetanguishene | Lots 16 to 34 inclusive, on the 4th and 5th Concession Line of the Township of Dawn | THOS. H. JOHNSON, |
| Date of Instruction. | 26th December, 1879 . 5th August, 1878 | 3rd September, 1877. 12th February, 1879. 17th October, 1879. 1st May, 1880. | 22nd June, 1880. 22nd May, 1876. | |
| No. | 481 | 449 473 476a 486 | | |
| NAME OF SURVEYOR. | G. G. Hanning | Ryley and Hamilton . W. E. Yarnold T. C. Brownjohn | Richard Coad | |
| o Z | H · 67 | 23 w + 10 c | 0 1 8 | |

Chief Clerk in Charge. GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma.

| Date of Patent. | 8th October, 1880. 22nd December, 1880. |
|------------------------------|--|
| Amount. | \$ c. 45 00 75 00 |
| Acres. | . 75 |
| Description of Mining Tract. | Copper Island in Lake Huron, Algoma District |
| PATENTEE. | Philotas M. Church William A. Kindred |
| No. Description. | 1214 |
| No. | - 63 |

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S., Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch during the year 1880.

- 1.—13 Instructions and Letters of Instructions for Surveys prepared and entered.
- 2.—11 Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.
- 3.—12 Surveyors' accounts for surveys audited and closed.
- 4.—12 Reports to Couucil relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.
- 5.—12 Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.
- 6.—8 Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.
- 7.—2 Plans of Mining Locations examined.
- 8.—128 Plans of Private Surveys examined.
- 9.—58 Plans to accompany Instructions prepared.
- 10.-395 Plans compiled and copied, exclusive of Map of North shore of Lake Huron.
- 11.—574 Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.
- 12.—65 Letters relating to Mining prepared, written and entered.
- 13. -2090 Pages of Field Notes, etc., copied.
- 14.—36 Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.
- 15.—2145 Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1880.

Note.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Survey Branch, who are unable to obtain the information they require without assistance; much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes, and other documents being necessary in order to insure reliability in the information given, which is frequently used as legal evidence in courts of law in disputed cases.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of the Names of Candidates who have passed their Examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario, during the year 1880.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Joseph DeGursè. Frederick William Norton. John Samuel Fielding. John Absalom Wilde. William Innes Margach. Stephen Robert Smyth. Charles Murphy. John Bower Lewis. Eder Eli Henderson. James Durnin.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Wolston Nathaniel Small, Ottawa.
Robert Brash Miller, Ottawa.
John Chamberlayne Ingles, Drummondville.
John Chisholm McNabb, Hamilton.
Thomas Sinclair Gore, Gore's Landing.

Archibald William Ponton, Belleville. Samuel Henry Reynolds, St. Catharines. William Oswald Johnston, Whitby. Lorraine Patrick, Ilderton. Aquila Ormsby Graydon, London.

LEPrim

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario, meets at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday). Section 6, chapter 146, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz:—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trignometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners, as to their proficiency in Euclid; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, etc.; Laying out and Dividing up of Land; the Adjustment and use of the Transit or Theodolite; Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the Latitude by meridian altitudes of the sun, moon, or stars, or by double altitudes; Method of determining Time; of finding the time when any star passes the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation, Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass; the Method of Keeping Field Notes; Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds; taking Affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries; the Law regulating Surveys; Geology; and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Crown Patents issued during the year 1880.

| Number of Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1880 | 2145 1384 |
|---|--------------|
| Excess in the year 1880 | 761 |

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

EDWARD FOX,

Chief Clerk, Patent Branch,

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT

ON

COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES,

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Honourable T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the various works performed under the supervision of the colonization roads branch of your department during the year 1880, together with the amount expended upon each separate work.

Following the system previously established, I have separated the work into divisions

of north, east, and west, as follows:

NORTH DIVISION.

1. CENTRE ROAD. (St. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.)

This roads extends from the Hilton road (now well known) southerly along the road allowance between lots ten and eleven to the road between concessions O and P, and from thence westerly on the last mentioned road, to the road between lots five and six, and from this latter point southerly to concession U.

The length of road made this season is six and a-half miles, and will accommodate a

large number of settlers.

Expenditure, \$1208.12.

2. Coffin Road.

This work runs northerly from the town line between Coffin and Plummer, a length of four and a-half miles, following approximately the line between lots numbers two and three.

The first portion was made with some difficulty, the country being broken, and the land stony, but the northern end extends into land reported as of the very best quality and which must soon become a thriving settlement.

A bridge is also built over the Thessalon River, in the township of Coffin, with a centre span of fifty feet, and well made approaches at each end. This bridge was urgently required by the inhabitants, who gave ninety-six days assistance towards the work.

Expenditure, \$1105.12.

3. GORE BAY ROAD.

The expenditure upon this road is for repairs and general improvement, over a length of three and a-half miles.

Two heavy hills have been reduced in gradient, and about one mile of crosswaying

This road now gives to the settlers of the townships of Mills and Campbell an easy outlet to the village of Gore Bay.

Expenditure, \$525.33.

4. GOULAIS BAY BRIDGE.

This structure was built by mutual agreement between the Ontario and Dominion

Governments, the latter granting \$1,500 towards its cost.

The Bridge crosses the Goulais River, in the township of Fenwick, as a production of the Batchawaung road, and has an entire length of three hundred and sixty-one feet, comprised of two main spans of 90' 6" in the clear, with the remaining portion divided into twenty feet spans resting upon round log piers. The whole work is reported as being complete throughout, and reflecting credit upon all concerned.

Departmental expenditure, \$1,502.63.

5, GALBRAITH ROAD.

The length of this highway is about four miles, and extends from the north-west angle of the township of Rose westerly, following approximately the town line between Rose and Galbraith, for a distance of about two and a-half miles, and from thence northerly about one and a-half miles. It passes through a broken country, but terminates in a fine district, known as Dun's Valley.

The inhabitants voluntarily gave twenty-five days' labor in respect of this work.

Expenditure, \$980.93.

6. Kaministiquia Bridge, (Dawson Road.)

A heavy jam of timber, logs, etc., to the extent of several acres, having been reported as endangering the safety of this bridge, it was deemed advisable in the general interest of the country to order its removal, which was done accordingly.

Expenditure, \$116.58.

7. Kaministiquia Road.

Two and a-half miles of this road have been built this season and the work reported as well done.

Expenditure, \$1077.75

8. LITTLE CURRENT ROAD.

Repairs are made over about two miles, in addition to which two hundred rods of road are chopped out to form a connection with the Lake Manitou road.

Expenditure, \$491 87.

9. Manitowaning Road. (Manitoulin Island.)

The work on this road consists cheifly in repairs over a length of eight miles, and includes the building of bridges over two streams, namely, Black and Murray creeks.

R. A Lyon, Esq., M.P.P., built a bridge upon the line of road of considerable length, near Michael's Bay, at his own expense. It is one of the most important highways on the Island.

Expenditure, \$520.25.

10. Manitowaning Branch.

Three-quarters of a mile of this branch has been graded, and a similar length chopped and grubbed.

Expenditure, \$251.11.

11. MANITOU ROAD.

This road passes through the township of Bidwell, along the east side of the lake whose name it bears, and connects with the old Little Current and Manitowaning roads, Six miles and three-quarters (its entire length) are reported as opened.

Expenditure, \$560.97.

12. MUDGE BAY ROAD.

There have been four miles chopped and graded upon this road, besides pretty extensive improvements over two and a-quarter miles.

See report of last year. Expenditure, \$679.31.

MANITOU PORTAGE ROAD.

This line extends from Manitowaning village, over the portage to Lake Manitou, and serves those who are settled on the lake shore. It has been repaired over a length of one mile and three-fifths this year.

Expenditure, \$101.80.

14. OLIVER ROAD.

This road has been produced westerly, from the point indicated in last year's report, into the township of Oliver, following as nearly as practicable the line between the first and second concessions. Work has been done over seven miles, five of which have been completed as a first-rate road, the remaining two miles being entirely new work, of which about a mile and a-half was through a muskeg, and very expensive, requiring in many instances, heavy longitudinal timbers to carry the crossway, or to lift the road above the water line.

Expenditure, \$2,942.25.

15. PIGEON RIVER ROAD.

This highway has been put in good repair over a distance of about four consecutive miles, dating from the boundary line of the Fort William town plot.

Expenditure, \$1,042.35.

16. PORT LOCK HARBOUR ROAD.

This line is now completed from Port Lock Harbour northerly to the Great Northern road, a distance of eight miles, four of which were opened last year as reported, and four this season.

Upon the latter four miles were twenty-eight culverts, and one hundred and ten rods of corduroy.

Expenditure, \$785.73.

17. PROVIDENCE, BAY ROAD.

Upon this highway, which is the mail route between the bay and Manitowaning, five and a-half miles have been very materially improved this year; the remaining portion is reported in bad order, owing in a great measure to fires, which have in many cases destroyed the bridges.

Expenditure, \$505.86.

18. PORT FINLAY ROAD.

This road extends from Port Finlay, in Tarbutt additional, into the townships of Tarbutt, Laird and Macdonald. Four miles have been built this year.

The Indian Department contributed \$500 towards the work.

Departmental expenditure, \$521.89.

19. Rose and Lefroy Road.

This short branch is built from section fourteen, of the township of Lefroy, easterly to meet the townline between Thessalon and Kirkwood, and is continued easterly on the

last mentioned line to intersect with the Thessalon River road, a distance of about three and a-half miles. The overseer also made about two miles additional of road in two short branches, leading from this road into existing lumber roads, which latter the inhabitants use. A total, therefore, of five and a-half miles have been constructed.

Expenditure, \$1,100.70.

20. SOUTH BAY ROAD.

This is a short branch, extending from Michael's Bay easterly towards South Bay, and serves as a passage from the bay last named to Michael's Bay village.

Bridges have been built over Murray Creek and Black Creek, and two and a-quarter miles of the road cut out and made passable for winter traffic.

Expenditure, \$294.04.

21. Sheguiandah Road.

Three and three-quarter miles of this line have been well and substantially made. When completed, this work will lead settlers in the township of Sheguiandah to the village of Manitowaning, where they find their market. The road begins at a point on the Manitou Portage road, and runs northerly into the above township.

Expenditure, \$500.31

22. SANDFIELD ROAD.

This branch is run from one of the Manitou Lake bays northerly into the township from whence it is named, and was very much required as an outlet for settlers to the mills upon the bay. Nearly four miles have been chopped and grubbed, in addition to which one bridge two hundred feet long is built, and some other portions of the road crosswayed and otherwise improved.

Expenditure, \$565.82.

23. TENBY BAY ROAD (St. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.)

The portion made this year—three and a half miles—was begun about the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, in concession thirteen, and made from thence southerly to the front of concession U, and thence westerly along the line between concessions U and one, to that between lots fifteen and sixteen. The country through which this road passes is reported stony and necessarily expensive to make.

Expenditure, \$618.81.

WEST DIVISION.

1. BAYSVILLE AND GRAVENHURST ROAD.

This road has been repaired over a length of fourteen miles, or between lot eighteen, in concession four of Draper, and lot fifteen, in concession six of McLean. A good winter road is thus made between the villages whose names the road bears.

Expenditure, \$1,075.89.

2. Baysville Road.

Repairs have been made over three miles of this road, which lie between Huntsville and one mile east of the Locks on Mary river.

Expenditure, \$250.

3. Brunel Fourth Concession Road.

This work, which is three miles in length, begins on lot five, concession four of Brunel, and terminates at the Baysville and Huntsville road, upon lot sixteen, in the same concession. It is said to open a fine tract of land for settlement.

Expenditure, \$590.74.

4. CROFT ROAD.

Four miles of this have been opened, beginning upon lot thirty-three, concession three of Hagerman township, and finishing at Ah Mic Lake post office.

Expenditure, \$481.50.

5. CARDWELL ROAD.

Repairs have been made over thirteen miles of this road, beginning at Rosseau village.

It was in a bad condition, requiring repairs over a greater distance than the amount appropriated could do satisfactorily.

Expenditure, \$1,000.22.

6. CARDWELL JUNCTION ROAD.

This branch runs from the Stisted road, on lot seventeen, in the 1st concession of McMurrich township, easterly towards Buck Lake, but at the present time it terminates on lot fifteen, in the fourteenth concession of Stisted, making a mile and a half built this season. This road is important, and if produced easterly to the Port Vernon road, would open up a large tract of good land, upon which some settlers now reside.

Expenditure, \$500.

7. Draper and Gravenhurst Road.

The portion of this road now made as a winter road—namely, three miles—begins between lots five and six and concessions five and six, and ends at the south town-line of Draper, its course being south.

Expenditure, \$281.78.

8. Doe Lake Road.

This road has been repaired over five miles and a-half, between Beggsboro' Mills, on lot fourteen, in the thirteenth concession of McMurrich, and the town-line between concessions four and five, on lot eleven, in the township of Ryerson.

Expenditure, \$507.93.

9. Distress River Bridge.

This structure is built over the Distress River, on the Maganetawan road. It is a 50-feet King post-truss, and reported as a very fine bridge. Expenditure, \$400.

10. EAGLE LAKE ROAD.

This is a production westerly from the Rosseau and Nipissing road, of the road bearing the above title, referred to in last year's report. Ten and a half miles were made this season—its entire length.

Expenditure, \$1,902.50.

11. EAST LAKE BRIDGE.

This is reported as a very fine King post-truss bridge of sixty feet span, built on the Maganetawan River, on the Parry and Monteith road, at the west boundary of Bethune. It is finished at each end with good substantial approaches.

Expenditure, \$850.01.

12. FOLEY ROAD.

This work extends from lot eleven, in the tenth concession of the Township of Foley, southerly to the Parry Sound road, on lot thirty-seven, a length of five and a-quarter miles, all of which has been built this year.

Expenditure, \$300.

13. GURD ROAD.

A mile and three-quarters of this work has been completed in addition to that reported last year.

This gives a total length of about thirteen and a-quarter miles.

Expenditure, \$200.

14. GURD BRIDGE.

This spans the South River on the last mentioned road in Himsworth. The span is sixty feet and is reported a good bridge.

Expenditure, \$800.

15. Gravenhurst and Ryde Road.

The work on this roadway was begun at the Muskoka road, on lot eleven, concession five, township of Muskoka, and continued from thence easterly and southerly to lot eight at the front of concessions three and four in the same township, a distance of one mile and three-quarters.

Expenditure, \$788.04.

16. Indian Peninsula Road.

In last year's report this road is referred to and described. This year it has been produced as far as lot fifteen, concession four, E. B. R., in the township of Lindsay.

Expenditure, \$1,000.01.

17. JUNCTION (No. 2) ROAD.

This road has been repaired over a length of two and a-half miles from Ammick Junction, easterly.

A bridge ninety feet long to span a deep gully forms a considerable proportion of

the outlay.

Expenditure, \$300.

18. Kearney Branch (No. 1) Road.

This is a production of the Kearney's Branch road described in the report of last year.

This year it has been opened northerly into the township of Proudfoot about five and a-quarter miles.

Expenditure, \$711.25.

19. Kearney Branchi Road, (No 2.)

This also is a branch from the road last referred to, and has been made to the east of Branch No. 1, four and-a quarter miles, terminating at the north-west angle of lot number one hundred, in concession one of Proudfoot.

Expenditure, \$300.

20. Musquosh Road.

This is not the Musquosh road (proper) referred to in last year's report, but is the Lake Joseph road.

This road, which was opened up some years ago, had become almost blocked up with

an undergrowth of timber.

It has been re-opened this year for twenty miles, from Glenorchard, on lot twelve, concession three, of Medora, northwesterly around Lake Joseph, to the Parry Sound road, on lot one hundred and nine, in the township of Humphry.

Expenditure, \$1,004.91.

21. McKellar's Centre Road.

Located by the McKellar council. Four miles have been opened to form a connection from what is known as Broadbent's settlement with the road which leads through the township of McKellar.

Expenditure, \$575.50.

22. Matthias' Bridge.

This structure, which is a sixty-foot King truss, crosses the South Muskoka River in the township of Draper.

The county of Victoria contributed \$200, and the municipality of Draper \$50

towards this work.

Departmental expenditure, \$350.

23. McDougall and Foley Road.

One mile and three-quarters has been built in an easterly direction from the McDougall road, lot sixteen, concession three of McDougall.

Expenditure, \$401.41.

24. MACAULAY ROAD, (No. 1.)

This is a further production of the Macaulay road four miles, to intersect the Bobcaygeon road.

Expenditure, \$993.58.

25. MACAULAY ROAD, (No 2.)

Repairs are made over seven miles and three-quarters of the portion lying between the village of Baysville and the line between lots twenty-five and twenty-six, in the seventh concession of McLean.

The work is reported as exceedingly well done, and includes an important deviation half a mile in length.

Expenditure, \$1,769.78.

26. MACAULAY ROAD, (No. 3.)

Is a spur one mile in length, opened this year into a settlement in the Township of McLean.

A log bridge was built and some heavy hills reduced.

Expenditure, \$200.

27. Muskoka Road, (No. 1.)

Good repairs have been made over two miles of this road, chiefly in reducing gradients upon hills.

Expenditure, \$1015.59.

28. Muskoka Road, (No. 2.)

These repairs are in the township of Armour, from its south boundary northerly.

The length improved is three and a-half miles.

The expenditure also includes an important diversion near Doe Lake.

Expenditure, \$1,000.55.

29. Muskoka Road, (No. 3.)

The final report of this work has not yet reached this office.

Expenditure, \$1.173.00.

30. Maganetawan Road.

The appropriation, in this instance, was expended in permanently re-building what is known as the Long Crossway over Distress Flats, the length being twenty-five chains. Expenditure, \$495.17.

31. Mills Road.

This road, which is described in last year's report, was made to lot twenty-four, in the fifth concession of the township of Mills. This year, it has been continued in a northerly and westerly direction, eight miles and seven-eighths of a mile, through what is reported to be a very fine tract of, as yet, unsettled land. The road now ends at the south-west angle of the township of Hardy.

Expenditure, \$1,987.03.

32. Monteith and Perry Road.

The final report in this case is not yet to hand. Expenditure, \$1,241.58.

33. Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs have been well made over four miles and three-quarters of this branch, between the village of Huntsville and lot twenty-nine, in concession one of Chaffey township.

Expenditure, \$750.

34. NIPISSING ROAD.

This branch has been produced seven miles this year, and now reaches to about lot fifteen, in the twelfth concession of the township of Himsworth.

Expenditure, \$1,159.95.

35. NORTHERN ROAD, (No. 1.)

Four and a-half miles of this highway are repaired. The work was begun about two miles south of McKellar village, and continued to about a mile and a-half south of Ammick Junction. The work is said to be well performed.

Expenditure, \$1,493.74.

36. Northern Road, (No. 2.)

These were repairs also, extending over a distance of twelve miles. The work was done between McKellar village and the Maganetawan river, in the township of Croft. This work is also said to be satisfactorily performed.

Expenditure, \$943.73.

37. NORTH-WEST ROAD.

This road has been extended a further distance of six miles, and now terminates at a point about two miles north of the Shawanaga river.

A bridge is also built over this river, upon the line of road, by the contractor who built the six miles above referred to.

Expenditure, \$1,000.

38. PARRY SOUND ROAD.

The repairs upon this road were begun at the junction, six miles north of Brace-bridge, and extended from thence westerly, along the old road, five miles.

The work consisted chiefly in removing dangerous crossings, and grading and turn-

piking.

Expenditure, \$1,005.59.

39. PORT VERNON ROAD,

This is an extension northerly, two and three-quarter miles, to the south town-line of McMurrich, between lots thirty and thirty-one of Stisted township.

Expenditure, \$1,023.35.

40. PICKEREL LAKE BRIDGE.

This bridge spans the north branch of the Maganetawan river, on the Armour road, near the outlet of Pickerel lake, in the township of Armour. Span, 60 feet, King post-truss.

Expenditure, \$750.

41. Rosseau and Nipissing Road, (No. 1.)

Repairs were made over two and a-half miles of this road, from within a short distance of Commanda creek, northerly. The work was heavy and expensive, on account of heavy hills encountered near the creek.

Expenditure, \$2,266.

42. Rosseau and Nipissing Road, (No. 2.)

This was an outlay incurred in making repairs, which were found to be absolutely required at many dangerous points on the road between Ashdown and Spence villages. A high and formidable hill was also improved, some distance northward.

Expenditure, \$491.49.

43. RAE'S MILL BRIDGE.

This bridge is built on the Perry and Monteith road, over the Maganetawan river, in the township of Perry. It is a King post-truss, with a clear span of 60 feet.

Expenditure, \$800.

44. STEPHENSON TOWN-LINE ROAD.

This road has been produced easterly a mile and a-half, to the Lake of Bays, now ending on lot twenty-four, concession one, township of Brunel. Expenditure, \$318.03.

45. Scotia Road.

This is a short spur, extending east from the Muskoka road to McGill's mills, in the township of Perry.

Expenditure, \$363.70.

46. STISTED SWAMP ROAD.

The appropriation was expended in building one mile and fifty chains of this road, beginning at the Stisted road, on lot fifteen, in the fourth concession, and ending on the line between concessions four and five, in the township of Stisted.

Expenditure, \$200.

47. SINCLAIR ROAD.

Two miles of this road are completed this year. Work was begun at the terminus of last year's work, and continued northerly to a settlement south of East River. Expenditure, \$500.

48. STISTED ROAD.

Repairs to the extent of nine miles are reported as having been exceedingly well performed upon this piece of work, extending from the Muskoka road northerly.

Expenditure, \$1,032.

49. SHAWANAGA BRIDGE.

This structure, which has a total length of one hundred and fifty feet, spans the Shawanaga River in the township of the same name, as a production of the north-west road. It is comprised of two sixty-feet spans, with approaches.

Expenditure, \$700.

50. SPENCE ROAD.

This is a short spur of three miles, built from the Nipissing road on lot sixty-five, easterly along the line of division between concessions ten and eleven of Spence township, into a settlement.

It is not the Spence road proper, which is some three miles south of the above. Expenditure, \$300.

51. SAVAGE SETTLEMENT ROAD

extends from the vicinity of Kearney village south-westerly till it unites with the Muskoka road near the town-line between Chaffey and Perry. The final report has not yet been received.

Expenditure, \$643.98.

EAST DIVISION.

1. Admaston Road.

In addition to the repairs reported last year, seven miles have this year been very thoroughly improved.

The distance wrought over was from the boundary between Admaston and Horton

townships north-westerly towards Douglas village.

The entire length of the road is reported as graded, and the road a good one for general traffic.

Expenditure, \$800.

2. Anglesea Road.

The settlers and lumbermen made this originally. Its length is about eight miles, and its course south-westerly from the Addington road between free grant lots five and six, to the Flinton road, on the line between concessions four and five, and lot twenty in the township of Kaladar.

The outlay this season was for repairs over four miles of the road, and consisted

cheifly in removing stones, roots, etc.

Deviations were in some cases also made.

Expenditure, \$418 30

3. Addington Road.

Twenty miles of this roadway have received satisfactory repairs for the amount expended.

The repairs now reach to the Clare River.

Important diversions were made, affording relief from two rough and stony hills. Expenditure, \$843-34.

4. Algona and Pembroke Road.

The course of this branch is from the Algona and Hagarty road, on lot ten in the eighth concession of South Algona, northerly and westerly through the township of Wilberforce, and following mostly the side and concession lines till it unites with the Eganville and Pembroke road, on the road allowance between lots five and six, concession twenty-two of the last mentioned township.

Its total length is thirteen and a-half miles, of which distance five and three-quarter miles have been constructed. This is regarded as one of the most important north-riding

highways.

Expenditure, \$1,797 76.

5. Anson Road.

One and a half miles have been made on this branch, which extends from the Bobeaygeon road, from a point a mile and a half north of Minden village, westerly to the road between concessions four and five of Anson township.

The municipality of the township located the road and purchased the right of way,

it being a deviation from original roads.

Expenditure, \$201.

6. BUCK LAKE BRIDGE ROAD.

The course of this road is from lot twenty-one, concession eleven, to the north townline on lot twenty-six of the township of Loboro.

The money was expended over four miles, and, as a result, it is reported in excellent

order.

Expenditure, \$510.

7. BARRIE ROAD.

This has been produced five miles to the Frontenac road, and the work reported as exceedingly well and cheaply done.

Expenditure, \$739.83.

8. Bobcaygeon (North) Road.

The repairs in this instance are from a short distance north of the village of Minden, northerly to the Peterson road, eight miles; and again, from the point where work was ended last year, five miles northerly to Black River, where, from the unsound condition of the bridge, it was considered absolutely necessary to renew it, which was accordingly done. This bridge has a centre span of forty feet, and approaches of one hundred and ninety feet, or a total length of two hundred and thirty feet. A bridge was also built over a stream on lot thirty-two, the centre span of which is thirty-two feet, and its entire length two hundred and ninety-seven feet.

The report upon this work speaks highly of the manner in which it was done.

Expenditure, \$1,628.48.

9. Buckhorn Road.

These repairs extend from the northerly pary of Harvey to about the centre concession of Cavendish, a length of eight miles, or thereabout.

Expenditure, \$522.38.

10. BRUDENEL ROAD.

This short line of a mile and a-quarter is built from Brudenel village, north-easterly into Brudenel township. Nearly its whole length is through a wet swamp, requiring more than the ordinary outlay to make it satisfactorily. It will be a great convenience to settlers.

Expenditure, \$550.69.

11. BAGOT AND CALABOGA ROAD.

Repairs were begun upon lot number seventeen, concession one of McNab, and continued eight miles in a westerly course along the south side of the Madawaska River, in Bagot.

These repairs were much required.

Expenditure, \$827.17.

12. BAGOT AND OPEONGO JUNCTION ROAD.

This road is repaired over a length of five miles, from a point on the Opeongo road about eight miles easterly of Renfrew village, southerly to what is known as the old Madawaska road. This work was much needed.

Expenditure, \$739.38.

13. Buckhorn Road, (North).

Improvements have been made on this section of the Buckhorn road, over a distance of about seven miles, namely, from the Monck road northerly to the town line between Dysart and Glamorgan.

It includes a diversion of one-eighth of a mile, made to avoid a very undesirable

point in the original road.

Expenditure \$504.05

14. Bobcaygeon Road, (South)...

From the north boundary of Verulam, these repairs began, and were continued northerly six miles. Rock was in some cases removed, by blasting, from hills of excessive gradient.

Expenditure, \$271.23

15. Burleigh Road.

Beginning at a point known as Burleigh Falls, these repairs were made northward over about twelve miles of the road. This distance is said to be very permanently improved.

Expenditure, \$523.10.

16. COBDEN AND PEMBROKE ROAD.

This line of seven miles begins at Cobden village in the township of Ross, and extends westerly on the south side of Muskrat Lake to one mile west of Snake River.

It was repaired over its entire length.

Expenditure, \$301.15.

17. CHANDOS ROAD.

This new work was commenced at the north east angle of Chandos township, and ended on lot twenty-one, first concession of Wollaston.

Its entire length is three and a-half miles, of which, two miles are completed, and the remaining distance chopped sufficiently for a winter road.

Expenditure, \$1,208.82.

18. CARDEN AND DALTON, (NORTH ROAD).

Six miles are here improved.

The work was commenced on the Portage road, north of Bolsover village and continued northerly following the line or road between concessions one and two of Carden. Expenditure, \$516.80.

19. CARDEN AND DALTON, (SOUTH).

The outlay on this section of the road was chiefly for gravelling over a length of six miles from the south boundary of Carden, northerly.

The work is reported as very satisfactory.

Expenditure, \$500.

20. COBDEN AND EGANVILLE ROAD.

This has been made a good road one and a-half miles westward through what is called Doner's swamp.

The work was very heavy, both in grading and ditching, so as to elevate the roadbed

above water line.

Expenditure, \$1,024.75.

21. COBDEN AND WESTMEATH ROAD.

Seven and one-half miles have been much improved in this case, the crossways receiving particular attention.

Expenditure, \$1,000.

22. Denbigh Road.

This new work extends from the Addington road, about three miles north of the Mississippi road, to Hyde Chute on the Madawaska river, in the township of Griffith.

Its length, three and three-quarter miles, is formed into a good road.

Expenditure, \$716.91.

23. THE DACRE AND MOUNT ST. PATRICK ROAD.

The above road is three miles long, running from the Opeongo road, in Dacre village, in a southerly course along the south side of Constance Creek.

The labour expended upon it has made what is reported a first-class road.

Expenditure, \$535.75.

24. Eganville and Foy Road.

These three miles extend from the Opeongo road in the direction of Eganville. The repairs are reported as very well made.

Expenditure, \$506.23.

25. FRONTENAC ROAD.

Commencing at a point a mile and a half north of Parnam village, these repairs were continued twelve miles.

Much of the labour was expended in reducing hills of very steep declivity, and making them comparatively easy.

Expenditure, \$700.

26. FERMOY AND FRONTENAC ROAD.

Twelve miles of this highway, namely, between Frontenac and Iron Station, on the Kingston and Pembroke railway, have been put in very good condition.

Expenditure, 507.61

27. GOLDEN LAKE BRIDGE.

This bridge was built and completed according to specification under contract. It is constructed over the Bonnechere River, in the township of North Algona.

The total length is 234 feet, having a sixty-feet span over the main body of the river, the remaining spans being eighteen and twenty feet.

The inspector, in his report, speaks highly of the manner in which this work was performed, both as to material and workmanship.

Expenditure, \$854.

28. Grattan (No 1) Road.

This section of four and a-half miles has been converted into a very good road.

The work lies between the Opeongo road, on lot thirty-three, concession seven, and lot thirty, concession fourteen, of the township of Grattan, its course being northerly.

Expenditure, \$700.

29. Grattan (No 2) Road—6th Con.

This is really a portion of the original road allowance between the fifth and sixth concessions of the township. It extends across lots fifty-seven to sixty, both inclusive (one mile). The work was unusually heavy, being through a range of rocky hills. The present outlay has, however, reduced it to a practicable road, which it was not previously.

Expenditure, \$518.29.

31. Hastings Road.

From York River to Maynooth, a length of sixteen miles has received such improvements as to entitle it to the character of a first-class road.

Expenditure, \$1,513.

31. HYDE CHUTE ROAD.

This is also a repair over sixteen miles, between the Opeongo road and the Hyde-Chute Bridge, on the Madawaska River.

Nothing had been expended upon this line for many years, and it had become almost impassable—now it is reported upon favourably.

Expenditure, \$1,064.79.

32. HARVEY ROAD.

This road was originally made by the settlers and lumbermen, from the Bobcaygeon road, easterly through the township of Harvey, about eight miles.

The portion constructed this year is a production of the above, four miles further in to

the township.

Expenditure, \$818.34.

33. JUNCTION ROAD.

Operations in this instance were grading and making the entire length of the road, extending, as it does, from the Frontenac road to a station on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. The distance is seven miles.

Expenditure, \$1,244.29.

34. KENEBEC BRIDGE.

This work is now in progress. Expended on account, \$500.

35. LUTTERWORTH ROAD.

This may be described, generally, as lying between the Monck road—about a mile and a half east of the village of Norland—and the Cameron road, near Gull Lake.

Over its length of eight miles, a narrow pass or trail had been opened by the inhabi-

tants.

This year it is cut eighteen feet wide, and graded in the centre ten feet wide, thus making it passable for light traffic.

Expenditure, \$405.62.

36. Mississippi Road.

Further improvements have been made upon sixteen miles of this highway.

The work was from near its east end, westerly.

As a part of the overseer's labour, a considerable portion of high crossway, destroyed by fire, was replaced.

Expenditure, \$733.80.

37. Monck Road.

The condition of this was materially improved in a westerly direction from a point two miles west of Bobcaygeon road. Three and a-half miles were wrought over

Expenditure, \$267.00.

38. MINDEN ROAD, (EAST).

Six miles of this line have been repaired.

The work lies between Minden road proper, and the east boundary of Minden township.

Expenditure, \$394.50.

39. METHUEN ROAD.

The portion here referred to, six miles, was found so much out of repair that an appropriation was made for its improvement.

It extends northerly from lot ten, concession three of the township of Methuen.

Expenditure, \$293.64.

40. MINER'S BAY ROAD.

Commencing on the Bobcaygeon road, one mile and a-half north of Kinmount village, the road is run in a north-westerly direction through free grant lands to the Cameron road, a distance of five and a-quarter miles.

It is new work throughout and reported well done.

Expenditure, \$1,541.23.

41. OPEONGO ROAD.

Two sections of this highway received considerable repairs, one portion extends from a place well known in the locality, "Foy's Hotel," four and a-half miles westward.

The second work was over a length of eight miles.

Both portions were known to be in a very bad condition.

Expenditure, \$976.70.

42. PEMBROKE AND ALICE ROAD.

The settlers of the township of Alice having opened a road to the north boundary of their township between concessions ten and eleven, the above road was built to enable them to reach the town of Pembroke.

Two and a-half miles is the length of the work.

Expenditure, \$1,445.86.

43. Peterson (No. 1.) Road.

This work is a continuation of that of last season, which was chiefly diversions of the line.

One and a-half miles are made this year, and includes various deviations about rough hills, as also the rebuilding of a log bridge over McGarey's creek, the previous one having been destroyed by fire.

Expenditure, \$496.05.

44. Peterson (No. 2.) Road.

On this section four miles have been very much improved.

The work was begun at the town-line between Stanhope and Minden and produced easterly.

Five divergences were made from the original alignment for the purpose of avoiding bad and steep hills.

Expenditure, \$518.20.

45. Pembroke and Mattawa Road.

Two and a-half miles were completed, namely from the end of last year's work to the town of Pembroke.

The work is reported of a good and permanent character, and with a road-bed eighteen feet wide.

Expenditure, \$1.071.50

46. PEMBROKE AND OSCEOLA ROAD.

This short line runs we sterly towards the town of Pembroke, from the village of Osceola.

The repairs extend over four miles of the work, all within the township of Bromley. Expenditure, \$409.11.

47. PERRAULT SETTLEMENT ROAD.

This mile is made through what was heretofore an impassable swamp, debarring a large number of settlers access to leading market roads.

The work is in the township of Grattan, and extends westerly along the road allowance between lots twenty and twenty-one, from that between concessions twelve and thirteen.

The whole distance is filled in with timber, stones, etc., and covered with clay. Expenditure, \$508.74.

48. SEBASTOPOL ROAD.

This unites the Opeongo with the Eganville and Foy road, in the township whose name the above bears.

The road was originally cut out by the inhabitants, but it was rough and stony.

The present outlay has made it a good road over its length, three miles.

Expenditure, \$667.28.

49. Snowdon Road.

This is begun upon the Monck road, about eleven miles east of the Bobcaygeon, and

extends from thence north-westerly four and a-half miles.

The total distance has been made anew, and includes ninety rods of crosswaying, and a bridge over Burnt river, one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, with a centre span of thirty feet, resting on abutments fifteen feet high.

Expenditure, \$1,249.38.

50. STANHOPE ROAD.

Stanhope road, or branch of the Bobcaygeon, was produced this year, two miles farther north-westerly.

It is entirely new work, and said to be most beneficial to persons settled adjacent

Expenditure, \$524.73.

51. SHARBOT LAKE ROAD.

The object in constructing this short spur is to afford the settlers in the vicinity of Sharbot lake a road into the adjoining district, at the easterly side of Oso township.

One mile was accordingly built in a very substantial manner, passing through lot number thirteen in the first concession of the township named.

Expenditure, \$400.

52. Tudor Road.

The distance made upon this line is two and a-half miles, or thereabout.

The road is intended, when completed, to reach from lot eighteen, concession six, of Cashel township, to the Mississippi road, just east of Carlow road, its course being northerly.

The grant for this object is said to have been judiciously and economically expended

by the overseer.

Expenditure, \$542.52.

53. TAMWORTH AND OSO ROAD.

These alterations extend over nearly eighteen miles of the road. They were commenced near the village of Tamworth, and ended within two miles of Arden village.

In connection with this outlay, an important reduction in its grade was made upon what is called Black's hill.

This whole work is very favourably reported upon.

Expenditure, \$500.97.

54. Wilberforce (Sixteenth Con.) Road.

This work is on lot five, in the sixteenth concession of Wilberforce, and was a very objectionable feature in the road.

A deep ravine, with steep hills on either side, is now greatly improved by reducing the hill tops and filling up the valley below.

Expenditure, \$298.53.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS IN 1880.

I.

| T. | | ` | |
|------|------|-----|--------|
| NORT | 'H 1 |)IV | ISION. |
| | | | |

| 1. | CentreRoad | \$1,208 | 12 |
|-----|---------------------|---------|-----|
| 2. | Coffin | 1,105 | 12 |
| | Galbraith | 980 | 93 |
| | Goulais RiverBridge | 1,502 | 63 |
| | Gore Bay | | 33 |
| | Kaministiquia | 1,077 | 75 |
| 7, | | 116 | 58 |
| | Little Current | 491 | 87 |
| 9. | Maitowaning | 520 | 25 |
| 10. | " Branch " | 251 | 11 |
| | Manitou | 560 | |
| | Mudge Bay | 679 | |
| 13. | Manitou Portage | 101 | 00 |
| | Oliver | 2,942 | |
| 15. | Pigeon River | 1,042 | |
| 16. | Providence Bay | 505 | |
| | Port Lock | 785 | |
| | Port Finlay | 521 | - 0 |
| | Rose and Lefroy | 1,100 | |
| 20. | South Bay | 294 | 0 1 |
| 21. | Shegueandah | 500 | |
| 22. | Sanfield Bay | 565 | |
| 23. | Tenby Bay | 618 | 81 |
| | | @17.000 | 52 |

\$17,999 53

II.

WEST DIVISION.

| 1. | Baysville and Gravenhurst | 1,075 89 |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| | Baysville | 250 00 |
| | Brunel—4th concession | 590 74 |
| 4. | Croft | 481 50 |
| 5. | Cardwell | 1,000 22 |
| | Junction | 500 00 |
| 7. | Doe Lake | 507 93 |
| 8. | Draper and Gravenhurst | 281 78 |
| 9. | Distress River | 400 00 |
| 10. | Eagle Lake | 1,902 50 |
| 11. | East LakeBridge | 850 01 |
| 12. | Foley Road | 300 00 |
| | Gurd | 200 00 |
| 14. | | 800 00 |
| 15. | Gravenhurst and RydeRoad | 788 04 |
| 16. | Indian Peninsula | 1,000 01 |
| 17. | Junction No. 2 | 300 00 |
| 18. | Kearney No. 1 | 711 25 |
| 19. | No. 2 | 300 00 |
| 20. | Lake Joseph | 1,004 91 |
| 21. | McKellar Centre | 575 50 |
| 22. | Matthias' | 350 00 |
| 23. | McDougall and Foley Junction | 401 41 |

| At Manualan Na 1 | #000 F0 |
|---|---|
| 24. Macaulay No. 1 | \$993 58 |
| 25. II No. 2 | 1,769 78 |
| 26. " No. 3 | 200 00 |
| 27. Muskoka No. 1 | 1,015 59 |
| 28. " No. 2 | 1,000 55 |
| 29. " No. 3" | 1,173 00 |
| 30. Maganetawan | 495 17 |
| 31. Mills | 1,987 03 |
| 32. Monteith and Perry | 1,241 58 |
| 33. Muskoka and Bobcaygeon | 750 00 |
| 34. Nipissing | 1,159 95 |
| 35. North-west | 1,000 00 |
| 36. Northern No. 1 | 1,493 74 |
| 37. " No. 2 | 943 73 |
| 38. Parry Sound | 1,005 59 |
| 39. Port Vernon | 1,023 35 |
| 40. Pickerel Lake | 750 00 |
| 41. Rosseau and Nipissing No. 1 | 2,266 00 |
| 42. " No. 2 | 491 49 |
| 43. Rae's Mill Bridge | 800 00 |
| 44. Stephenson Town-Line | 318 03 |
| | 363 70 |
| 45. Scotia | 200 00 |
| 46. Stisted Swamp | |
| 47. Stisted | 1,032 00 |
| 48. Sinclair | 500 00 |
| 49. Shawanaga Bridge | 700 00 |
| 50. Spence | 300 00 |
| 51. Savage Settlement | 643 98 |
| | |
| | \$40 199 52 |
| III. | \$40,199 52 |
| III. | \$40,199 52 |
| III. EAST DIVISION | |
| III. EAST DIVISION 1. Admaston | \$800 00 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 |
| III. EAST DIVISION 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 |
| III. EAST DIVISION 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston Road 2. Anglesea " 3. Addington " 4. Algona and Pembroke " 5. Anson " 6. Buck Lake Bridge " 7. Barrie " | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 |
| III. EAST DIVISION 1. Admaston | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston Road 2. Anglesea " 3. Addington " 4. Algona and Pembroke " 5. Anson " 6. Buck Lake Bridge " 7. Barrie " | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston Road 2. Anglesea " 3. Addington " 4. Algona and Pembroke " 5. Anson " 6. Buck Lake Bridge " 7. Barrie " 8. Bobcaygeon—North " 9. Buckhorn " | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 |
| III. East Division 1. Admaston Road 2. Anglesea " 3. Addington " 4. Algona and Pembroke " 5. Anson " 6. Buck Lake Bridge " 7. Barrie " 8. Bobcaygeon—North " 9. Buckhorn " 10. Brudenel " | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 |
| III. EAST DIVISION | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 |
| III. EAST DIVISION | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 |
| III. EAST DIVISION Road 2. Anglesea # | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 |
| III. East Division Road 2. Anglesea # 3. Addington # 4. Algona and Pembroke # 5. Anson # # 6. Buck Lake Bridge # 7. Barrie # 8. Bobcaygeon—North # 9. Buckhorn # 10. Brudenel # 11. Bagot and Calaboga # 12. # Opeongo Junction # 13. Buckhorn—South # 14. Bobcaygeon # # # # # # | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 |
| East Division Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 |
| THE EAST DIVISION Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 |
| THE EAST DIVISION Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 |
| THE EAST DIVISION Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 |
| East Division Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 500 00 |
| East Division Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 500 00 1,024 75 |
| THE East Division Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 500 00 1,024 75 1,000 00 |
| East Division | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 500 00 1,024 75 1,000 00 716 91 |
| THE East Division Road | \$800 00 418 30 843 34 1,797 76 201 00 510 00 739 83 1,628 48 522 38 550 69 827 17 739 38 504 05 271 23 523 10 301 15 1,208 82 516 80 500 00 1,024 75 1,000 00 |

| OF TO 1 | Ø=00 00 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 25. Frontenac | \$700 00 |
| 26. Fermoy and Frontenac | 507 61 |
| 27. Golden Lake | 854 00 |
| 28. Grattan No. 1 | 700 00 |
| 29. II No. 2 II | 518 29 |
| 30. Hastings | 1,513 00 |
| 31. Hydé Chute | 1,064 79 |
| 32. Harvey | 818 34 |
| 33. Junction | 1,244 29 |
| 34. KenebecBridge | 500 00 |
| 35. LutterworthRoad | 405 62 |
| 36. Mississippi | 733 80 |
| 37. Monk | 267 00 |
| 38. Minden | 394 50 |
| 39. Methuen | 293 64 |
| 40. Miner's Bay | 1,541 23 |
| 41. Opeongo | 976 70 |
| 42. Pembroke and Alice | 1,445 86 |
| 43. Peterson—East | 518 20 |
| 44. " —West | 596 05 |
| 45. Pembroke and Mattawa | 1,071 50 |
| 46. Pembroke and Osceola | 409 11 |
| 47. Perrault Settlement | 508 74 |
| 48. Snowdon | 1,249 38 |
| 49. Stanhope | 524 73 |
| 50. Sharbot Lake | 400 00 |
| 51. Sebastopol | 667 28 |
| 52. Tudor | 542 52 |
| 53. Tamworth and Oso | 500 97 |
| 54. Wilberforce—16th con | 298 53 |
| pang. | |
| DTO A DIMITI A MY ONT | 38,852 80 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| I. North Division | \$17,999 53 |
| II. West Division | 40,199 52 |
| III. East Division | 38,852 80 |
| IV. Inspection and Location | 4,008 04 |
| V. Balances of 1878-9 | 1,201 26 |
| | |
| \$1 | .02,261 15 |
| No. of miles of new road made | |
| 10au repaired | |
| " new bridges | |

HENRY SMITH,

Supt. of Col. Roads.

APPENDIX No. 23.

Hon. T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts in relation to the iron

mines of Madoc and North Hastings.

You will doubtless remember that it has been only within the last two years that anything had been done towards utilizing the large deposits of iron ore in this section; no trade had sprung up in this article, and nothing further had been done therein, up to this period, than to publish to the people of Ontario the facts that large deposits of iron

ore existed in this section of the country.

The completion of the Belleville and North Hastings Railroad to the village of Madoc has been the means of bringing these mines into practical utility, and parties interested in mining operations have an opportunity (though still attended with difficulty) of getting their product to market, and the completion of this railway having guaranteed this, those interested in this class of properties at once proceeded to open them up, and in doing so, have, I believe, introduced a new business industry in central Ontario, which will be highly profitable in securing permanent and lucrative employment, both to capitalists, miners, operatives and labourers, beside furnishing business to railways and vessels in the carriage of freight.

The gold mines of Marmora have been worked with successful results; the Gatling property changing hands recently at a very handsome figure. The sinking on this mine has been carried to a depth of one hundred feet, and preparations are being made to accommodate three hundred men, it being the intention to erect a one hundred-stamp mill on the property at once. The average yield may be placed at \$10 per ton, although different portions are found exceedingly rich, and give much larger figures as a yield. But with this average it will pay handsomely, as the cost of mining and working the ore

will only be in the neighbourhood of \$6 per ton.

STEWART & Co., OF BELLEVILLE,

Are working the west half of eighteen, in eleventh concession, Marmora, and seven teen, in ninth concession of same township. These properties are gold-bearing, and the prospects of those gentlemen may be said to be very promising.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWN, OF BELLEVILLE,

Is the owner of a quartz mill at Bannockburn, which has ten run of stamps, and is now kept busily at work on ore from a mine situated in the township of Tudor, known as the Vankleek mine. The ore yields about five per cent. copper in addition to \$10 per ton gold. The mine is a large fissure vein, and can be traced on the surface a distance of three miles, with a uniform width of from eight to ten feet.

Undoubtedly, in the not far distant future, the whole of this vein will be worked and

give rise to a very extensive industry.

In this vein the copper ore seems to be impregnated through the ore in place of the

mispickel, as in the township of Marmora.

Mr. Brown is the owner of a gold property near Bannockburn, which has not been worked, but judging from the many valuable specimens found on it, I am led to believe he has a valuable property.

These facts prove that quartz mining will pay, and the want of railways to bring supplies, and render the localities where these are situated more accessible, is the only drawback to their development.

I now turn to the iron industry, and will commence with the Seymour mine.

This mine, since the death of Mr. Seymour, one of the first setlers of North Hastings, has been worked by Mr. Pusey. The extent of work done is apparent when I state that forty feet from the surface the first level is reached; the whole mass to this distance has been excavated one hundred feet by forty feet wide. A tramway has been built from this forty-feet level, through a tunnel, fifty feet in length, to the outside, along which the ore is carried. The work has been continued for seventy feet down, which makes the total distance of one hundred and ten feet from the surface, with magnificent ore at the bottom. Mr. Pusey has been running his drills with steam, but the difficulties and annoyances of using steam in an under-ground pit, one hundred feet deep, are so great that he is now putting in air-power instead. A duplex air compressor of immense power has been put up, capable of driving six three-and-a-half-inch steam drills. The power is conveyed by a four-inch pipe to the shaft—a distance of two hundred and eighty-five feet from the engine-house, and is carried to any part of the under-ground workings by means of rubber hose.

The working of these drills is a great saving over the ordinary hand-drill, each drill averaging fifty feet every ten hours, while that of a hand-drill would not average over twelve feet. Over the hand-drill there is an economy of from thirty to fifty per cent. Employment at present is given to about thirty men, but this number will be considerably

increased shortly.

Mr. Pusey has been making regular shipments of ore from time to time, and has a demand for all he can supply.

THE SEXSMITH MINE

is situated on lot eight in seventh concession, Madoc, and is worked by Cleveland and Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio. At the time of my visit there were about forty-two men

employed.

The ore is a magnetic ore, and it promises to make a good mine. They have a face of forty feet of ore in sight, and are now stoping to the east. This will necessitate their working underground. In opening up this property they have already shipped 3,000 tons, and have now everything in shape for putting out large quatities of ore. This firm have iron works in Hamilton, Ontario, where they give employment to quite a number of operatives.

THE WALLBRIDGE HEMATITE MINE

being lot twelve in fifth, Madoc, has been worked by Messrs. Coe, Mitchell & Co. This opening is about 300 feet in length by eighty in width. The first level for about a depth of twenty-five feet has a hard hematite ore, and the second level the ore still improving until the third level was reached, at a depth of fifty-five feet, where it has proved to be a red specular ore. It has been tried in eleven different furnaces, in the United States, and has been pronounced by all to be a first class Bessimer steel ore.

There have been upwards of 15,000 tons mined and exported, and the present output

is about 150 tons per day.

This is, however, not near the capacity of the mine, as with an additional force of men and a railway running into the mine, this amount could be doubled. The proprietors have had no trouble in making sales, as there has been a great demand for the ore. The business at this mine has been both successful and profitable. Arrangements have now been concluded with the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to supply them with 50,000 tons of this ore—in fact they have purchased an interest in the mine, and it is their intention to export the quantity just named this season. This mine is situated three-fourths of a mile from the railroad, and in a different direction to the proposed extension. The analysis of this ore made at the United States custom house, Buffalo, is as follows:—

| 1 |
|-------------------|
| Sllica |
| Alumina |
| Sesqui Oxide Iron |
| Manganese |
| Sulphur |
| Lime |
| Magnessia |
| Organic Matter |
| Phosphorus none |
| |
| 99.99 |
| Metallic Iron |

The working of the mine has caused the erection of large buildings, the purchase of necessary machinery, with all the outfit requisite, and given permanent employment to a large number of men; and the money realized from sales of the ore has been brought into the country and expended to the benefit of our own people.

THE NELSON MINE

is situated on lot nineteen, in second concession Madoc, and consists of a large deposit of magnetic ore, being an outcrop of magnificent Bessemer iron ore, six hundred feet in length, varying from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet in width. It is the next lot to and a continuation of the Dufferin mine, hereafter described. The analysis of this ore is not so high in metallic iron as that from the Dufferin, but contains a greater proportion of Manganese. This and the following mines are on the proposed extension and their analysis is as follows:—

| Sesqui Oxide of Iron | 78.36 |
|----------------------|-------|
| Oxide of Manganese | 7.50 |
| Lime | 3.20 |
| Magnesia | 2.10 |
| Alumina | 0.40 |
| Sulphur | 0.38 |
| Phosphoric acid | 0.14 |
| Silica | 3.600 |
| Carbonic acid | 4.446 |
| | |
| | 100. |
| Metallic Iron | 56.58 |
| | 4.75 |
| manganese | 4.10 |

This mine has been opened, and everything has been done necessary for getting out large quantities of ore, for which there is a lively demand, but owing to there being no railway facilitities for transportation, it cannot be handled except at a loss at present.

THE DUFFERIN MINE.

is situated on lot eighteen, in first concession Madoc, and is allowed by all experts who have seen it, to be the largest deposit of ore in the township of Madoc. The ore is found on a high ridge from 150 to 200 feet above the level, and runs in a westerly course with the ore outcropping on the surface for 1700 feet in length, with a width from 20 to 120 feet. It is a fine grained, magnetic steel ore, in every way adapted for first class Bessemer ore. Although this mine is situated by the travelled road about eight miles from the railway, various shipments have been made to the different steel works in the United States, with very satisfactory results.

The analysis of this ore is as follows:

| Magnetic oxide of iron | 36 |
|------------------------|----|
| Manganese | 30 |
| Lime 3.9 | 20 |
| Magnesia | 30 |
| Alumina | 34 |
| Sulphur | 23 |
| Silica 3. | |
| Carbonic acid | 35 |
| | |
| 100.0 | - |
| Metallic iron | 30 |
| Maganese 1.43 | 50 |

There are 500,000 tons of ore here in sight, and computing from the level of the surrounding ground, the deposit might be fairly estimated as containing to that level 5,000,000 tons. The costs of mining and shipment of the ore to the cars would be about \$2 per ton, and in the event of a Railway being near at hand, this mine could be

worked with profit and would entail a yearly expenditure of \$300,000.

This is no false estimate as 150,000 tons could easily be sold, mined, and shipped each and every year during the next twenty years. The Bethlehem steel works at Bethlehem, Pa., and the Cambria steel works, at Johnston, Pa., offer to purchase 150,000 tons of ore this coming season from these two last mentioned mines, if a railway is put in so as to permit the shipment of this quantity of ore. The orders from these firms requiring large and continuous supplies of ore for their very extensive works, no doubt would cause these mines to be worked to their fullest capacity. A report of the Bethlehem Iron Company is herewith enclosed, showing the extensive character of their operations, their transactions amounting to over \$4,000,000 last year.

The Cambria Iron Company is fully as large a concern. I may state that the fact of these corporations becoming interested in these mines, will do much to forward the interests of this section. They will prove the best advertisement as to the character of our iron deposits, as these large establishments are large producers of steel rails, and in

consequence, large consumers of the best qualities of ore.

THE HOBSON MINE

is situated on lot nineteen, in first concession, Madoc, and is worked by Hull & Company, Buffalo.

Considerable work has been done here and they are getting out a very fine quality of ore. A trial lot has been lately shipped to their furnace in Buffalo. This opening is

a comparatively recent one, but bids fair to be a success.

Mr. Miller is working lot sixteen, in tenth Marmora, and is getting out some very fine magnetic steel ore. The bed is looking very promising so far, and they have about 100 tons drawn to the railway track, a distance of seven miles, awaiting shipment. The lack of railway facilities is a great drawback to the working of this mine.

The above include nearly all the mines in the township of Madoc and Marmora

that are now being worked.

I have the honour to remain, Your obedient Servant,

W. Coe.

Madoc, 8th January, 1881.

APPENDIX No. 24.

Hon. T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner, Crown Lands.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the developments of iron ore in the Madoc district, I beg to say that on the completion and opening of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, an opportunity was given of bringing the ores to market. Since that time three mines

have been opened.

1st. The Seymour mine, which was originally worked in 1837, for supplying the Charcoal Furnace, erected at Madoc by Mr. Seymour. The mine is located on lot eleven, in the fifth concession of Madoc. The ore cropped out on the surface, making a very good show of magnetic iron. Work was started on this property in the fall of 1878, but as the railway was not opened for business until the spring of 1879, there was not much done until that time. Since then the mine has been worked more with a view to determine its quantity and extent than for regular business operations. So far the indications all go to show an immense deposit of ore on the property, and of a quality that is rarely excelled in the world.

An opening was made on the surface and worked into the hill about one hundred and fifty feet, the level being about forty-five feet from the top of the hill. From this point we sank on the vein until we reached a depth of forty-five feet from our working level, and ninety feet from the surface. When at this depth we stoped to the east on the vein, and started sinking another level, which is now down between fifteen and twenty feet. From the surface to the lowest point, the foot wall has maintained its regularity. The hanging wall was equally well defined until we reached a depth of seventy feet, when the vein commenced widening, and from a width of fifteen to eighteen feet at the surface, it widens to twenty-six feet at the depth of ninety feet. When I had so clearly proven the extent of the vein, I arranged for and had put in an eighty horse-power boiler and a large duplex air compressor, capable of running six drills by compressed air. This machinery is now in successful operation, and with it I expect to open up sufficient workings to insure a production of fifteen to twenty thousand tons of ore during the coming year. We have already taken out about twelve thousand tons.

The needle attractions show a very much larger body of ore to the west of our present workings, to which point we are now opening up by drifts from our ninety-foot level.

2nd. The next mine opened was by Coe, Mitchell & Company, on lot twelve, in the fifth concession of Madoc. This is known as the Red Hematite mine, and has been operated extensively. I am told from ten to twelve thousand tons of ore have been shipped. The mine is located immediately west of the Hastings road, about three-quarters of a mile from the railway.

The hematite differs generally from the magnetic deposits, being more frequently in the form of basires or pockets, so that there is difficulty in forming so close an estimate of quantity and extent as in the case of magnetic ores, though in this case the present indications go to show a very large deposit of ore, the quality of which has been tested with very satisfactory results. They have sunk on the deposit about seventy feet, and have excavated over an area of fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. This property has recently been purchased by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who operate one of the largest iron and steel manufacturies in the United States. They contemplate opening and operating the mine to its fullest capacity during the coming year.

3rd. The Sexsmith mine is located on lot eight, in the seventh concession of Madoc, This mine was opened in the fall of 1879, and has been in operation most of the time since then by Cleveland, Brown & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The ore is a rich magnetic,

and, I am told, gives good satisfaction in the furnace working. I am unable to say as to the quantity mined, but suppose it to be about six to eight thousand tons. They are now down over sixty feet, and with the exception of about fifteen feet of cap rock, in good ore all the way down. They are now drifting to the east, all in ore. There has been no foot or hanging wall formed yet, though every indication is favorable to the deposit being a large and valuable one. It is about two and one-half miles from the railway.

Explorations have been made on several other properties in the Hastings District with indifferent results, but taking this District in comparison with the celebrated iron mines of Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan, it will doubtless be found that the indications found in the Hastings District are equally, if not more favourable than the Lake Superior mines exhibited during the early history of their development, while the facilities in the Hastings District for conveying the ore to market can, with a comparatively small outlay, be made more advantageous than can ever be done for the Lake Superior ore.

The railway as now completed only reaches the southerly line of the iron district. The surface indications as well as the explorations further north show much larger

deposits than have yet been discovered in Madoe.

Regarding the ores in what is termed the Snowdon district, the surface indications are very favourable, and where developments have been made, the character and quantity of the ore has surpassed our expectations. Some few instances occur in this district in which developments have been made that did not show satisfactory results, but I think in such cases the ore lays deeper than will justify a large outlay until some one mine is opened sufficiently to prove how the veins run and their general characteristics.

In order to settle this point, I have selected what is known as the Howland mine, located on lot twenty-six in the fourth concession of Snowdon, and am sinking a shaft, which is now down thirty-five feet, with very satisfactory results. The ore improves in quality and gives better indications with each day's workings of its permanency and

quality.

In the township of Glamorgan, on lot thirty-five in the fourth concession, I have developed a deposit of magnetic ore which, for extent, probably exceeds anything yet found in Canada. We have done considerable work on it, and find it to be over three thousand feet in length, with a width ranging from seventy-five to two hundred feet. From our work we find the ore improves very satisfactorily in quality as we get deeper into it. Furnace tests have been made of the Howland ore with very good results.

One thing noticeable in the ores from both the Madoe and Snowdon districts is the absence of impurities, such as titanium and phosphorus, which makes them very valuable as Bessemer ores, and as this class of ores is now and will continue to be in great demand at good prices in the United States, there will be searcely any limit to the amount taken

from these districts when once fully developed.

The principal difficulty in making a rapid development of any mining district is the means of transportation, as the ores will not bear the cost of hauling to railway with teams. With proper railway facilities I am confident the mineral developments in this district will be more rapid and lead to more important results for Canada than those of the Lake Superior district to the United States.

I will be pleased at any time to give such further information regarding the develop-

ments as you may desire.

Very truly yours, Chas. J. Pusey.

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

Appendix No. 25.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGER.

Mount Forest, Ontario, November 1st, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my final report on the survey of the township of Springer, in the district of Nipissing; surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated the 12th day of May, 1880.

This township lies north of Lake Nipissing, between the Indian Reserve of Shaboke-shick and his Band and the new township of Caldwell, surveyed this year. It is also

bounded on the north by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I commenced the survey at the beginning of P.L.S. Salter's base line. I found the post planted by him, near Sturgeon Falls, and on the westerly side thereof, still standing and in a good state of preservation. I had a great deal of trouble in retracing the old base line, as nearly the whole country between this post and McLeod's Bay, on Lake Nipissing, had been burnt over years before, and now is grown up with a thick growth of alder, birch, or poplar underbrush, and only an occasional trace of the original line could be found. The water in Lake Nipissing being from four to six feet higher than usual, great difficulty was experienced in running this, as well as the other lines, to the water's edge, even after completing that part of the survey north of the base line. The distance across this bay I was obliged to calculate by latitude and departure. In making the coast survey, I also produced this base line east, to intersect the boundary between this township and the Indian Reserve, leaving to lot one the overplus above forty chains, the proper width of the lots.

The boundary, after an observation of Polaris, I produced due north, from a pine tree on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, marked I. R. and C. L., to designate the southwesterly angle of this reserve. From the base line, I laid out the concessions a depth of eighty chains, and the lots a width of forty chains, giving each lot an area of three hundred and twenty acres. I ran the side-lines between every second lot, running them due north and south, and the concession lines due east and west, astronomically. Lot one I

made an area of six hundred and sixteen acres.

This township may be divided into three sections, or divisions, for agricultural purposes:—

1st. That south-east of the Sturgeon River.

2nd. That part west of the Sturgeon River, and running as far north as concession four.

3rd. Concessions four, five and six.

The first division is timbered chiefly with cedar, hemlock, birch and pine, nearly the whole of which is small in size.

The soil is chiefly sandy loam, and would make excellent grazing lands; nearly the whole of it, with but very slight exceptions, can be cultivated.

The second division, with the exception of a small area, is burnt over; this small area being timbered with maple, black and white birch, white pine, cedar, balsam and hemlock. The soil is heavy clay loam, holding a great deal of water, and, until cleared, large areas must be termed swamp. Sections where well burnt are even now quite dry and fit to cultivate. About eighty per cent. of this section may be said to be fit for cultivation.

The third division is chiefly timbered with pine, balsam, hemlock, birch and cedar, excepting a part in the north-east section of the township, which is burnt. This section is broken and rocky, although about forty per cent. may be said to be fit for agricultural

purposes.

The township, after comparison with other townships in the district of Nipissing, may

be said to be much above an average township.

From Lake Nipissing, almost any part of the township may be said to be of easy access. McLeod's Bay runs north into the township a distance of about four miles, and, north of this, the country being comparatively level, a large extent of country can be reached very easily. The Sturgeon River, running through to south-easterly part, and as far north as concession three, gives easy means of access to that part of the township. I understand it is the intention of some parties to build a steamer on Lake Nipissing during this winter, which is intended to run up this river to Sturgeon Falls, a distance of about four miles. This would be a very easy matter, as the river is deep and of an average width of from two hundred to three hundred feet, although a small bar exists at the mouth of the river.

A very large marsh exists near the mouth of the river, which, in seasons of low water, furnishes a large amount of wild hay, as well as pasturage. This hay and pasturage could easily be utilized by settlers, as they would have no difficulty in means of transport.

I would also recommend to your Department the laying out of a town plot at Sturgeon Falls. This place has the advantage of being one of the best steam-boat landing places north of Lake Nipissing; also of being on the highway to the interior of the country to the north, which shortly will be utilized for lumbering, and possibly for railway purposes.

It is near the centre of the best land in this township, as well as being very easy of access from adjoining townships. The falls furnish a fine mill power, which can be made of use at comparatively small cost. A store has been started here, with the expectation that, at no distant day, a fine trade will be done.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> J. K. McLean, Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 26.

TOWNSHIP OF CALDWELL.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, December 7th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the survey of the township of Caldwell, surveyed under instructions from the Crown Lands Department, dated the 12th day of May, 1880.

On the 8th of June I left Toronto with assistant and chainman, proceeding to Collingwood, thence by steamer to the mouth of the French River; thence in boats and canoes up French River to lake Nipissing and into the township of Caldwell.

On the night of the 22nd of June I obtained an observation of Polaris on its eastern elongation. I then commenced by retracing Salter's base line from the North Bay of

Lake Nipissing, west. Not finding the five mile post I continued west, and found the six mile post, from which I measured one mile east and planted a post for the south-east cor-

ner of township Number Six, being my starting point as per instructions.

From this point I ran due north astronomically, eighty chains, to the line between concessions one and two, where I planted and properly marked a post; from thence at right angles west along the line between concessions one and two, forty chains, where I planted and properly marked a post for the line between lots one and two, in the second concession; thence continuing west forty chains, where I planted a post for the line between lots two and three; thence, at right angles, south to the six mile post aforementioned, and then east forty chains, where I planted a post for the line between lots one and two in the first concession. I continued blocking in a similar manner that portion of the township lying to the north of Salter's base line; subsequently blocking the portion lying to the south of the said line to the waters of Lake Nipissing.

I traversed the Beuve River and the shore line of Lake Nipissing with a telescope fitted with stadia wires, and found it worked very satisfactorily; the small lake at the

north-easterly part of the township, I triangulated from a measured base.

This township has been several times overrun by fire and, consequently, but little living timber remains. Along part of the shore of Lake Nipissing there is a belt of green timber, composed of ash, elm, birch, etc., of but little value; in places also along the shore of the Beuve River there is a narrow belt of green woods, but no timber suitable for marketable purposes.

Throughout the months of July and August of this year the southerly portion of the township bordering on the lake shore was flooded for about twenty chains inland, owing, no doubt, to the unusually high water of the past season. The southerly portion of the township is very rough, rocky and swampy; frequent, although not remarkable, disturb

ances of the magnetic needle were noticeable here.

The central portion forming the valley of the Beuve River is level, and now grown up with aspen, poplar and white birch; alder and willow swales being of frequent occurrence. The soil in this section is a heavy white clay, covered in some places with a thin coating of sandy loam, and in those places well adapted for agricultural purposes, but generally speaking the soil in this section is not well suited for farming purposes; as a field for stock-raising it seems to offer advantages which might make it valuable for such purposes, as owing to the frequency of rains, there is always an abundance of good, strong grass in summer, while the marshes afford abundance of hay for wintering stock. The climate of this section is of a most extraordinarily humid nature. Apparently all the the rain storms of the country meet and settle down here, and, owing to the stiff clay soil the rainfall does not soak away as in other districts, but remains until evaporated; rain fell each Monday and Friday during the progress of the work through this section.

The northern portion of the township consists entirely of a high range of Laurentian rocks, gneiss with quartz veins. Specimens of iron and copper pyrites were found

by the men, who refused to state where they were found.

The Beuve River traverses the township diagonally from where it enters, in concession four to where it leaves it in concession B; it is a deep, sluggish stream, subject to freshets (average width about two chains and fifty links), with banks tolerably high, composed almost entirely of clay. The water both in the river and Lake Nipissing is of a dark brown colour, soft and scarcely fit for drinking purposes. There are two short rapids in the river within the limits of the township, at both of which mill sites may beobtained. The only settlement is that of Frank Goulais, who has cleared an acre on lot five, concession A, his crop looked poor and backward when we left in August.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. COLEMAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto. Appendix No. 27.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TOWNSHIP OF FERRIS.

Haliburton, Ontario, October 25th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Ferris in the Nipissing district, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated May 7th, 1880.

I proceeded to the work on the 25th of May by way of Gravenhurst and Rosseau, thence by Rosseau and Nipissing road to South Bay of Lake Nipissing, and thence by canoes to East Bay of said lake and the Wistiwasing River, which runs through the south-

west corner of the township.

Commencing at the north-east corner of the surveyed portion of Himsworth, after taking the necessary observations, I ran the southern boundary of Ferris on a course north 69° 08′ 30″ east, astronomically, laying offlots of twenty chains in width, with a side road every fifth lot, and the western boundary on a course north 20° 51′ 40″ west, astronomically, making concessions fifty chains in depth, with an allowance for road between alternate concessions. The survey of concessions seven and eight was carried across the township to the east boundary. I then worked northerly to Trout Lake, and thence westerly, completing my survey at Lake Nipissing, running all lines on the aforesaid bearings as per instructions.

Considerable difficulty was experienced from drowned land, the waters of both lakes, Nipissing and Nasbonsing being unusually high. Observations were taken at the south-west corner of the township, the details of which will be found in the survey returns, and frequently during the progress of the work. An aluminium solar transit was also used and found to work very satisfactorily. The variation of the compass was found to be 7° west. The traverse of lakes was made by trigonometrical calculation, and Rochon micrometer,

the correctness of which was frequently tested.

About one half of this township is good, arable land, the best being around, and to the north of Nasbonsing Lake; this is generally a clay loam. Some very fine flats of clay soil extending over considerable areas were found through the central portion of the the township. A great portion of the township towards Trout Lake is flat rock covered with stunted pine and mixed timber, and a large belt across the township from west to east, as shown on timber map, extending into the unsurveyed lands as far as the eye can reach down the southerly shore of the Mattawa River, has been burnt, leaving only the dead trunks of trees standing. Over most of this a thick growth of white birch, poplar, cherry, etc., is growing up.

In the south-east portion of the township the timber is chiefly birch, maple and basswood, with hemlock, balsam, spruce, etc., in places, and pine both scattering and in

groves.

In the northern and western portions there is considerable pine still standing, but the best of it has been lumbered; this township forming part of Mr. Moore's limits, of Ottawa. The portion between Trout and Nipissing Lakes may be described as a comparatively flat tract of country, made up of rocky ridges and tamarac swamps, with occasional patches of good land between them, covered by mixed timber, consisting of red and white pine, poplar, spruce, balsam, white birch, etc.

The township may be said to be well watered by numerous streams, with a few small lakes. What is known as the LeVase River being the principal stream in the north, and the Wistiwasing River in the south, both of which flow into Lake Nipissing, and are navigable only for canoes and small boats. There is also a mill privilege on each of these

streams.

Lake Nasbonsing is a fine sheet of water, with a plentiful supply of bass, pickerel, pike and maskinonge. Trout Lake is a beautiful lake, with numerous islands, and a bold northern shore, and, as its name implies, is filled with trout, both salmon and speckled.

The general face of the country is undulating, but there are no hills of any note, here and there a cliff, and in places the rocks split and thrown into confused heaps. The formation is granite, differing in no way from all the north country rock. I found no indications of mineral ores. Beaver meadows were frequently met with producing a very tall rank grass and cariboo tracks were often seen in these.

Access to this township is at present by the Mattawa River from the east, and the Rosseau and Nipissing Road from the west, but the numerous railway schemes in contemplation will, no doubt, in time afford ample means of access for the settlement of the

township.

There are at present six actual settlers in the township as per inspection return

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. NIVEN, Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 28.

TOWNSHIP OF CHISHOLM.

Collingwood, Ontario, November 23rd, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your instructions, dated the 7th of May, 1880, to submit the following Report on the survey of the township of Chisholm in the district of Nipissing.

I proceeded from Collingwood via French River and Lake Nipissing to the locality indicated, and commenced the survey from the south boundary of the township of Ferris which had been recently run by P.L.S. Niven, beginning the work in the north-westerly part of the township of Chisholm. This portion I found to be very swampy, broken, however, by ridges of dry land covered with a thick growth of small poplar and birch.

This is the general character of the face of the country embraced between the north boundary and the line between concessions fourteen and fifteen on the one hand, and the west boundary and the side-line between lots ten and eleven on the other. The soil, how-

ever, on the ridges is generally good, being a sandy loam, free from stone.

South and east of this portion of the township the land is higher and mostly level, well timbered with birch, maple, pine, balsam, spruce, basswood, etc. Towards the northeast the pine predominates. The country continues generally level from the north boundary till the line between concessions six and seven is reached. From there to the south boundary it is hilly, and in some cases might be called mountainous, but in nearly every instance there is a good covering of soil, producing a very fine growth of maple, birch, basswood, pine, etc.

The finest part for agricultural purposes, however, is to be found north of the line above referred to, where thousands of acres unbroken by hills or rocks are met with. The soil is a rich loam, in some cases the clay predominating, and in others the sand. I have no hesitation in saying that, taking this township throughout, it is one of the best I have

seen in our frontier districts.

I would estimate that about seventy-five per cent. of its land is capable of cultivation.

Owing to the level and unbroken character of its surface, the northern portion of

the township offers very few obstacles to the building of roads. In very few instances

would deviations from the survey lines be necessary.

On concessions fifteen and sixteen, and between sidelines twenty and twenty-one, and twenty-five and twenty-six, D. L. Moore, Esq., of Ottawa, has established a lumber depot, and in connection with it has under cultivation a farm of between two and three hundred acres, where I saw excellent crops of oats, potatoes, turnips, etc., growing, though the early frost this season had damaged them to some extent.

Other smaller clearings were met with in this part of the township, also under cultivation by the same party, and also one by Isaac McConnell on the shore of Wistiwasing Lake, on lot nineteen, in concession fifteen. The largest quantity of pine was met with towards the east of the township, where vast quantities have already been cut by Mr. Moore, and taken east via Nasbonsing Lake and the Mattawa River to the Ottawa.

The height of land or water-shed between the Ottawa and Lake Huron basins lies between Lakes Nabonsing and Wistiwasing; the depot farm above referred to being situated directly on a portion of this dividing ridge. The township is well watered numerous streams, mostly all of small size, the two largest being the Wistiwasing and the Nasbonsing. The former is navigable for canoes in high water from its outlet at Lake Nipissing to within a few miles of Wistiwasing Lake, though owing to the rapids, several portages have to be made.

Wistiwasing Lake, though containing a considerable body of water, is shallower than usually found in this part of the country, and seems to contain very few fish. The land around the lake is level, and the soil good. The inlet to this lake, also shown on the map as Wistiwasing River, is navigable for canoes at any season of the year for a few

miles above the lake, the land along its banks here being very swampy.

The Nabonsing River, generally called by the lumbermen Moore's Creek, enters the township from the east on the fourteenth concession, and flows through the north-easterly part of the township, emptying into Nabonsing Lake in the township of Ferris. It is a small clear stream of water flowing through a pine district. It has been cleared of logs, and otherwise improved by Mr. Moore, who has succeeded in utilizing it for running his timber down to the lake. The soil along its banks is sand, though of a good quality, as shown by the crops grown on the depot farm, which is situated on this stream.

Another stream deserving of mention, though smaller than either of these, is Smith's Creek, which winds its long and tortuous course through a district of remarkable fertility, across the western part of the township from near the south boundary till it finds its way into the Wistiwasing River near the north boundary. A considerable quantity of pine timber has been taken from this part of the township, though apparently much less than from the east. Owing to lumbering operations having been carried on in this part of the country for a number of years, the greater part of the township is intersected in every direction by timber roads, which will prove a great convenience to the first settlers.

I would respectfully suggest that the road at present under construction easterly through the township of Himsworth be extended through this township, and as soon as possible, still farther east to connect with the leading road along the Mattawa River. I would also advise the opening up of one of the side roads, say the tenth and eleventh,

as a leading road from north to south.

Though but few squatters have yet located in this township, I was informed that to the east and north-east a large number had settled on unsurveyed land, and were anxiously awaiting its survey. Believing this to be the fact, and considering the adaptability of this district for settlement, I would suggest the advisability of extending the surveys in this direction, and opening this part of the country for settlement as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. Stewart,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 29.

TOWNSHIP OF PECK.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, 27th October, 1880.

SIB,—I have the honour to inform you, that, in accordance with your instructions of the 7th May, 1880, I have made a survey of the township of Peck into farm lots of one-hundred acres each, and beg leave to submit the following report together with the field-notes and plan thereof,

In proceeding to the field, I went up the North River, and had my first camp on its south shore at the east boundary of Finlayson, and forwarded my supplies up to and

cached them on an island in Tea Lake.

On the night of Saturday the 26th of June, I took an observation on the eastern elongation of Polaris, at the intersection of the line between concessions four and five, Finlayson, with its east boundary, which I knew by my previous survey of that township, to be the proper starting point for the line between concessions four and five of Peck, and on Monday, 28th, I began the work by running the line N. 69° 08′ 20″ E. astronomically. I moved my camp east along this line, filling in as I went, all to the south boundary, and also north to the line between concessions six and seven, running that

line, and producing the side lines to line between concessions eight and nine.

On the line between lots thirty and thirty-one, after finishing all to the south and east, I turned north, taking my camp at the second move as far north as the line between concessions eight and nine; from this point finished all up to line between concessions ten and eleven, and also ran that line west to line between lots twenty-five and twenty-six. I then moved my camp west, across Smoke and Canoe Lakes, pitching it on the west shore of the latter, as near as I could estimate where the line between concessions ten and eleven would cross, and from thence moved west, carrying all the work along south of the line between concessions twelve and thirteen west to the line between lots five and six, thence north to the line between concessions twelve and thirteen, thence east along that line, pitching it for the last time on the west shore of the river, about a quarter of a mile from Joe Lake, and had a flying camp for a few days, at the intersection of the line between concessions twelve and thirteen with side lines thirty and thirty-one, finishing the survey a little north of the intersection of concessions twelve and thirteen, with the east boundary. I also traversed all the lakes as the work on the lines proceeded.

I found on producing my side lines from the line between concessions two and three to the south boundary, that concessions one and two were something over one hundred chains; and have made concession eleven the length it was intended to be, viz., fifty

chains, throwing the overplus into the first concession.

The country is rolling but has few very high hills, there are not many swamps or

marshes, nor are any of them large, and there are no good beaver meadows.

All along the North River, and for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile on either side of it, the principal timber is white pine; also east of line between lots fifteen and sixteen, north of line between concessions ten and eleven, as far east as line between lots thirty and thirty-one, and from thence diagonally to the north-east corner of the township, and all along the east side of Canoe Lake, this is a valuable timber limit, the timber being of a superior quality, and easy of access; also between Smoke and Ragged Lakes, the prevailing timber is good pine; at West Lake, and at intersections of line between lots thirty and thirty-one, with concessions eight and nine, there is also large and sound white pine.

The balance of the township is chiefly hardwood and hemlock, the prevailing timber being black birch, then maple and iron wood, with, in a few places, beech and an occasional basswood; there is a dense undergrowth of balsam, hazel, ground hemlock, alder, mountain ash, etc., with a narrow line of small cedar round most of the lakes, and a few small red pine on the islands, and small tamarack and spruce in the marshes, there are also small groves and a good deal of large white pine scattered all through the hardwood.

The township is altogether in the Laurentian formation, the rocks being all either gneiss, mica, slate, or granite. I found no trace of limestone, the dip of the stratified

rocks is to the south, and the strike south-east by north-west.

North River is a good sized stream as far up as Canoe Lake, averaging from one and a half to two chains wide, but shallow; at the outlet of Tea Lake, on lot nine, there is a fall of about seven feet, with good rocky banks, making an excellent mill site. Above Canoe Lake the river is much smaller, averaging less than fifty links wide, and shallow. About twenty chains below Joe Lake there is another fall of eight feet; there is another small lake about ten chains above Joe Lake. I went about a mile up the river, above this latter lake, and found it a mere creek with scarcely room in some of the bends for a sixteen foot canoe.

The outlet of Smoke Lake is a fine stream, much larger than North River above Canoe Lake; there is also a good stream between Ragged and Smoke Lakes, with about six feet of a fall; the East River also flows through a small part of the north-west quarter

of the township, but is small.

The township is well watered, the lakes very beautiful, with deep clear water, and teeming with speckled and salmon trout, some of the latter are very large; we caught one

in Smoke Lake, two feet ten inches long by seven and one-half inches deep.

North River, as also the streams between Ragged and Smoke Lakes, and between Smoke and Tea Lakes, could, at a comparatively trifling expense, be made available for lumbering purposes, the only obstruction, with the exception of the above mentioned falls, being flood wood.

Most of the east side of the township is drained by the Madawaska River. Source Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and is evidently the fountain head of one of the main branches of that stream, hence I have given it the above name; there is a well cut and very old portage between Source and Smoke Lakes, it has evidently been one of the highways between the Ottawa and Lake Huron waters for many years.

The north and west part of the township is most accessible by the township of Finlayson, the south by the township of Livingstone, and the east by the Madawaska

River.

There are no settlers or any improvements whatever in any part of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES DICKSON.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 30.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

TOWNSHIP OF COWPER.

Parry Sound Ontario,
November 27th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that under instructions received from your officeand dated May 7th, 1880, to sub-divide the township of Cowper into farm lots. I proceed ed to said township immediately after completing the survey of the township of Conger and observed Polaris on the night of June 29th, 1880, on the south boundary, at side roads

five and six, and ran said line N. 20° 51′ 40" W., making it a base for my work.

The township of Cowper, contains but little good land, the face of the country being rocky and stony, soil sandy and, timber pine and hardwood. About one quarter of the township has been burnt over, destroying all the timber; the greater part of the township drains into Spider Lake, which empties into the Georgian Bay over a fall of about thirty feet.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

D. Beatty,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Appendix No. 31.

TOWNSHIP OF CONGER.

Parry Sound, Ontario, November 27th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on receipt of instructions from your office dated May 7th, 1880, to subdivide the township of Conger into farm lots, I proceeded at once to said township taking the Parry Sound road for about thirteen miles, thence southerly along the Lake Joseph and Port Carling road, which follows the east boundary of the township as closely as the nature of the country will admit of. I commenced my work by brushing out and chaining the east boundary from the south boundary to concessions four and five, where I observed Polaris on the night of May 12th, 1880, and ran said concession line S. 69° 8′ 20″ W., making it a base for my work on the south side of the township, and concessions eight and nine a base for work on the north side.

The general character of the township for agricultural purposes is below the average of townships in the Parry Sound district; the greater part of the land fit for settlement lies between the east boundary and the side road, ten and eleven. This section is tim-

bered with hardwood, hemlock and scattered pine of a good quality.

The soil is generally light and sandy, but there are some very good farms of sandy

loam, and in places clay.

There are several settlers along east boundary on lots one, with clearings of from flve to forty acres, in a good state of cultivation. From side road, ten and eleven, westward to the Georgian Bay, is more rocky, and broken up with numerous lakes. There are no large blocks of good land in this section, but there are many small and scattered pieces of fair quality; the timber is pine, hardwood and hemlock. Black Stone River which enters the township through a small lake on lots ten and eleven, in the twelfth concession, passes through Black Stone and Crane lakes in a south-westerly direction to the Georgian Bay, and drains the greater part of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

D. Beatty,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto. Appendix No. 32.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

TOWNSHIP OF GIBSON.

Sarnia, Ontario, October 25th, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions dated 7th May, 1880, I have completed the survey of the township of Gibson into farm lots.

I commenced work at the south-east corner of the township, chaining along the south boundary to side-line ten and eleven, where I took an observation of Polaris, and finding that said boundary was very carefully run I made it the base of the survey, laying off the various concessions and side road lines as shown on the accompanying plan and field notes. For convenience of description the township may be divided into two parts, viz., east and west of side-line twenty and twenty-one. The eastern portion containing about twenty-eight thousand acres is a fine tract of land, the soil being principally clay and sandy loam overlaying clay. The timber being maple, beech, birch, pine, and hemlock, pine being abundant and of good quality. In the vicinity of Black Lake I found a number of settlers, some of them having good clearings, with neat log houses, and during the progress of the survey in that locality a large number of lots were selected by intending settlers. This portion is favourably situated for settlement, being easy of access in summer by the Muskoka and Black Rivers, Hughson's Lumbering Company affording a good home market for any surplus grain or roots they may have. But the settlers who were there last winter, complain of the difficulty of getting out at that season, as the ice on the rivers owing to the strong current is never reliable. I would suggest that a road be made from the north end or the narrows of Black Lake to Bala, a distance of about eight miles, which would afford a direct communication with Gravenhurst to this portion of the township, also a portion of the township of Wood.

The western portion is principally burnt and rocky land, affording but little inducement for settlement, the timber being small scrubby pine, birch, poplar, and balsam;

the ordinary gneiss rock prevailing.

The township is well watered by numerous lakes and streams, the southern part being drained by Black River, which is a large stream averaging about four to five chains wide. The northern part is well drained by the Muskoka and Moon Rivers, the most important lakes being Black and Go Home Lakes, the latter of which is an expansion of the Muskoka River. Here the River divides into two parts, one the north channel, called the Go Home River, running west to Georgian Bay; the other, running sonth and west, empties into the Georgian Bay at Hughson's Lumbering Company's Mills.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 33.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

RESIDUE OF TOWNSHIP OF DUNGANNON.

MILL POINT, ONTARIO, November 10th, 1880.

SIR,-I bave the honour to report in accordance with instructions bearing date the 7th of May, that upon the completion of the survey of Mayo, I at once moved into Dungannon. I first retraced concession line eight and nine across lot six. I then ran this line on a course of N. 69° 08′ 20" E., astronomically. I next found concession line six and seven, and ran it in a similar way to the east boundary. I then ran a random line on the presumption that the east boundary was on its proper course, and found that it was correct, so I blazed it back as the side line between lots five and six. I then went up to concession line ten and eleven, and as all the posts in the neighbourhood of my work were burnt up, I had to go back on this line to lot eight. I here found an old line running from what was pointed out to me as the original post. I chained across the different lots giving them their proper distance until I came to the line between lots five and six. From this point I ran on a course of N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., astronomically, to the boundary, making lot five in this case and in all the others an even twenty chains, leaving lot one whatever it happened to come out. I then ran the side-line between lots five and six on a course of N. 23° 37' 24" W., astronomically, and found that it was correct. As this township lies alongside of Mayo, their general characteristics, as might be expected, are very much alike. Quite a number of settlers were within the limit of my survey, and did not know where they were.

The land is very good, more than fifty per cent. of the district embraced within the

limits of my survey being suitable for agricultural purposes.

The only lake, "Jamieson's," is a fine one; its shores are high and rocky; the water is very pure and clear. Numerous small creeks are, however, to be met with. Nearly the whole of the portion I surveyed has been burnt over so often that there is no timber of any value left. It is now grown up with poplar, aspen, cherry, sumach, etc.

As there are several good settlements in close proximity to the good land, it will in all likelihood be soon taken up; good roads can be easily obtained in almost any direction.

as the general surface of the country is tolerably level.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> Matthew J. Butler, Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 34.

RESIDUE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MAYO.

MILL POINT, ONTARIO, November 10th, 1880.

SIR,—I beg to report that, in accordance with instructions from your office, bearing date 7th of May, 1880, to proceed to and subdivide the residue of the township of Mayo

into farm lots of one hundred acres each, that on the 25th August I left for the township and arrived there on the 28th. On the 30th I portaged through to the south boundary, and on the night of the 31st of August I, after having retraced the south boundary to the sideline between lots fifteen and sixteen, obtained an observation of Polaris at its eastern elongation, azimuth 1° 52′ 50″; laying this off, I next turned off the bearing of N. 20° 51′ 40" W. as instructed, and proceeded to run the side-line between lots fifteen and sixteen. I ran this line north to Crooked Lake, leaving a post to mark concession line two and three, at the distance of one hundred chains, allowing the proper road allowance. I then ran concession line two and three in the centre of the road allowance one hundred chains westerly, planting posts every twenty chains, fifty links on each side of the line, and also a post on the line with the numbers of the lots only marked on it. I next ran the sideline between lots ten and eleven to meet this line; in this manner I did all the work lying to the south of Crooked Lake. I then worked from side-line fifteen and sixteen easterly, and in a similar manner completed all the work on the south side of Crooked Lake first. I then worked up to the north-east corner, after which I returned to side-line ten and eleven, and carrying all my work across Crooked Lake, I wound up at the north-west corner. As will be seen by referring to the plan, Crooked Lake is a large body of water; it is a clear, transparent and beautiful lake, the water being remarkably pure. Fish are said to be plentiful in the proper season, trout being the principal variety. Foster's Lake is the next one of importance; its waters, as also Clear Lake, and in fact all the lakes in this district, are clear and pure, trout being plentiful in them all at the proper season. All measurements of distance, except where otherwise shown in the notes, were made by means of an excellent micrometer, in crossing lakes, etc. In traversing the lakes I invariably used the micrometer, and also checked it by triangulation.

The principal timber now in Mayo is beech, the pine having been all cut off by lumbermen; there are also large tracts of mixed timber, maple, hemlock, balsam, birch, etc., being accompanied usually by pretty good land. Numerous swamps of tamarack, spruce, and cedar, are to be met with in the south-eastern corner of the township.

The soil is almost invariably a red sandy loam, the exception being black mould, and is well adapted for farming purposes, unfortunately it is somewhat stony.

The general surface of the country is of a decidedly hilly character. The western portion, or that embraced between lots ten and one, has been repeatedly burnt over, and is now grown up thickly with poplar, aspen, cherry and sumach.

The district bordering on Crooked Lake, until arriving at the lower narrows, is high, bold, and rocky; to the north of Crooked Lake, a good flat of land is found.

The balance of the township is very much broken with high ridges of rock, cliffs, etc., with here and there a good piece of land. In the south-eastern portion quite a number of beaver ponds were found.

A settlement can be formed on the good land to the north of Crooked Lake, and wherever any land is to be found; but in order that this may be done a road will be required to traverse the district, and I saw that the Government had sent Mr. Hamilton to push it through, and they have acted wisely in sending such an energetic man. And I might here say, that I was surprised to see thriving settlements in this section, largely, if not entirely, owing to the generous and judicious expenditure of money by the Government upon the colonization roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW J. BUTLER,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

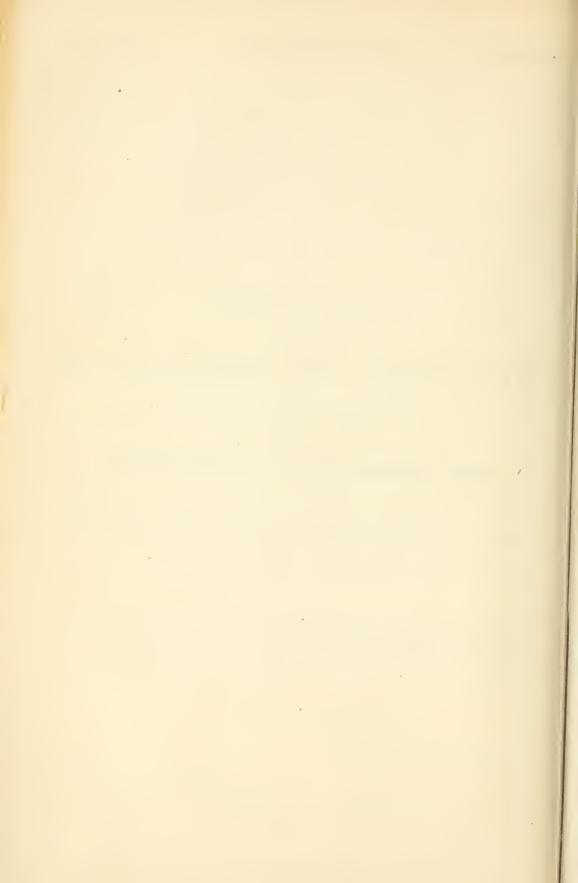
ON THE

Bublic (including Separate) and Righ Schools,

ALSO ON THE

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1879



REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON THE

Anblig (including Separate) and Bigh Schools,

ALSO ON THE

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS,

FOR THE YEAR

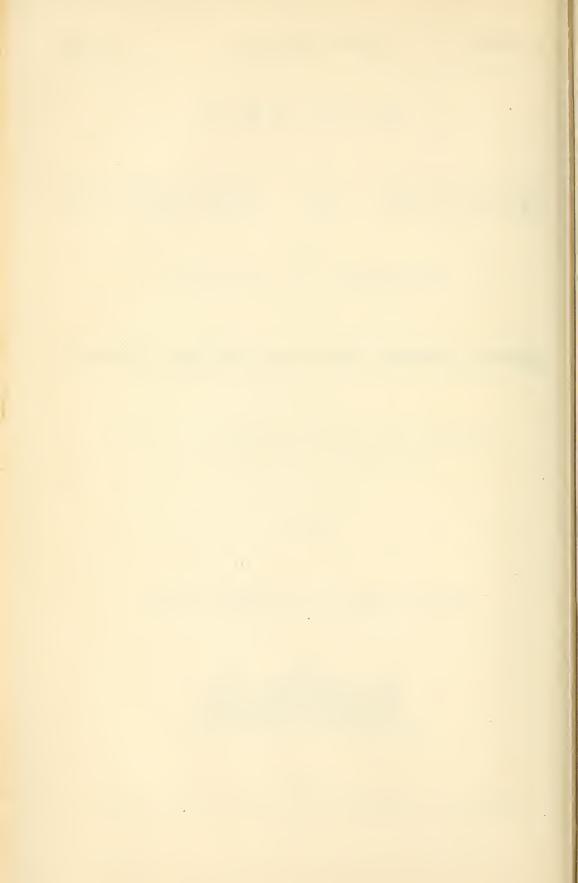
1879.

Printed by Order of the Begislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET. 1881.



CONTENTS.

PART L-GENERAL REPORT.

(Résumé by the Minister of Education.)

| PUBLIC SCHOOLS, | |
|---|-------|
| | PAGE, |
| Introduction | |
| I. Table A.—Receipts and Expenditure | |
| II. Table B.—School Population; Pupils | |
| III. Table C.—Branches of Study | |
| IV. Table D.—Public School Teachers | |
| V. Table E.—Public School Boards—Sections—Houses | 15 |
| VI. Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools | 16 |
| VII. Report of the Deputy Minister on District and Indian Schools | 16 |
| VIII. Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors | 16 |
| | |
| HIGH SCHOOLS. | |
| IX. Table G.—Comparative Statement, 1878, 1879 | 16 |
| X. Table H.—Receipts and Expenditure; Pupils | |
| XI. Table I.—Branches of Study | |
| XII. Table K.—High School-houses, &c. Head Masters | |
| XIII. Reports of High School Inspectors. | |
| | |
| TRAINING OF TEACHERS. | |
| XIV. Table L.—Toronto Normal School | 17 |
| XV. Table M.—Ottawa Normal School | |
| XVI. Table NCertificates, 1879. | |
| XVII. Table O.—Total Number of Certificates, 1871 to 1879. | |
| XVIII. Table P.—Names of Holders of Provincial Certificates, 1879 | |
| XIX. Table Q.—Teachers' Associations | |
| XX. Annual Report on County Model Schools | |
| Thinder report on county stoder solvois_ | |
| EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY. | |
| XXI. Table R.—Free Public Libraries | 19 |
| XXII. Table S.—Maps and Apparatus | |

| SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS. | AGE, |
|---|-----------------|
| XXIII. TABLE TNames, Service and Allowances of Superannuated Public School | |
| Teachers. | 19 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| XXIV. Table UGeneral Statistical Abstract. | 20 |
| XXV. Educational Museum and Library | 22 22 |
| Concression | |
| | |
| | |
| PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT. | |
| . PUBLIC SCHOOLS. | |
| I. Table A.—Receipts and Expenditure; Amounts received and expended in support of Public Schools | 26 |
| II. Table B.—School Population; Pupils Boys, Girls; Pupils attending the Public Schools; Ages; Average Attendance | 32 |
| III. Table C.—Branches of Study; Number of Pupils in the different Branches of Public | |
| School Education | 38 |
| School Teachers | ŤŤ |
| V. Table E.—Public School-houses; Number of Schools, of School-houses, Visits, | 4.0 |
| Lectures; Time Open, Prayers, Examinations, Maps | $\frac{46}{48}$ |
| VII. Report of the Deputy Minister on District and Indian Schools | 50 |
| VIII. Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors. | อ้อั |
| HIGH SCHOOLS. | |
| IX. Table G.—Comparative Statement—1878-79, shewing the Progress or Decline of | |
| each High School | 80 |
| support of High Schools; Fees. | 82 |
| XI. Table I.—Branches of Study: Number of Pupils in the different branches of High | 24* |
| School Instruction | 86 |
| their Universities. | |
| XIII. Reports of High School Inspectors | 98 |
| TRAINING OF TEACHERS. | |
| XIV. Table L.—Toronto Normal School; Number of Students; Residences and Religious | |
| Denominations | 106 |
| Denominations | 169 |

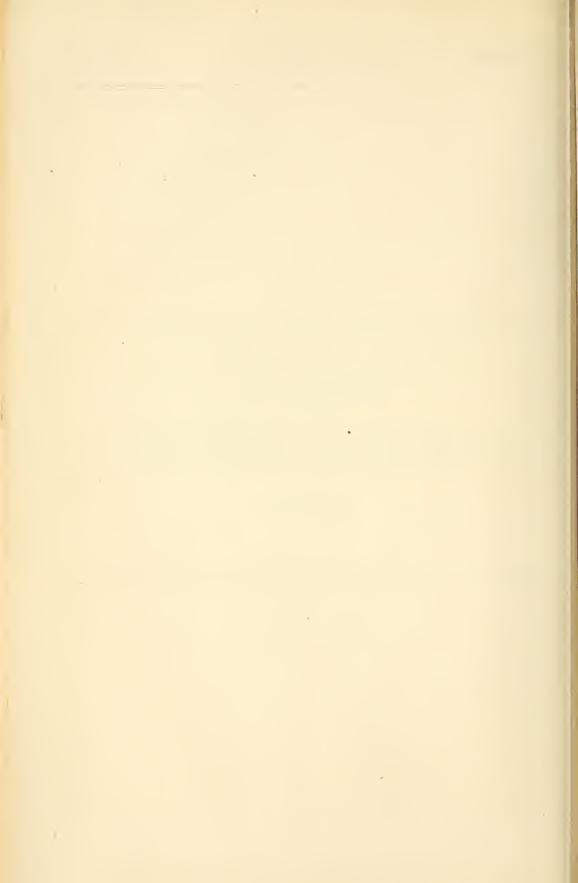
| | · · | AGE |
|-------|--|------|
| XV | 1. Table N.—Certificates, 1879, granted by the Education Department, and by County | |
| 17171 | Boards of Examiners | |
| | I. Table O.—Total Number of Certificates granted—1871 to 1879 | |
| | II. Table P.—Names of Persons holding Provincial Certificates granted during 1879. | |
| | X. Table Q.—Teachers' Associations; Members, Fees, Receipts and Expenditure | |
| 77. | X. Annual Report on County Model Schools | 124 |
| | | |
| | EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY. | |
| VV | I. Table R.—Free Public Libraries; Moneys, Volumes, Miscellaneous Information | 191 |
| | 1. Table S.—Maps and Apparatus supplied by the Education Department | |
| 22221 | Table 5.—Maps and Apparatus supplied by the Education Department | 100 |
| | | |
| | SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS. | |
| HXX | I. TABLE T.—Names and Periods of Service of Superannuated Teachers and their | |
| | Allowances | 137 |
| | | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| | XII SOME CAROLO | |
| XXIA | V. Table U.—General Statistical Abstract of the Educational progress of Ontario from | |
| | 1867 to 1879 | 146 |
| | | |
| | EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY. | |
| 32321 | T. D CO. D. M P. M. D. C | 1.40 |
| 4.4. | V. Report of S. P. May, Esq., M.D., Superintendent | 148 |
| | | |
| | West Parties and P | |
| | | |
| | DADT III ADDENDICES | |
| | PART III.—APPENDICES. | |
| A.—(| Orders in Council:— | |
| | I. Canada Paper Co. authorized to publish Reading Books | 156 |
| | II. Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons authorized | |
| | III. Campbell's New Language Lessons authorized | |
| | IV. Appointment of Sub-Examiner, December Examination | |
| | V. Leave of Absence granted to J. S. J. Kerr | |
| | V1. French Text Books authorized | |
| | VII. H. S., London, made a Collegiate Institute | |
| | VIII. Colenso's Algebra authorized | |
| | IX. Prices of Depository Books fixed | |
| | X. Certain Text Books authorized | |
| | XI. Thompson's England authorized | |
| | XII. Regulations, Second Class Certificates and Boards of Examiners | |
| | XIII. Appointment of Sub-Examiners, July Examination | |
| | XIV. H. S., St. Mary's, made a Collegiate Institute | |
| | XV. Surrender of H. S. Lands, Kingston | |
| | XVI. Appointment of Additional Sub-Examiner, July Examination | |

| | | PAGE |
|----------------|--|------|
| XVII. | Temporary Appointment of Hon. S. C. Wood as Minister of Education | 158 |
| XVIII. | High School Programme, 1879-80 | 158 |
| XIX. | Playter's Physiology recommended | 161 |
| XX. | Amended Regulations, County Model Schools | 161 |
| XXI. | High Schools in the County of Lanark | 180 |
| | Irregularities at Belleville Examination | |
| | Examination of Manson and Telfer disallowed | |
| | Creighton's Primer authorized | |
| | Services of certain Ottawa Normal School Masters dispensed with | |
| | Amended Regulations for Poor Schools | |
| | Examination of certain Candidates at Smith's Falls disallowed | |
| | New Edition of Reading Books sanctioned | |
| | | |
| | ODGE WYOLK STATE OF AN AMERICAN AND DAY ANY NOTICE OF THE OTHER OF THE OTHER O | |
| B.—INSPECT | ORS', HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS' AND EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES. | |
| 1. Names of | Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates during 1879 | 186 |
| | Persons who have received High School Masters' Certificates during 1879. | |
| | Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates during 1879 | |
| | | |
| CRETIRED TH | EACHERS. LIST FOR 1879 | 187 |
| | | |
| D.—LIST OF HIG | GH SCHOOL INSPECTORS | 190 |
| | | |
| E.—LIST OF PU | BLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS | 190 |

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

1879.



REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ONTARIO),

FOR THE YEAR 1879, RESPECTING THE

Public (including Separate) and Digh Schools,

ALSO.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Honour the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department on the condition of the Public (including Separate) and High Schools, also of the Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1879.

I will now proceed to give a Summary view of their condition, condensed from the

accompanying Statistical Tables :-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I.—TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative grant was \$252,564—decrease \$5,974. The apportionment is made to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, according to the ratio of the population in each, as compared with the whole population of the Province. The principle of distribution is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the Schools, Public and Separate, in each Municipality.

2. The amount apportioned from the Legislative grant (through the Educational Depository) for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books, was \$12,890—

decrease, \$2,866.

3. The amount from County Municipal Assessment was \$874,071, showing an increase of \$1,716.

4. The amount available from Trustees' School Assessment was \$1,433,153—increase,

\$27,466.

5. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys, and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1879, was \$654,050—decrease, \$40,934.

6. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1879, amounted to \$3,226,730, showing a decrease of \$20,591 below the total receipts of the preceding year.

7. The following table shows the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1867.

TABLE showing the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Corporations, and also the yearly increase or decrease in the Total Receipts since the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867.

| 1879 | 359 | 874,071 | 1,433,153 | 919,506 | 3,226,730 | | 20,591 |
|------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1878 | Se | 872,354 | 1,405,686 | 969,281 | 3,247,321 | | 175,864 |
| 1877 | ÷ | 858,305 | 1,564,126 | 1,000,754 | 3,423,185 | 29,530 | : |
| 1876 | \$ \$ | 793,161 | 1,553,574 | 1,046,920 1,000,754 | 3,393,655 | 28,201 | |
| 1875 | G= | 758,467 | 1,547,125 1,553,574 | 1,059,862 | 3,365,454 | 126,183 | |
| 1874 | ÷5; | 606,538 | 1,608,437 | 1,024,296 1,059,862 | 3,239,271 | 271,906 | |
| 1873 | 65 | 601,351 | 1,027,184 1,232,101 1,439,390 1,608,437 | 926,624 | 2,967,365 | 437,095 | |
| 1872 | 50 | 531,391 | 1,232,101 | 766,778 | 2,530,270 | 405,799 | • |
| 1871 | €F# | 492,481 | 1,027,184 | 604,806 | 2,124,471 | 180,107 | : |
| 1870 | ې. | 385,284 | 951,099 | 607,981 | 1,944,364 | 116,938 | |
| 1869 | €F# | 372,743 | 890,834 | 563,849 | 1,827,426 | 38,094 | |
| 1868 | if g | 362,375 | 88 50 50 88 88 | 571,419 | 1,789,332 | 118,997 | |
| 1867 | # | 351,873 | 799,708 | 518,754 | 1,670,335 | 62,364 | • |
| | | County Municipal | Trustees' School Assessment | All other Receipts | Total Receipts | Increase in Total Receipts | Degrease |

The Expenditure.

- 1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1879 was \$2,072,822—increase, \$61,614.
- 2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, \$32,622—decrease, \$9,885. The Legislative aid given to trustees (through the Educational Depository) for these objects was, \$12,890.
- 3. For sites and building of school-houses, \$306,025—decrease, \$107,367. For several years after the passage of the School Act of 1871 a large amount was yearly expended in the erection of new school-houses, so that the country is now tolerably well supplied with them. A decrease of this item may therefore be expected for some years to come.
 - 4. For rent and repairs of school-houses, etc., \$421,613—decrease, \$625.
 - 5. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$2,833,084—decrease, \$56,263.
- 6. Balance of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$393,646—increase, \$35,671.

II. Table B.—School Population, Ages of Pupils, Pupils Attending Public Schools, Average Attendance.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of school population shall include the whole number of children resident in their school division; and confers the equal right of attending the schools upon all residents in such divisions, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

- 1. The School population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 494,424—increase, 2,064.
- 2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the schools was 467,845—increase, 412. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 19,167—decrease, 2,415. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 487,012—decrease, 2,003.
- 3. The number of boys attending the schools, 259,056—decrease, 1,344. The number of girls attending the schools, 227,956—decrease, 659.
- 4. The number reported as not attending any school for four months during the year is 27,409—decrease, 6. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, during which School Boards and Trustees are required by the Public Schools Act to see that all the children in their school districts attend school for four months in the year.
- 5. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 219,442—decrease, 5,146.

The following summary shows the percentage in the ages of the pupils, as compared with the whole number attending school:—

| | | Pupils under 5. | 5 to 16. | 17 to 21. | Over 21. |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Percentage for | Counties | | $95\frac{40}{100}$ | 413 70 | 1 7 T |
| 66 | Cities | 7 0 0 | $99_{\overline{1000}}^{20}$ $98_{\overline{1000}}^{5}$ | $rac{70}{100}$ | าชั้ง |
| 66 | Province | 2 6 7 0 0 | 96,09 | 3,50 | 1 5 1 0 6 |

III .- TABLE C .- NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

This table shows the number of pupils as classified under the present system.

The following summaries show:

1. The percentage in the several classes as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

| | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. | 5th Class. | 6th Class. |
|------------|--------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Percentage | for Counties | 31,50 | 22 0 4 1 0 0 | $26\frac{g}{100}$ | 1530 | 3-1-5- | 15 |
| 6.6 | Cities | $34_{\frac{8}{100}}$ | 20 | 25_{1000} | 1450 | 4 ₁₀₀ | 1 0 ¢ |
| | Towns | 33-0-7- | 2245 | 25,750 | $15\frac{700}{100}$ | $2^{\frac{7}{100}}$ | 3 1 |
| 4.6 | Province | 32 | $22_{\frac{6}{1}\frac{0}{0}\frac{0}{0}}$ | $26_{\frac{70}{100}}$ | $15_{rac{2.7}{1.0.0}}$ | 3,2,1 | 2 \$ 1 0 0 |

2. The percentage in the principal subjects of instruction as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

| | Spelling and Dictation, | Writing. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Drawing. | Vocal Music. | Object Lessons. | Grammar and Composition. | Canadian History. | English History. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Percentage for Counties | 80 | 81 | 84 | 58 | 28 | 25 | 31 | 44 | 13 | 14 |
| " Cities | 86 | 85 | 93 | 75 | 68 | 84 | 54 | 54 | 18 | 16 |
| Towns | 89 | 86 | 95 | 66 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 13 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 82 | 82 | 86 | 60 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 13 | 14 |

IV .- TABLE D .- NUMBER OF TEACHERS -- ANNUAL SALARIES -- CERTIFICATES.

- 1. Number of Teachers, Male and Female.—In the 5,123 schools reported, 6,596 teachers have been employed—increase, 123; of whom 3,153 are male teachers—increase, 93, and 3,443 are female teachers—increase, 30. It will thus be seen that there are about 300 more female than male teachers.
- 2. Annual Salaries of Teachers.—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a County, \$900—the lowest, \$135; in a City, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$250; in a Town, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest \$200. The average salary of male teachers in Counties, was \$383—of female teachers, \$249; in Cities, of male teachers, \$662—of female teachers, \$296; in Towns, of male teachers, \$616—of female teachers, \$270; of the \$,153 male teachers 10 received salaries ranging from \$901 to \$1,000; 19 from \$801 to \$900; 35 from \$701 to \$800; 45 from \$601 to \$700; 164 from \$501 to \$600; 908 from \$401 to \$500; while 1,972, or the great majority, were paid \$400 and under. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1879, is \$8 per male teacher. The number of teachers who had attended the Normal Schools at Toronto or Ottawa was 1,374, an increase of 241.

3. Teachers' Certificates.—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported, 6,596—increase, 123; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 253—increase, 43; 2nd class, 1,601—increase; 192; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 307—decrease, 21; 2nd class, 125—decrease, 17; New County Board, 3rd class Certificates, 3,836—decrease, 68; Interim Certificates, 474—decrease, 6.

V.—TABLE E.—SCHOOL BOARDS AND RURAL SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

- 1. The number of *Urban School Boards* was as follows:—In Cities, 18; in Towns, 87; in Incorporated Villages, 132, being a total of 237.
- 2. The number of *Urban School-houses* was as follows:—In Cities, 129; in Towns, 190; in Incorporated Villages, 182.
- 3. The total number of *pupils in Urban Schools* registered during the year was, in Cities, 45,871; in Towns, 50,078; in Incorporated Villages, 52,016, and the average daily attendance was, in Cities, 26,771; in Towns, 27,776; in Incorporated Villages, 22,980.
- 4. The number of *Township School Boards* was 6, that is to say, in the following Townships—Enniskillen, Tuckersmith, Macaulay, Morrison, McKellar, and Christie.
- 5. The number of Rural School Sections was, 4,654—increase, 78. The number of Rural Schools reported as kept open, was 4,622—increase, 97.
- 6. The increase in number of *Rural School-houses* was 45. Of late years there has been a most satisfactory improvement in the School-houses, and in stone, brick, and frame taking the place of the old log-built School-houses.
- 7. The whole number of School-houses reported is 5,147, of which 1,633 are brick, 520 stone, 2,301 frame, 693 log.
 - 8. Titles to School Sites.—Freehold, 4,948—increase, 46; Rented, 199—increase, 35.
- 9. School Visits. By Inspectors, 13,034—increase, 289; by other persons, 89,523—increase, 2,016. Total School visits 102,557—increase, 2,305. Trustees especially are bound to show zeal and interest in Public School Education and by personal visits to the schools, and counsel to parents, incite them to educate their children.
- 10. School Lectures.—By Inspectors, 646—decrease, 117; by other persons, 175—decrease, 145.
- 11. Time of keeping the Schools open.—The average time of keeping the Schools open, exclusive of holidays, vacations, and Sundays, was two hundred and eight days in 1879. The actual number of legal teaching days was 221 for Rural and Urban Schools, not united with High Schools, and 212 for Urban and Rural Schools united with High Schools.
- 12. Public School Examinations.—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 9,663—decrease, 286; though less than two for each School. The law requires that there should be in each School a public quarterly examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, etc.,) resident in the School Section. Such examinations being tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on Public Schools.
- 13. School Prizes and Merit Cards.—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,708—increase, 45.
- 14. Prayers and Ten Commandments.—Of the 5,123 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,477 of them—increase, 189; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 2,851—increase, 23. While the Public Schools Act provides that "No person shall require any pupil in any Public School to read or study from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by

his or her parent," the Department has framed regulations of a recommendatory nature on the subject, with forms of prayers, in the earnest hope that School Boards, Trustees, and Teachers, may thus be better enabled to impress upon their pupils the principles and duties of our common Christianity. In 4,477, out of 5,123 schools, religious exercises of the kind recommended by the Department are voluntarily conducted.

15. Maps.—Maps are used in 4,744 schools—increase, 74. Total number of maps used in schools, 39,987—increase, 992.

VI.—TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

- 1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 191—decrease during the year, 15.
- 2. Receipts.—The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools according to average attendance of pupils as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$13,100—increase, \$479. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$1,018—increase, \$229. The amount of school rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$89,386—increase, \$10,265. The amount subscribed by supporters of Separate Schools, and from the other sources, was \$25,587—decrease, \$9,431. Total amount received from all sources was \$129,092—increase, \$1,543.
- 3. Expenditure.—For payment of teachers, \$75,165—increase, \$4,864; for maps, prize books and libraries, \$2,575—increase, \$660; for sites and building School-houses, \$20,784; for other School purposes, \$24,305.
- 4. Pupils.—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 24,779—decrease, 501. Average attendance, 13,073—decrease, 99.
- 5. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools was 346—increase, 13; male teachers, 101—decrease, 3; female teachers, 245—increase, 16.
- 6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps, etc.

VII.—REPORT ON TERRITORIAL DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

In addition to the statistics of Public Schools there is appended the report of the Deputy Minister on District and Indian Schools.

VIII.—REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Several of the Public School Inspectors also report on the state of education in their respective districts during the year. These documents will be read with great interest, as they furnish many valuable hints and suggestions.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

IX.—Table G.—Comparative Statement—High Schools, 1878. 1879.

A comparative statement is here exhibited of the progress or decline of each High School, as contrasted with the work of the previous year, under the respective headings of total number of pupils, average attendance both total and in the Upper School, admission and intermediate examinations, apportionment of legislative grant and expenditure.

X.—Table H.—High Schools, Receipts and Expenditure, Pupils, Number of Schools.

Receipts.—The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant for the salaries of teachers, was \$76,834—decrease, \$272. The amount of Legislative grant apportioned for maps, prize books, etc., was \$1,346—decrease, \$450. The amount of Municipal Grants in support of High Schools was \$190,326—decrease, \$12,521. The amount received for pupils' fees was \$26,225—increase, \$4,644. Balances of the preceling year and other sources, \$122,728—increase, \$5,872. Total receipts, \$417,461—decrease, \$2,727.

Expenditure.—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$241,097—increase, \$18,087; for building, rent and repairs, \$54,274—decrease, \$29,694; for fuel, books, and contingencies, \$100,203—increase, \$16,299; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, \$5,212—increase, \$85. Total expenditure for the year 1879, \$400,788—increase, \$4,777. Balance of moneys, not paid out at the end of the year, \$16,673—decrease, \$7,505.

Number of Pupils, 12,136—increase, 1,562.

Number of Schools, 104.

XI.—TABLE I.—HIGH SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Table I shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in each subject in each of the High Schools.

No. of Pupils.—In English Grammur and Literature, 12,015; in Composition, 11,691; in Reading, Dictation and Elocution, 11,281; in Penmanship, 7,171; in Linear Drawing, 2,693; in Book-keeping, 4,500; in Arithmetic, 12,105; in Algebra, 11,761; in Geometry, 11,285; in Trigonometry, 660; in Mensuration, 6,888; in History, 11,873; in Geography, 11,935; in Natural Philosophy, 2,464; in Chemistry, 2,871, in Natural History, 411; in Physiology, 238; in French, 4,687; in German, 729; in Latin, 5,391; in Greek, 1,097; in Gymnastics and Drill, 2,851.

XII.—Table K.—School Houses. Miscellaneous Information. Head Masters and their Universities.

In this Table are given the names, University degrees (or certificates), of the Head, and the number of Assistant, Masters.

Of the School-houses, 75 were of brick, 20 stone, 8 frame; 8 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. The tendency everywhere is to improve the buildings and grounds required for High School purposes, so as to make each High School worthy of

its now recognized position of being the local College.

54 High Schools were under Union High and Public School Boards. 2,020 maps were used in the 104 High Schools; 53 Schools use the Bible; in 93 there were daily prayers; 248 pupils matriculated at some University during 1879; 565 pupils entered mercantile life; 535 adopted agriculture as a pursuit; 693 joined the learned professions; 1,200 went to other occupations, a large increase on the preceding year. The position of the High Schools as an essential and integral part of our educational system, is now well understood, as well as their practical value. They abundantly supply opportunities for secondary education, and thus protect the elementary schools from the tendency there would be in neglecting the many, in order to attend to the clever few who are sufficiently advanced to call for instruction in secondary subjects. They also constitute the necessary stepping-stone between the Public Schools and the University, and upon their efficiency depends the success of our efforts in opening the avenues of learning to every child in the Province, as well as in affording to each youth of ability the opportunity for the highest intellectual career. The High School is intended to meet in each county the requisites of higher education, just as the Public School in each section is established to furnish elementary instruction. Under the amended Regulations for the training of Public School Teachers, they have become the chief means for educating candidates in the different subjects prescribed for the non-professional examination for Second and Third-class Public School Teachers' Certificates, while uniformity in their work has been secured by making the results of the Intermediate Examinations equivalent to passing such non-professional examination.

XIII.—REPORTS OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Remarks and suggestions by the High School Inspectors as to improvement of High Schools, are appended to the statistical tables of High Schools.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

XIV.—TABLE L.—THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Table L contains the gross number of applications for admission to the Normal

School, Toronto; the counties from whence these students have come; and the religious persuasions of these students.

Table L shows that of the 8,269 students admitted, 4,151 were males, and 4,118 were females. The number admitted during the session of 1879 was 247. Of these, 134 were males, and 113 females.

XV. Table M shows that 182 students were admitted to the fourth session of the Ottawa Normal School—106 males, 76 females; it also gives similar particulars as to the admissions, religions, counties, etc., as are given in Table L for the Toronto Normal School.

Table L contains abstracts in connection with the twenty-nine years' existence of the Normal School at Toronto, to show the total number of applications, the counties whence the students came, and their religious persuasions for that period; Table M, an abstract of the students admitted at the Normal School at Ottawa. The conditions under which Public School Teachers' Certificates were formerly granted have been changed by the amended Regulations which came into effect in August, 1877, and Tables L to Q contain the information applicable to these new conditions. The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa are now confined to the professional training of candidates for Second-Class Certificates, while in each county of the Province, one or more County Model Schools have been established for the professional training of candidates for Third-Class Certificates, details of which will be found in Table N and the Model School Report. In the Normal School the session for the instruction of candidates for First-Class Certificates extends throughout the Academic year, from September to July, and is literary and scientific, and also professional, but attendance is optional. In the Report for next year will be found the Regulations under which University standing with Honours in certain departments of study is taken as equivalent to the non-professional Grade A or B Public School Teachers' First-Class Certificates, and the Provincial University, and other colleges with university powers will be thus utilized with respect to supplying the requisite educational qualifications for First-Class Certificates, as the High Schools have successfully been with respect to like qualifications for Second and Third-Class Certificates. For Second-Class Certificates attendance in the Normal School is obligatory on all candidates during one of three sessions of twelve weeks each into which the Academic year is divided for this purpose. The whole time of each session is devoted exclusively to instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. Successful candidates are entitled to be repaid out of Provincial Funds for their travelling expenses. In the County Model Schools the candidate who has passed the examination in the prescribed literary and scientific subjects for Third-Class Certificates is required to be instructed in the actual practice of teaching for one term at least, and he must also satisfactorily pass this examination in order to obtain his Third-Class Certificate.

At the examinations of 1879 there were:

- (1) 1st Class Candidates of Normal School, Toronto, 20 in number, of whom 13 passed.
 (2) 2nd Class "Toronto, 284" "250"
- (3) " " Ottawa, 241 " " 216 "

XVI.—Table N contains the number of certificates granted by the Education Department and by the County Boards of Examiners during 1879, counties of applicants, grades, etc.

XVII.—Table O shows at a glance the total number of certificates issued from 1871 to 1879.

XVIII.—Table P gives the names of holders of Provincial Certificates obtained during 1879.

XIX.—Table Q is a statistical table exhibiting the position of Teachers' Associations in 1879.

XX.—The Report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Committee exhibits the following results of the terms of the County Model Schools which were in operation during the year 1879, viz.:—Number of Schools, 51; number of Third Class candidates in attendance, 1,295; number rejected by Board of Examiners, 78.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.

XXI.—TABLE R.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

- 1. The amount expended in library books during 1879 was \$3,496, of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 3,812.
- 2. The value of public free libraries furnished to the end of 1879, was \$178,282. The number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,566. The number of volumes in these libraries was 298,743.
- 3. Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1879 inclusive. The total number of volumes for Public Free Libraries sent out, 298,743. The classification of these books is as follows: History, 49,648; Zoology and Physiology, 17,019; Botany, 3,069; Phenomena, 7,030; Physical Science, 5,236; Geology, 2,499; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 14,414; Chemistry, 2,701; Practical Agriculture, 10,609; Literature, 29,242; Voyages, 27,545; Biography, 33,071; Tales and Sketches, Practical Life, 83,500, Fiction, 5,041; Teachers' Library, 8,118; Total number of Prize Books sent out, 1,063; 995; Grand Total of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 35,402 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources), 1,398,140.

XXII.—Table S.—Summary of Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books Supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages during the year.

- 1. The amount expended by the Education Department in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, \$28,334—decrease, \$10,132. The one-half of these sums was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 327; of Europe, 324; of Asia, 268; of Africa, 239; of America, 504; of British North America and Canada, 318; of Great Britain and Ireland, 236; Scriptural and Classical, 119; of other charts and maps, 443; of globes, 161; of other pieces of school apparatus, 3,246; of Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 16,533. Number of *Prize Books*, 41,957.
- 2. From 1855 to the end of 1879, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was \$650,450. The number of maps of the World furnished was 7,430; of Europe, 7,255; of Asia, 5,764; of Africa, 5,267; of America, 7,033; of British North America and Canada, 7,790; of Great Britain and Ireland, 5,626; of Classical and Scriptural Maps, 3,783; other Maps and Charts, 11,652; Globes, 3,868; single articles of school apparatus, 40,295; Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 356,525; Volumes of Prize Books, 1,063,995.

SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS.

XXIII.—TABLE T.—SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School teacher who was in receipt of a superannuation allowance at the end of the year 1879, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to Superannuated Public School teachers, is as follows:—In 1853 the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, which it afterwards increased to \$4,000, and then to \$6,000; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions upon all male teachers in the year 1871, a larger revenue resulted, but it has always fallen short of the sums annually paid from the Provincial revenue. The allowance cannot exceed \$6.00 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario, except in cases of High School Masters, Inspectors of Public or High Schools, or teachers holding First or Second Class Certificates, when a further allowance at the rate of one dollar for each year of such service is granted. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year of service in arrear since, and inclusive of, 1854; nor can any

teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach.

- 2. The superannuation allowance is regulated by the provisions contained in the Public Schools Act (Revised Statutes, Chap. 205), Sec. 44 to 49 inclusive.
- 3. The total amount of subscriptions received and paid into the Provincial treasury, and of allowances paid thereout, in the several years from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, is shown in the following table:—

| YEAR. | Payments by Department. | Subscriptions. Refunded to Subscribers. Net Subscriptions | | Net Subscriptions. | Difference be- tween Pay- ments and Net Sub- scriptions. |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1872 | \$ c. 11942 67 | \$ c. 10963 71 | \$ c. 238 10 | \$ c. 10725 61 | \$ c. 1217 06 |
| 1873 | 18995 50 | 11870 73 | 442 81 | 11427 92 | 7567 58 |
| 1874 | 22802 75 | 12856 75 | 787 64 | 12069 11 | 10733 64 |
| 1875 | 26509 25 | 12704 18 | 1220 96 | 11483 2 2 | 15026 03 |
| 1876 | 31768 82 | 12647 25 | 1252 83 | 11394 42 | 20374 40 |
| 1877 | 3 53 25 50 | 14283 25 | 1576 07 | 12707 18 | 22618 32 |
| 1878 | 41192 85 | 13767 12 | 1591 64 | 12175 48 | 29017 37 |
| 1879 | 43619 26 | 14064 84 | 2237 79 | 11827 05 | 31792 21 |

4. The number of teachers who received retiring allowances in the year 1879 was 360, distinguishable thus:—Those under 60 years numbered 115, their average age being $50\frac{2}{3}$ years, and average allowance \$117.07; those over 60 were 245, their average age $70\frac{2}{3}$, average allowance, \$131.91.

5. The highest allowance paid to any teacher was \$284, while the lowest was \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XXIV.—Table U.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1867 to 1879, inclusive.

This Table supplies the material for comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums

of money provided and expended for their support.

By analyzing and comparing these statistics, a correct appreciation can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario since the confederation of the Provinces. For example: in 1867 the number of Public Schools was only 4,422. In 1879 this had increased to 5,123; and the number of pupils attending them from 401,643 in 1867, to 487,012 in 1879. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from \$1,473,188 in 1867, to \$2,833,084 in 1879 (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports), including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of school-houses, and for other purposes, which in 1879 amounted to \$760,262, making the aggregate actually paid for Public School purposes in 1879, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, \$3,226,730.

| 1879. | 5123 | 60 | 2072822 | 760262 | 393646 | 3226730 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1878. | 4990 | S) | 2011207 | 878140 | 357974 | 3247321 |
| 1877. | 5140 | 99 | 2038099 | 1035390 | 349696 | 3423185 |
| 1876. | 5041 | 99 | 1838321 | 1168134 | 387200 | 3393655 |
| 1875, | 4834 | Se. | 1758100 | 1234980 | 372373 | 3365453 |
| 1874. | 4758 | Op. | 1647750 | 1217582 | 373939 | 3239271 |
| 1873. | 4732 | es. | 1520123 | 1081403 | 362839 | 2967365 |
| 1872. | 4661 | (P) | 1371594 | 835770 | 322906 | 2530270 |
| 1871. | 4598 | (A) | 1191476 | 611819 | 321176 | 2124471 |
| 1870. | 4566 | 59 | 1222681 | 489380 | 232303 | 1944364 |
| 1869. | 4524 | 9 € | 1175166 | 449730 | 202330 | 1827426 |
| 1868, | 4480 | Ø. | 1146543 | 441891 | 200898 | 1789332 |
| 1867. | 4422 | G. | 1093516 | 379672 | 197147 | 1670335 |
| REPORT FOR THE YEAR. | No. of Public Schools Reported | 2] | Teachers' Salaries | Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, fuel and contingencies | Balance forwarded each year | Total amount available each year |

XXV.—THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The Educational Museum forms a valuable part of our system of popular education. It consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of casts of antique and modern statues, busts of celebrated characters in English and French history, also copies and engravings of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and Italian schools of painting. It also contains many objects of improved School appliances and architecture, as well as collections for promoting art, science, and literature. The Report of the Superintendent, Dr. May, contains the several details of the different classes of objects and also shows, from the large number of visitors attracted to it, its influence in promoting general culture. The successful educational exhibits of the Department at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, in 1878, comprised selections (or duplicates) of articles in the Museum; and in 1879 I took advantage of the Paris exhibit, in store in South Kensington Museum, to forward it to the Sydney International Exhibition, New South Wales, and have since received the gratifying information that the Exhibition Commissioners had given a Gold Medal to the Province of Ontario, twenty only having been awarded, and in the general report as to Canadian manufactures at this Exhibition it is stated as follows:—

"In the department of Education and Science, the Education Department exhibited in the gallery a vast collection of models, anatomical and others, globes, diagrams, and photographs of school buildings. The collection was awarded the first degree of merit. It was a very commendable collection, and reflected the culture of the people of Canada in having such elegant edifices constructed for educational purposes. Amongst those shown

were some of the principal scholastic institutions in Toronto."

The Report of the Superintendent also shows the special value of the Library, both in its educational aspect and completeness as an historical record of Canadian (especially Upper Canadian) affairs.

Conclusion.

The Report for the year 1876 mentioned that in February of that year a responsible Minister had succeeded the former Chief Superintendent in the administration of the affairs of the Education Department, and that the functions of the late Council of Public Instruction had been vested in a Committee of the Executive Council. In order to meet the wants of the Public and High Schools, as well as to improve the facilities for training Public School Teachers, amendments to the law in several material particulars were passed by the Legislature in the next ensuing session of 1877. The Law as thus amended is contained in chapters 203, 204, 205 and 206, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and a compendium of the Law and Regulations of Ontario was thereupon compiled for the use of School Boards, Corporations and Officials in the Province. The important changes and revisions which, in 1877, were made in the Law and Regulations, were concisely stated in the Report of 1878.

Further experience in the practical working of the Law required that other amendments should be made in the session of 1879, the most important of which are as follows:—

THE LAW.

- 1. The apportionment by the Minister annually of the Legislative Grant in aid of the Public and Separate Schools was directed to be made according to the returns for the last preceding year of the whole population of Ontario, which the clerks of the respective counties, cities and towns separated are now required to furnish to the Minister on or before the first day of April in each year.
- 2. The franchise in the case of all Public Schools was extended so as to include income voters who have paid a school tax, while all formerly qualified continue to be so.
- 3. The mode of electing the Trustees of School Boards in cities, towns, villages and townships, was more clearly provided for, and in the case of Rural School Sections the day of the annual meeting was changed to the last Wednesday in December in each year.
 - 4. The powers of Trustees of Rural School Sections to levy or collect upon their own

authority Public School rates, ceased: and henceforth the machinery for the collection of all school rates as well as other rates became the same, the basis for the requisition of the School Trustees being the Assessment Roll, and the collections being through the Municipal Collector and other municipal officials.

- 5. In arbitrations for taking school sites, provisions were supplied under which all interests, including those of owners, mortgagees, tenants and others, can be dealt with.
 - 6. Several doubtful points as to Union School Sections were settled.
- 7. The Public School Board of any city was empowered to constitute one or more of the Public Schools in such city a Model School for the preliminary training of Public School teachers.
 - 8. The efficiency of the Separate Schools was improved by the following:
- (1) Elections of Trustees in cities, towns and villages to be held as in the case of Public School Boards, and in townships, as in Rural School Sections.
 - (2) Trustees authorized to borrow on the security of the school premises or rates,

repayable with interest, by instalments or otherwise.

- (3) A non-resident owner of unoccupied land may, if a Separate School supporter, require the school rates thereon to be paid to the Separate School, if any, in such Municipality.
- (4) Any Separate School rates charged upon real estate and uncollected at the end of any one year, as in the like cases of Public School rates, to be advanced by the township.
- (5) So much of the general county rate for salaries of Public School teachers levied from Separate School supporters to be paid over to the Separate School Trustees, if any, in the township.
- (6) Where the trustees of R. C. Separate Schools exercise their option of having the Separate School rates collected by the municipal machinery, the Assessor is authorized to accept the knowledge of a person being a Roman Catholic as prima facie evidence of his
- being a Separate School supporter.

 (7) The Education Department was empowered to authorize a Separate School to become a Model School for the preliminary training of teachers for Separate Schools; and in such case, or in the special circumstances of Separate Schools in any county, the Minister may recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the appointment of an additional member of the County Board of Examiners possessing qualifications prescribed by the Education Department.
- 9. The powers of Public and High School Boards in requiring Municipal Corporations to raise upon the requisition of such Board any sum which they might demand, was circumscribed as to expenditure on capital account to the extent following, viz.:
- (1) The Municipal Council can, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to raise the amount demanded.
- (2) In case of refusal the School Board can require the question to be submitted to the municipal electors qualified to vote on by-laws for creating debts, and on the assent of a majority of the electors being obtained the Municipal Council must pass the by-law.
- 10. In the case of Rural School Sections, trustees cannot borrow or raise any money for expenditure on capital account unless the proposition has first been approved of at a general meeting of the qualified school electors.
- 11. Debentures for the loan of money for school purposes can be issued for a term not exceeding twenty years; and may be repayable by instalments of principal, as in the Municipal Act.
 - The Regulations, as revised and amended, introduced important improvements, as

mentioned in the Report of 1878.

- In my circular of the 14th March, 1879, I defined the proper effect of the Regulations on some questions of general interest. Thus:—
- 1. The Regulations generally are to be understood as being a standard or model, to be reached as far as may be, having reference to the varying resources and different circumstances of each particular school as compared with another. In their application to

any given case Inspectors and Trustees are to exercise a wise and prudent discretion, and upon this mainly depends their beneficial and useful operation.

2. Inspectors will understand that they have no power to withhold the Legislative grant from any School corporation, but should report the facts to the Minister, in cases where it is considered there has been wilful omission or neglect.

3. It is to be specially noticed that the hints for the guidance of teachers as to the programme or course of study should govern them; and that it is for the trustees and

teacher to impose any time or limit table for use in the school.

4. As to school accommodation, Inspectors should consider the Regulations as recommendatory; and that the circumstances of each section must be regarded, in order that

its resources may not be unduly affected.

5. Inspectors are requested to be careful in exercising any authority to set aside any election or proceeding at a school meeting, or to summon one on their own motion, and should proceed only upon formal reasons in writing. While the law and Regulations are explicit as to their duties, they should endeavour always to act impartially, and thus justify the continued confidence of the County Councils who appoint them, and of the Education Department.

6. Inspectors should carefully consider the grounds on which they may recommend to the Minister the granting of a temporary certificate or of any extension of third-

class certificates.

7. The immediate and personal attention of every Public School Inspector should

be directed to prevent any attempt to introduce unauthorized text-books.

8. The functions of County Boards of Examiners are confined to the professional examination of third-class candidates in the County Model Schools, and to the granting of third-class certificates, or their renewal upon re-examination, or their withdrawal or suspension.

9. As to authorized text-books, the Regulations of July, 1877, expressly prohibit any teacher from substituting for any of the old text-books any newly authorized one, unless and until he has received the sanction of the Trustees and of the Public School Inspector. All the old text-books if in use in any school before the end of the year 1878, remain authorized in such school, and can only be changed by the Trustees and School Inspector

jointly concurring.

10. The Regulations of July, 1877, were intended to meet the urgent and general demands for a revision of the text-books, and to carry out the work which the Council of Public Instruction had begun. It was not the policy or intention of the Minister to go further, or to recommend any new text-books on any subject except where the Council of Public Instruction had proposed this, or it was clear there existed a special want. The law expressly prohibits any teacher, trustee, Inspector or other person officially connected with the Education Department, Normal School, Model School, Public or High Schools, to become or act as agent for any person to sell or in any way to promote the sale of any school, library, prize or text books, maps, charts, school apparatus, furniture or stationery for use in any school, or to receive any compensation or other remuneration for such sale or for the promotion thereof. In his endeavours to secure the observance of this provision of the law, the Minister hopes to obtain the co-operation of all School corporations and officials, including teachers generally.

11. As to County Model Schools—there is no institution more important in its educational results, and while in all counties of the Province, except two, this is fully appreciated, it is to be noticed that the Model School is for county purposes, and County Councils must rely on them for supplying their counties with qualified teachers. The Department has discharged its duty in affording these opportunities and the Legislature in providing a share of the expense. Nothing so economical or beneficial can be offered

for the continued confidence and support of County Councils.

I have the honour to be, Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario), Toronto, October, 1880. PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1879.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

| | | | RECEIPTS. | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.) | For Teachers' Sala- aries. (Legislative Grant). | For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Labraries. (Legislative Grant.) | Municipal School Assessment. | Trustees' School Assessment. | Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources. |
| Glengarry Stormont. Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Leunox and Addington Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborough Haliburton Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent. Lambton Essex Districts | \$ c 2639 50 2177 00 2605 00 2559 50 1581 00 4524 00 2592 00 4262 50 4401 50 6060 00 4256 00 3667 50 2351 00 6603 50 3457 00 3100 80 5345 00 5873 00 3100 80 5873 00 3478 00 2357 00 3478 00 2357 00 3478 00 24691 00 3473 00 2357 00 3478 00 2484 50 7658 00 4168 00 4246 50 7658 00 8199 00 4841 50 8312 50 7592 50 8642 50 4631 00 4994 00 5160 50 4263 00 3260 95 | \$ c. 177 05 23 40 572 49 163 50 21 00 188 50 93 60 251 77 72 87 82 144 83 41 50 133 10 99 00 164 07 213 24 205 45 142 58 25 50 159 37 333 26 630 94 95 70 598 81 266 96 386 12 167 97 117 77 354 54 133 22 245 57 452 74 219 93 315 50 435 73 414 68 494 54 466 54 750 09 230 50 297 99 305 35 268 56 250 40 11341 18 | \$ c. 2726 12 2453 99 4839 53 2303 28 2180 34 4950 64 6788 91 11513 55 8459 74 6141 91 4895 22 3212 01 9705 94 8883 89 5062 87 6903 28 1258 39 11352 91 15702 71 20618 05 5278 73 16111 83 6716 08 4971 53 2876 98 9713 68 9713 | \$ c. 14670 76 13685 91 17782 11 7521 97 1270 97 1270 13 36110 62 14226 67 31312 96 21974 90 28855 19 24112 45 22940 52 21104 09 36542 84 32312 28 34990 51 21957 27 4535 18 38936 61 38379 64 62963 69 24326 18 63929 21 20294 70 26780 58 19705 39 20542 05 22007 98 22974 94 30174 66 52439 41 38849 63 53496 17 66851 62 45580 12 66993 56 59661 10 71138 44 33421 70 44184 45 47396 87 36613 74 20678 37 | \$ c. 2704 00 2704 00 1861 77 4547 22 4177 86 2824 89 7363 51 8824 35 10011 25 5750 74 6661 12 7411 25 7608 92 9087 83 11342 80 20496 90 7154 47 6153 18 1076 10 9347 55 17142 38 34022 28 11523 46 19221 33 8618 46 15573 93 11200 96 16087 78 12024 66 12344 98 18845 31 20107 55 17938 07 13916 80 13182 93 17357 87 15391 35 22742 65 8884 30 17751 93 12602 61 11349 20 5560 66 |
| CITIES. Belleville Brantford Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa St. Catharines Toronto | 1318 50 1502 00 1339 50 4670 50 1965 00 2690 00 3293 50 1516 00 9870 00 | 55 95 84 00 43 00 13 50 212 02 7 65 82 60 38 77 316 33 | 14421 20 22315 53 10924 41 34636 21 14142 03 21034 76 36697 43 14078 12 94207 00 262456 69 | | 593 41 1698 12 280 69 11828 41 2161 40 6353 75 22124 29 1259 69 21879 41 68179 17 |

| | | | DATAMATA | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | EXPENI | OITURE. | | |
| Total Receipts for all Public School purposes. | For Teachers' Salaries. | For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 160 per cent. | For Sites and building School-houses. | For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' fees, fuel and other expenses. | Total Expenditure forall PublicSchool purposes. | Balance. |
| \$ c. 22917 43 20202 07 43 20202 07 30346 35 16726 11 19307 36 54128 12 30687 26 52627 39 43928 51 50180 88 41963 11 39245 26 35853 93 64359 15 66880 81 51288 30 38593 31 9995 97 65141 44 77430 99 126634 96 44304 57 109339 18 38587 20 51185 16 36308 30 49717 78 61144 17 45808 26 52608 95 86049 11 72827 68 100902 61 93862 15 69167 07 107707 04 99113 33 123634 60 58048 36 82268 96 78573 91 59463 05 32394 27 | \$ c. 16314 63 16129 55 21533 83 11879 47 12528 71 335723 40 21109 36 37201 87 31117 02 35051 41 29123 86 28868 33 26213 69 47398 00 38956 64 37841 70 24486 45 7301 27 41954 47 52308 98 77716 23 31382 76 71923 75 27581 78 32213 99 25807 97 26827 45 28999 03 29747 69 34044 93 51384 69 47961 67 68741 55 69498 08 46094 75 79623 23 67333 90 82906 83 40484 79 47656 89 51935 14 31355 26 15817 02 | \$ c. 354 10 46 80 1145 98 327 00 1133 01 684 95 187 20 503 54 565 64 424 07 133 00 266 20 198 00 328 14 478 70 482 88 285 16 97 70 442 29 730 02 1375 00 247 26 1636 56 533 92 772 24 372 97 482 85 709 08 246 44 582 43 904 78 712 59 807 03 957 51 829 36 989 08 941 69 1501 18 465 95 852 29 742 19 904 19 500 80 | \$ c. 1395 or 758 11 2617 81 1853 26 1780 30 5014 03 3829 81 2671 59 2809 92 4789 67 728 08 2612 30 3215 96 6944 85 3475 04 5265 11 566 69 9419 83 8582 05 13923 41 3097 40 15536 16 3295 00 3916 56 747 74 4463 76 7722 54 5119 77 2741 94 15742 16 2339 73 8529 52 8385 81 1714 57 12206 04 3531 21 11146 87 7940 96 8537 73 9338 98 | \$ c. 2440 c. 2440 c. 2440 c. 2440 c. 2440 c. 2440 c. 2534 80 1842 44 2146 77 6010 31 2789 12 6072 66 4366 59 4879 88 4588 90 5485 13 2474 55 6160 05 10883 51 4932 90 5364 91 836 67 6544 67 8836 00 16199 11 4579 96 10485 71 4095 99 6884 34 4857 90 5453 35 734 13 4118 96 5438 50 8299 95 6018 15 10483 74 8789 65 8809 52 10068 56 7978 73 12637 63 6325 23 11683 34 8097 26 7062 92 4045 29 | \$ c. 20503 82 18461 86 27832 42 15902 17 17588 79 47432 69 27915 49 46449 66 38859 17 45145 03 36917 83 34347 74 31498 54 57402 15 57263 70 46732 52 35101 66 8301 73 58361 26 70457 05 109213 75 39307 38 99582 18 35506 69 43787 13 31786 58 37227 39 43164 78 39252 86 42807 80 76331 58 87032 14 88561 84 87631 05 60539 67 98265 95 87968 89 109251 68 50807 18 71338 60 68715 55 47860 10 29702 09 | \$ c. 2413 61 1740 21 1 |
| 2514754 42 | 1660072 05 | 26901 77 | 243759 74 | 267870 58 | 2198604 14 | 316150 28 |
| . 16389 06 25599 65 12587 60 51148 62 18480 45 3008¢ 16 62197 82 16892 58 126272 74 | 11163 27 9955 82 8191 01 31032 98 9611 78 16722 34 22989 51 10990 68 82581 27 | 111 90 229 50 138 92 1168 69 424 04 44 37 334 92 77 54 767 85 | 1379 69 | 3356 56 4541 39 4242 36 13478 90 5022 72 7845 57 11524 79 4318 38 20885 21 | 16011 42 14726 71 12572 29 50885 08 16809 38 25986 28 46299 93 16279 20 119867 20 | 377 64 10872 94 15 31 263 54 1671 07 4099 88 15897 89 613 38 6405 54 |
| 359654 68 | 203238 66 | 3297 73 | 37685 22 | 75215 88 | 319437 49 | 40217 19 |

TABLE A.—The Public

| | | | IA. | DLE A.—. | The Tubile |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | RECEIPTS. | | |
| TOWNS. | For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.) | atus, Prizes and Libraries. (Lie-gislative Grant.) | Municipal School Assessment. | Trustees' School Assessment. | Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources, |
| Amherstburgh Barrie Berlin Bothwell Bowmanville Brampton Brockville Chatham Clifton Clinton Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Dundas Durham Galt Goderich Harriston Ingersoll Kincardine Lindsay Listowel Meaford Mitchell Milton Mount Forest Napanee Niagara Oakville Orangeville Orillia Oshawa Owen Sound Palmerston Pertohe Perth Peterborough Petrolea Picton Port Hope Prescott Sandwich Sarnia Seaforth Simcoe St. Mary's St. Thomas Stratford Stratford Walkerton Walkerton Waterloo Welland Whitby Windsor | \$ c. 315 50 608 00 544 50 1023 00 285 50 365 00 778 80 428 00 385 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 466 00 395 50 488 00 488 00 488 00 488 00 388 50 488 00 388 50 488 00 388 50 488 00 388 50 488 00 388 50 488 00 388 | \$ c. 8 88 9 55 5 69 | \$ c. 4083 74 5374 71 5354 44 1452 60 2000 00 2831 97 6949 19 11859 05 1700 00 3400 00 4950 00 4950 00 4950 00 5254 77 5018 00 8157 69 3500 00 2421 00 2407 00 1760 20 3484 55 3717 38 1157 03 1585 62 1456 91 3200 00 6026 97 4884 95 1558 71 6042 52 5352 36 2810 38 10852 51 3400 00 3727 35 5831 16 2628 25 2742 38 55522 00 2200 00 2827 62 3429 38 5708 02 28593 14 4550 00 3100 66 5120 24 4651 00 3100 66 5120 24 4650 00 3100 66 5120 24 3202 96 33099 74 | S C. | \$ c. 4053 65 359 40 257 98 1488 63 1780 68 277 80 79 70 8275 91 2636 35 105 29 782 76 511 02 373 52 1636 19 271 51 112 15 68 33 2563 77 1765 84 1747 90 74 70 389 90 2755 36 1676 41 481 40 270 61 865 21 692 08 2997 50 116 05 179 03 268 96 2 33 1308 26 213 43 1214 79 179 03 268 96 12 33 1214 79 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 179 03 268 96 189 03 2755 54 1808 26 2808 2997 50 1809 2808 2997 50 1809 2997 50 1809 208 2997 50 1809 208 2997 50 1809 208 2997 50 208 208 2997 50 208 208 2997 50 208 208 2997 50 208 208 208 208 208 208 2097 50 208 |
| Wingham Woodstock Total | 715 00 28017 00 | 695 38 | 17100 00 255221 99 | | 1951 99 |
| | | 1 | 1 | | |

| | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Total Receipts for all Public School purposes. | For Teachers' Salaries. | For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent. | For Sites and Building School- houses. | For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' Fees, Fuel and other expenses. | Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes. | Balance. | | | |
| \$ c. 8461 77 6351 65 6162 61 3083 23 4237 68 3533 77 8062 39 21157 96 4641 85 3870 29 6472 34 6028 00 4293 02 4838 11 2053 91 10242 49 6201 03 2407 33 8539 04 7321 32 10739 34 3944 70 3065 90 5513 70 3615 61 4213 95 4420 99 2245 24 2245 24 2545 13 4936 41 1787 04 1788 15 1889 08 1881 19 1881 1 | \$ c. 3060 84 5064 52 4677 50 1400 00 2750 00 2602 50 5796 00 9190 50 2110 00 3260 00 4770 19 4513 11 2591 25 3185 46 1250 00 1995 00 1995 00 4983 03 3505 18 7011 63 2691 67 1798 35 3275 00 1685 08 2659 60 3307 24 1506 67 1782 12 2273 42 2812 50 4039 15 4063 00 993 75 3496 50 3587 50 2630 33 7914 67 3080 00 3213 90 6188 97 3157 56 2185 00 4396 67 2411 00 1969 04 3655 44 4719 68 7113 28 3945 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2885 00 2994 00 3785 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 2887 00 | \$ c. 19 43 30 55 51 66 6 00 | \$ c. 3727 77 146 00 230 00 28 00 517 25 121 05 160 22 544 00 439 00 462 83 11 50 677 50 445 50 48 00 57 33 310 50 469 22 747 36 171 96 228 22 747 36 171 96 228 22 568 83 339 60 11248 67 | \$ c. \$39 19 925 23 19 19 925 23 1211 03 298 39 925 85 845 18 1466 29 5236 10 995 85 356 10 855 46 697 69 1482 99 1482 99 1484 87 1369 01 339 28 2313 38 3509 71 2090 66 946 80 431 92 1886 07 284 76 1230 34 798 66 2605 66 2605 66 2605 66 277 98 1196 75 1679 78 296 74 2467 25 1146 99 1292 21 3935 09 837 94 1171 39 708 19 912 54 388 04 1466 21 450 00 695 96 1242 37 1084 55 3890 78 1015 66 825 43 256 08 2906 97 455 20 711 69 894 62 2456 00 3605 70 2164 20 | \$ c. 7647 23 6020 30 6086 19 1704 39 3675 85 3447 68 7295 29 14676 60 3237 88 3689 07 6234 46 5722 22 3476 92 4670 44 2053 91 7107 24 6193 39 2380 28 7796 06 7122 18 10025 33 36565 97 2230 27 5196 91 2415 34 3995 19 4115 90 1923 02 2354 61 4936 41 3590 48 5569 92 5742 78 1784 71 5963 75 5566 61 3017 94 4401 22 6907 16 4237 62 3357 75 5966 61 2861 00 3250 62 5095 82 4971 06 3762 32 2231 08 6325 45 3135 20 2843 29 4699 62 9089 30 5996 65 18072 87 | \$ c. 814 54 331 54 331 84 561 83 86 09 767 10 6481 36 6 09 767 10 6481 36 1403 97 181 22 237 88 816 10 167 67 3135 25 742 98 199 14 714 01 287 73 835 63 316 79 1200 27 218 76 305 09 322 22 190 52 85 57 1282 34 44 63 2 33 1807 53 387 35 180 25 190 52 526 17 810 52 70 99 520 28 1544 98 321 24 321 22 1793 85 419 21 376 11 46 73 242 00 1694 1 | | | |

TABLE A.—The Public

| | RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TOTALS. | For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.) | For Mans, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legis- lative Grant.) | Municipal School Assessment. | Trustees' School Assessment. | Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources. | | | | |
| Counties, &c | \$ c. 196382 75 28165 00 28017 00 | \$ c. 11341 18 853 82 695 38 | \$ c. 356392 75 262456 69 255221 99 | \$ c. 1433153 17 | \$ c. 517484 57 68179 17 68386 99 | | | | |
| Grand Total, 1879 | *252564 75 | 12890 38 15756 65 | 874071 43 872354 61 | 1433153 17 1405686 80 | 654050 73 694984 92 | | | | |
| Increase | 5974 08 | 2866 27 | 1716 82 | 27466 37 | 40934 19 | | | | |

^{*} Including \$200 for training of teachers at Model Schools.

Note. -All moneys reported in this, or any of the following tables, represent actual payments made between the 1st of January and the 31st of December.

| | 1 | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | EXPENI | DITURE. | | |
| Total Receipts for all Public School purposes during 1879. | For Teachers' Sala- ries. | For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, includ- ing 100 per cent. | For Sites and build- ing School-houses. | For Rent and Repairs, Collectors' fees, fuel and other expenses. | Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes. | Balance. |
| \$ c. 2514754 42 359654 68 352321 36 | \$ c. 1660072 05 203238 66 209512 07 | \$ c. 26901 77 3297 73 2422 64 | \$ c. 243759 74 37685 22 24580 69 | \$ c. 267870 58 75215 88 78527 22 | \$ c. 2198604 14 319437 49 315042 62 | \$ c. 316150 28 40217 19 37278 74 |
| 3226730 46 3247321 81 | 2072822 78 2011207 97 | 32622 14 42507 40 | 306025 65 413392 85 | 421613 68 422239 11 | 2833084 25 2889347 33 | 393646 21 357974 48 |
| 20591 35 | 61614 81 | 9885 26 | 107367 20 | 625 43 | 56263 08 | 35671 73 |

Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. These statistics are, however, given in detail in Table F.

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

| | ien | | | | PU | PILS ATT | ENDING |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.) | School Population between 5 and 16 years of age. | Pupils under 5 years of age. | Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age. | Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age. | Pupils over 21 years of age. | Total number of pupils of all ages attending school. | Воуч. |
| Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Lennox and Addington Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterborough Haliburton Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex Districts | 5240 4845 5584 4351 5160 9716 5302 8123 8000 8475 7330 6081 4400 11518 8883 1023 10253 11840 16941 6236 5100 6800 4956 5156 5974 6679 8700 9840 8733 16305 19001 10836 19217 17606 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 11356 8800 | 13 26 13 34 19 31 9 18 31 19 15 45 20 33 41 27 30 53 41 27 30 53 41 27 30 53 41 42 42 43 43 43 43 44 43 43 44 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 | 4969 4561 5402 3680 3978 8919 5131 7959 7737 8192 7134 6010 4315 10460 8601 7144 5362 1271 9362 11060 16735 6190 17106 5067 6674 4749 5072 5913 6542 8665 9741 8436 1698 18445 18930 16946 16978 8718 11202 11355 8458 3445 | 238 161 239 90 112 380 218 421 194 264 202 248 358 483 372 389 184 42 371 603 790 308 691 202 231 7223 222 257 323 496 557 223 739 949 297 661 787 721 504 543 346 208 100 | 5 8 16 4 7 19 7 16 15 19 3 7 16 15 11 10 11 35 28 16 16 9 22 5 5 9 41 46 7 7 31 34 15 5 20 23 9 16 3 | 5225 4756 5670 3808 4116 9349 9349 9349 9349 5365 8414 7977 8511 7358 6284 4697 11018 9008 7587 5597 1340 9774 11713 17590 6532 17855 5378 7036 4995 5312 6188 6897 9204 10297 8679 16917 19528 10733 17780 11780 | 2779 2512 3016 1977 2141 4998 2859 4448 4208 4529 3810 3267 2565 5935 4910 4226 2971 706 5165 6428 9476 3464 9607 2967 3930 2751 2834 3282 3630 5001 5629 4810 9204 10603 5747 10612 9644 9534 4942 6278 6137 4507 1862 |
| Total | 388469 | 1190 | '373108 | 16103 | 662 | 391063 | 209921 |
| CITIES. Belleville Brantford Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa St. Catharines Toronto | 2610 2857 2431 7950 4600 4600 6500 2815 17500 | 6 | 2421 2225 2073 7251 3839 4557 5634 2435 15065 | 5 7 14 40 33 16 117 24 67 | 2 6 2 1 11 2 | 2426 2232 2089 7303 3874 4574 5774 2462 15137 | 1174 1155 1065 3781 1934 2340 3173 1242 7668 |
| Total | 51863 | 24 | 45500 | 323 | 24 | 45871 | 23532 |

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | | | 1 92 bu H | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | Number | of Pupils | S ATTENDIN | G School. | | en be year ndin fou | lce of |
| Girls. | Less than 20 days during the year. | 20 to 50 days. | 51 to 100 days. | 101 to 150 days. | 151 to 200 days. | 201 days to the whole year. | Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year. | Average attendance of pupils. |
| - 3 | Le | 20 | 21 | 101 | 151 | 201 | N to | Av |
| 2446 2244 2654 1831 1975 4351 - 2506 3966 3769 3882 3548 3017 2132 5083 4098 3361 2626 634 4609 5285 8114 3068 8248 2411 3106 2244 2478 2906 3267 4203 4668 3869 7713 8925 4986 9072 8209 8208 4334 5502 5596 4196 1702 | 565 526 583 441 507 816 522 754 742 1029 1011 688 372 1271 800 772 617 274 1255 1103 1519 605 1962 487 666 381 484 613 615 1062 795 508 1597 2546 686 686 686 686 686 686 686 6 | 1056 .979 930 662 814 1609 939 1457 1276 1586 1173 788 2103 1707 1488 1103 .320 .980 .2251 .3047 .1276 .3691 .963 .1291 .795 .945 .1015 .1302 .1820 .1756 .1169 .1820 .1756 .1169 .1820 .1756 .1169 .3337 .4844 .1662 .3339 .3431 .2941 .1564 .2275 .2111 .1819 .848 | 1453 1346 1428 1000 1125 2420 1382 22158 1810 2304 2048 1709 1111 2812 2283 2115 1493 382 2618 3071 4557 1694 4818 1410 1952 1195 1493 1658 1658 1658 1658 1658 1658 1658 1658 | 1089 939 1281 796 808 1288 1288 1208 1266 1056 2292 1934 1568 1182 184 1918 2493 3663 1461 3747 1052 1459 1252 1093 1371 1471 1932 2331 1865 3654 3635 2494 4385 3832 3927 2092 2586 2483 1850 617 | 821 757 7138 753 682 1875 1017 1712 1683 1500 1174 1125 1014 2026 1800 1308 1068 119 1668 2283 3775 1301 2979 1292 1390 1025 1145 1183 1427 1587 2198 2400 3095 2536 2608 4193 3421 4349 1971 2076 2592 1379 404 | 241 209 310 156 180 641 297 458 766 400 206 323 356 514 484 336 134 61 335 512 1029 195 658 174 278 243 210 348 397 302 621 631 644 630 453 942 730 974 480 429 503 262 118 | 762 185 583 646 669 569 180 358 274 626 1222 320 253 674 473 318 807 187 950 284 680 341 797 555 240 169 362 169 706 363 339 1455 1687 271 1088 2002 728 95 1390 924 812 554 | 2127 1919 2743 1856 1689 3864 2416 3648 3590 2366 2616 2184 4768 4084 3070 2371 435 3976 4699 7390 2493 3054 4778 4694 2724 3035 3676 4778 4442 4069 6967 5171 9030 4018 4862 5288 3447 1378 |
| 181142 | 38748 | 73042 | 102404 | 82860 | 75869 | 18140 | 26406 | 164895 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1225 1077 1024 3522 1940 | 182 110 81 | 334 281 253 | 572 444 500 | 445 552 513 | 831 744 701 | 62 101 41 | | 1270 1369 1124 |
| 3522 1940 | 81 358 227 | 845 | 1601 1238 1608 | 1498 | 2759 | 242 57 | | 1303 1124 4541 1985 2536 |
| 2234 2601 | 364 315 | 682 670 | 1543 | 969 1200 | 1497 1618 836 | 54 428 | | 3161 |
| 1220 7469 | 166 765 | 682 670 321 1637 | 517 2868 | 533 2603 | 836 5615 | 89 1649 | 92 | 1367 9418 |
| 22339 | 2568 | 5525 | 10291 | 9296 | 15468 | 2723 | 92 | 26771 |

^{*} The average attendance of Simcoe in 1878 was 7296, not 3731, as erroneously published; of Brant 2255, not 4510.

TABLE B.—The Public

| 1 | be- ars | | | | PU | PILS ATT | ENDING |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | School population, between 5 and 16 years of age. | ,,, | of. | of of | 1 | of ges ool. | |
| | lati d 10 | er 5 se. | Pupils between and 16 years age. | Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age, | er 21 age. | otal number of pupils of all ages attending school. | |
| TOWNS. | an | Pupils under years of age. | ye | ye | Pupils over years of ag | number Is of alla Iding seh | |
| | od po een 5 age. | in s | 16 | pe 21 | upils ove | un ds c ndi | |
| | shool twee of ag | pils | upils and age. | apils and age. | pils | up) | , s |
| 1 | Sch | Pu] | Pul ss | Pul B B | Pul | Total pup atte | Boys. |
| Amherstburgh | 708 | 1 | 648 | 9 | 1 | 659 | 351 |
| Barrie | 1300 | | 882 | 278 | | 1160 | 583 454 |
| Berlin | $\frac{1163}{272}$ | | 881 271 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1 | 882 278 | 137 |
| Bowmanville | 840 | | 723 | | | 723 | 379 |
| Brampton | 889 1659 | | $\frac{717}{1509}$ | 5 6 | | 722 1515 | $\frac{379}{758}$ |
| Chatham | 2000 | | 1964 | 2 | | 1966 | 983 |
| Clipton | 568 680 | i | 498 675 | 7 | • • • • | 505 677 | $\frac{252}{330}$ |
| Cobourg | 1400 | | 1173 | 8 | 1 | 1182 | 592 |
| Collingwood | 1118 | | 1085 884 | 11 16 | 5 1 | 1101 901 | 594 491 |
| Cornwall Dundas | 900 950 | | 880 | 8 | | 888 | 479 |
| Durham | 305 | | 245 | 9 | | 254 | 131 |
| Galt | $\frac{1200}{1255}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1073 1069 | 9 | 2 | $1074 \\ 1082$ | 553 586 |
| Harriston | 500 | | 464 | 6 | | 470 | 230 |
| Ingersoll | 1100 1000 | | 1034 964 | . 6 | | 1040 970 | $\frac{547}{462}$ |
| Lindsay | 1600 | | 1442 | 27 | 1 | 1470 | 729 |
| Listowel | 638 500 | | 620 471 | • • • • | | 620 471 | $\frac{320}{223}$ |
| Meaford | 713 | | 670 | i | | 671 | 314 |
| Milton | 398 | 4 | 380 | 11 | | 395 | 211 |
| Mount Forest | 650 900 | | 576 898 | 11 4 | i | 587 903 | 309 483 |
| Niagara | 331 | | 308 | 5 | 1 | 314 | 166 |
| Oakville | $\frac{550}{720}$ | | 465 | 3 10 | | 468 650 | 234 335 |
| Orillia | 1000 | | 814 | 7 | | 821 | 452 |
| Oshawa Owen Sound | $\frac{1100}{1200}$ | 10 | $1032 \\ 1142$ | 11 9 | 2 | 1043 1163 | 501 572 |
| Palmerston | 426 | | 388 | 8 | 4 | 400 | 195 |
| Paris | 900 700 | | 731 663 | 11 8 | | 742 671 | 432 337 |
| Pembroke Perth | 720 | | 606 | 3 | | 609 | 302 |
| Peterborough | 2000 | 1 | 1953 872 | 6 9 | 1 1 | 1961 882 | 1016 468 |
| Petrolea | 964 800 | 5 | 684 | 24 | 3 | 716 | 372 |
| Port Hope | 1332 | | 1186 | 14 | | 1200 | 588 |
| Prescott | 800 287 | | 734 | 7 16 | | 741 266 | 386 123 |
| Sarnia | 1100 | | 1082 | 11 | | 1093 | 565 |
| SeaforthSimcoe | 620 530 | | 593 521 | 10 | | 603 | 279 296 |
| St. Mary's | 1100 | | 970 | 3 | | 973 | 478 |
| St. ThomasStratford | 1550 1900 | 6 | 1518 | $\frac{21}{6}$ | 3 | 1542 1875 | 776 971 |
| Strathroy | 1000 | | 935 | 10 | | 945 | 481 |
| Thorold | 750 540 | | 684 516 | 10 3 | | 694 519 | 333 265 |
| Walkerton | 693 | | 608 | 5 | | 613 | 323 |
| Waterloo | 553 570 | 5 | 511 | 3 | | 514 495 | 268 227 |
| Welland Whitby | 570 950 | | 480 858 | 16 | | 874 | 484 |
| Wingham | 570 | 5 | 560 | 42 | 2 | 609 | 305 644 |
| Windsor | $1430 \\ 1200$ | | 1317 1057 | 13 | | 1331 1061 | 569 |
| Total | 54092 | 41 | 49237 | 769 | 31 | 50078 | 25603 |
| 10041 | 04002 | 41 | 49201 | 100 | 01 | 50018 | 25005 |

| THE | DITD | TIC | SCITTO | PIO |
|-----|------|-----|--------|--------|
| THE | PUB | LHU | SULL | JULIO. |

| THE | UBLIC SCH | OULS. | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Number | OF PUPILS | ATTENDIN | g School. | | d 12 not any four the | ф- |
| Girls. | Less than 20 days during the year. | 20 to 50 days. | 51 to 100 days. | 101 to 150 days. | $151\mathrm{to}200\mathrm{days}.$ | 201 days to the whole year. | Number of children between 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the | Average attendance of pupils. |
| 308 577 428 141 344 343 343 757 983 253 347 590 507 410 499 123 521 496 240 493 528 410 148 357 184 315 369 542 591 206 316 314 344 344 344 344 344 344 344 344 344 | 62 71 74 63 31 57 22 16 171 48 21 48 36 12 75 38 43 96 97 119 67 30 9 48 37 16 171 191 67 30 9 48 48 48 48 48 49 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 68 110 69 33 68 77 159 313 73 93 130 175 161 114 24 103 112 66 108 54 44 44 126 139 96 128 73 97 54 45 45 45 45 45 46 126 128 73 97 75 161 175 161 175 161 161 161 162 163 164 165 165 167 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 | 102 157 162 70 127 135 314 576 75 176 305 281 230 188 34 217 300 242 217 300 242 217 300 242 217 300 242 242 115 72 119 194 68 107 170 190 222 227 93 88 461 216 140 140 140 150 160 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 17 | 127 309 197 53 155 147 249 423 92 172 272 194 173 188 31 183 226 108 231 278 316 152 110 172 117 121 184 230 264 83 431 184 146 254 1184 128 431 184 146 254 123 54 123 54 130 98 292 239 98 292 239 205 133 314 235 | 127 363 369 69 322 310 641 451 157 145 378 228 201 282 112 282 112 435 403 174 365 185 564 145 100 273 121 294 271 79 167 108 197 371 401 88 231 196 643 278 238 498 304 66 387 222 174 154 459 612 376 236 19 249 249 1771 166 236 19 249 249 15991 | 995 941 16 24 17 16 24 18 33 49 32 23 20 46 40 82 99 13 35 8 148 35 30 33 29 15 6 26 26 87 40 80 32 46 41 136 7 41 109 9 70 1 30 47 25 24 68 76 63 48 2652 | 25 9 27 14 36 42 18 50 43 33 46 29 36 132 26 10 10 32 7 14 74 16 89 | 387 680 493 130 447 386 1035 306 305 309 655 492 412 467 151 649 649 596 437 886 385 218 429 198 319 402 132 254 321 364 364 37 479 402 417 417 418 418 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 |
| | | | | | | | | |

TABLE B.—The Public

| | between | | PUPILS ATTENDING | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TOTALS. | School Population bet 5 and 16 years of age. | Pupils under 5 years of age. | Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age. | Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age. | Pupils over 21 years of age. | Total number of pupils of all ages attending school. | Boys. | | | | | |
| Counties, &c. Cities Towns | 388469 51863 54092 | 1190 24 41 | 373108 45500 49237 | 16103 323 769 | 662 24 31 | 391063 45871 50078 | 209921 23532 * 25603 | | | | | |
| Grand Total, 1879 | 491424 492360 | 1255 1358 | 467845 467433 | 17195 19369 | 717 855 | 487012 489015 | 259056 260400 | | | | | |
| Increase | 2064 | 103 | 412 | 2174 | 138 | 2003 | 1344 | | | | | |

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

| | | Numbe | R OF PUPIL | S ATTENDIA | NG SCHOOL. | | nildren be- d 12 years attending for four the year. | ice of |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Girls. | Less than 20 days during the year. | 20 to 50 days. | 51 to 100 days. | 101 to 150 days. | 151 to 200 days. | 201 days to the whole year. | Number of children be- tween 7 and 12 years of age not attending any school for four months of the year. | Average attendance pupils. |
| 181142 22339 24475 | 38748 2568 3264 | 73042 5525 6200 | 102404 10291 10786 | 82860 9296 11185 | 75869 15468 15991 | 18140 2723 2652 | 26406 92 911 | 164895 26771 27776 |
| 227956 228615 | 44580 42096 | 84767 87634 | 123481 121042 | 103341 106550 | 107328 107977 | 23515 23716 | 27409 27415 | 219442 224588 |
| 659 | 2484 | 2867 | 2439 | 3209 | 649 | 201 | 6 | 5146 |

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

| COLLYMIES | | | READI | NG. | | - | Dicta- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities | 32 | vss. | .88. | 20 | Class. | 25.25 | nnd | žů | etic. | phy. |
| or Towns. | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. | 5th Cla | 6th Class. | Spelling a | Writing. | Arithmetic | Geography |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glengarry Stormont | 1615 1503 | 1052 947 | 1337 1075 | $\frac{1079}{972}$ | $\frac{142}{259}$ | | $\frac{5225}{3402}$ | 3947 3337 | $\frac{4010}{3324}$ | $2885 \\ 2167$ |
| Dundas | 1630 | 1141 | 1419 | 1271 | 209 | | $\frac{4257}{3220}$ | $\frac{4276}{2869}$ | 4419 | 2807 1214 |
| Prescott | 1415 1878 | 1019 927 | 895 778 | 466 436 | 13 97 | | 2117 | 2525 | $ \begin{array}{r} 3176 \\ 2628 \end{array} $ | 1322 |
| Russell | 2489 | 2069 | 2448 | 1590 | 727 | 26 | 5843 | 7151 | 6891 | 4059 |
| Grenville | 1511 | 1084 | 1450 | 1058 | 242 | 20 | 4159 | 4188 | 4317 | 2620 5457 |
| Leeds | $ \begin{array}{r} 2363 \\ 2271 \end{array} $ | 1776 1952 | 2374 2242 | 1742 1306 | 159 206 | | 659 5 6063 | $6449 \\ 6217$ | 6690 6651 | 4849 |
| Lanark | 3086 | 1981 | 2097 | 1177 | 154 | 16 | 5608 | 6008 | 6250 | 3982 |
| Frontenac | 2566 | 1856 | 2073 | 809 | 54 | | 5920 | 5968 6156 | 5936 | 4514 4049 |
| Lennox and Addington | 1806 1146 | 1381 917 | 1953 1303 | 1091 1072 | $\frac{45}{252}$ | 8 7 | 5236 3871 | 3834 | 5447 | 3354 |
| Prince Edward | 4527 | 2775 | 2620 | 882 | 209 | 5 | 9113 | 9619 | 9755 | 6751 |
| Northumberland | 2646 | 2328 | 2481 | 1313 | 240 | | 7363 | 7375 | 8026 | 6148 |
| Durham | 2279 2025 | 1732 1400 | 2151 1499 | 1183 630 | 229 43 | 13 | 5797 4316 | 5222 4721 | 5376 4796 | 4022 |
| Peterborough | 510 | 377 | 305 | 144 | 4 | | 1108 | 1036 | 1059 | 773 |
| Victoria | 3076 | 2201 | 2775 | 1481 | 230 | 11 | 6971 | 7854 | 7944 | 5913 |
| Ontario | 3264 | 2344 | 3320 4908 | 2391 2996 | 385 653 | 9 18 | 18737 15098 | 9507 14636 | 9710 14945 | 6612 9386 |
| York Peel | 5327 2480 | $\frac{3688}{1459}$ | 1647 | 887 | 47 | 12 | 5437 | 5639 | 5700 | 3582 |
| Sincoe | 6057 | 4502 | 4750 | 2399 | 145 | 2 | 12255 | 13099 | 13519 | 9495 |
| Halton | 1963 | 1311 | 1582 | 517 | 5 288 | 10 | 5318 | 5323 5802 | 5264 | 3191 |
| Wentworth | 1865 1400 | $\frac{1524}{1037}$ | 2031 1388 | 1315 901 | 288 269 | | 5834 4995 | 4995 | 6171 | 4995 |
| Brant | 1464 | 1134 | 1564 | 967 | 183 | | 4140 | 4203 | 4078 | 2971 |
| Lincoln Welland Haldimand | 1660 | 1210 | 1566 | 1241 | 503 | 8 | 5050 | | 5277 | 3963 |
| Haldimand | 1979 2414 | 1580 1925 | 1805 2481 | 1211 1685 | 317 689 | 5 10 | 5673 5034 | 5350 7028 | $\frac{5578}{7254}$ | 4553 3914 |
| Norfolk | 3174 | 2342 | 2928 | 1560 | 286 | 7 | 8671 | 8099 | 9286 | 6518 |
| Waterloo | 2752 | 2012 | 2799 | 679 | 289 | 148 | 7252 | 8075 | 8234 | 5913 |
| Wellington | 5143 | 3774 | 4601 5383 | $\frac{2788}{3062}$ | 601 369 | 10 | 13319 13283 | | $\begin{array}{c c} 14621 \\ 14724 \end{array}$ | 9728 10875 |
| Grey Perth | 5997 2924 | 4717 2397 | 3413 | 1462 | 417 | 120 | 8685 | 9022 | 9421 | 6236 |
| Huron | 6409 | 4235 | 5705 | 2592 | 692 | 51 | 16668 | 17797 | 18557 | 13382 |
| Bruce | 6216 | 4491 | 4733 | $\frac{2096}{2749}$ | 305 590 | 12 21 | 14610 13654 | 14510 14381 | 15611 15410 | 10411 9545 |
| Middlesex Elgin | 5123 1809 | 4490 1926 | $\frac{4769}{2231}$ | 2269 | 1023 | | 6883 | | 7387 | 4628 |
| Kent | 4016 | 2734 | 2924 | 1653 | 445 | 8 | 9078 | 9647 | 10133 | 7266 |
| Lambton | 4052 | 2841 | 3077 | 1620 | 163 | 3 | 9322 | 9056 | 10460 | 7274 5322 |
| Essex | 4027 1386 | 1995 1061 | 1732 820 | 889 278 | 57 19 | 3 | 7408 2585 | $7459 \\ 2893$ | 7841 2745 | 1869 |
| Total | 123243 | 89644 | 105432 | 59909 | 12254 | 581 | | | 327629 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| CITIES. | 000 | 40.2 | 000 | 339 | | | 1571 | 2232 | 2237 | 1608 |
| Belleville | 928 705 | 496 434 | 663 675 | 261 | 157 | | 2180 | 2013 | 2013 | 1961 |
| Brantford Guelph | 634 | 399 | 551 | 490 | 15 | | 1800 | 1677 | 1884 | 1364 |
| Hamilton | 2783 | 1324 | 1887 | 1130 | 179 | 190 | 7113 | 6191 | 7239 | 6446 |
| Kingston | 1181 1493 | 708l 846l | 908 1534 | 648 625 | 293 76 | | 2616 3998 | | $ \begin{array}{r} 3496 \\ 4285 \end{array} $ | $\frac{2673}{2990}$ |
| London Ottawa | 1905 | 988 | 1587 | 841 | 453 | | 4940 | 5067 | 5291 | 2686 |
| St. Catharines | 636 | 438 | 718 | 543 | 115 | | 1654 | 1855 | 2372 | 1699 |
| Toronto | 5734 | 3576 | 3200 | 1738 | 717 | 172 | 13407 | 12770 | 13692 | 13128 |
| Total | 15999 | 9209 | 11723 | 6615 | 2005 | 320 | 39279 | 38823 | 42509 | 34555 |
| | | | | | | | | | | - |

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

| Drawing. | Vocal Music, | Object Lessons. | Grammar and Composition. | Canadian History. | English History. | General History. | Hygiene. | Algebra, | Geometry and Mensuration. | Chemistry and Agriculture. | Natural Philosophy. | Domestic Economy (Girls only). | Book-keeping. | Drill and Calisthenics. |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1032 478 273 193 403 1120 617 1006 1394 926 1598 2443 2401 12585 1679 450 1248 88 3567 2310 8985 3523 1459 1357 392 1215 1673 1316 2748 4820 3817 5857 11167 4730 4730 4730 4730 4730 4730 4730 473 | 895 540 224 119 202 1224 593 574 1103 1141 1645 1498 577 2873 1010 1226 4530 2545 7947 1360 3063 1389 1909 1736 400 1786 890 1284 2192 5767 5181 4754 3482 9539 4686 5848 1087 3612 2956 2483 1277 | 3085 438 749 351 1838 1768 725 964 1695 978 1969 1722 2082 2082 336 2078 4162 7888 2574 4345 3630 1051 1302 446 1986 2459 4263 5357 3902 10578 6773 6459 3635 3948 4821 1885 | 2479 1820 2480 1167 1240 3631 2268 3841 3363 2877 2793 2656 4371 3513 3064 535 4273 3111 3400 4912 4206 7895 9500 7295 8003 4202 5072 4939 2826 1340 | 642 282 688 287 280 528 445 1339 534 704 441 930 1155 947 320 46 505 1394 1848 986 582 1110 275 652 406 278 930 278 407 278 408 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 278 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 | 652 478 919 323 245 1062 676 656 1504 1066 953 642 646 1081 798 1235 978 445 107 1105 1627 2741 741 741 2092 563 976 1119 1109 1119 1109 1119 1109 1119 1104 1107 1105 1119 1107 | 65 190 105 75 31 154 113 690 97 62 45 44 134 451 25 223 142 403 61 154 140 19 154 19 154 173 409 173 409 409 173 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 | 123 4 84 75 13 75 77 344 136 252 428 350 241 11 166 252 241 166 1179 135 369 253 165 302 26 188 635 624 666 787 363 3724 625 1452 189 420 497 169 196 | 75 111 114 | 84 85 88 88 87 77 77 161 117 162 89 82 160 186 258 225 53 32 243 323 419 134 402 97 245 272 273 366 566 566 566 566 566 566 56 | 3 1 28 10 29 41 20 | 9 11 20 20 27 31 144 23 36 29 37 18 10 10 10 47 28 37 57 76 50 50 36 36 29 37 | 58 148 16 6 46 46 5 26 344 4 41 | 67 466 577 144 866 774 69 99 93 149 110 121 2222 180 10 10 17 116 393 90 141 137 194 163 33 303 205 317 274 106 401 176 305 304 18 | 638 299 858 2073 1295 659 475 1877 2991 712 2104 4132 9902 473 404 137 806 307 254 1094 1092 1468 1204 677 4145 |
| 107551 | 98222 | 122903 | 170594 | 49878 | 51195 | 7902 | 16590 | 10689 | 10375 | 1364 | 811 | 1382 | 6712 | 38320 |
| 1876 1666 1695 4129 2620 1133 3934 1859 12521 | 2017 2049 1796 5464 2078 3597 4919 2425 14464 | | 1060 1063 1026 3314 1946 2292 2955 1364 9494 | 623 415 300 1268 807 588 1206 661 2509 | 337 490 450 1387 753 864 570 559 1949 | 45 113 296 224 423 114 1420 | 3049 300 494 353 5312 | 15 190 11 249 352 50 411 38 1439 | 13 134 23 172 352 438 498 298 1460 | | 882 | 105 1430 2441 269 2688 | 190 38 148 180 44 524 200 1324 | 1926 1147 685 144 427 1475 1765 5504 |
| 31433 | 38809 | 24837 | 24514 | 8377 | 7359 | 2635 | 9692 | 2755 | 3388 | 96 | 1213 | 7033 | 2648 | 13073 |

TABLE C.—The Public

| NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | READ | ING. | | | Dic- | | | | |
| TOWNS. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. | 5th Class. | 6th Class. | Spelling and Ditation. | Writing. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | Drawing. |
| Amherstburgh Barrie Berlin Bothwell Bowmanville Brampton Brockville Chatham Clifton Clinton Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Dundas Durham Galt Goderich Harriston Ingersoll Kincardine Lindsay Listowel Meaford Mitchell Milton Mount Forest Napanee Niagara Oakville Orangeville Orangeville Orillia Oshawa Owen Sound Palmerston Paris Pembroke Perth Peterborough Petrolea Picton Port Hope Prescott Sandwich Sarnia Seaforth Simcoe St. Mary's St. Thomas Stratford Strathroy | 246 341 273 105 286 453 698 165 266 345 434 4265 45 45 45 45 47 379 353 373 373 379 353 379 353 379 368 201 106 201 106 202 400 347 328 146 146 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 136 202 406 137 148 148 148 158 168 168 168 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 17 | \$\begin{align*} 1444 & 3500 & 236 & 60 & 142 & 348 & 377 & 580 & 1177 & 337 & 580 & 1147 & 363 & 219 & 63 & 307 & 84 & 161 & 257 & 314 & 187 & 69 & 241 & 187 & 241 & 24 | 132 306 254 82 175 352 340 112 128 275 326 169 202 67 372 268 189 304 189 304 189 304 162 114 163 235 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10 | 105 163 84 199 120 80 259 232 91 77 125 125 125 125 127 43 111 147 54 182 171 132 171 133 191 113 191 113 191 113 191 113 191 113 191 191 | 32 27 116 25 59 49 49 20 14 67 7 16 5 5 9 9 105 7 7 20 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10 | \$ 57 25 | 5422 1004 760 723 513 1388 1386 505 505 411 1049 1054 663 888 254 1020 1082 430 767 945 1241 438 175 550 395 572 903 314 457 650 1003 11040 254 842 583 511 1753 579 663 1240 6646 872 6668 872 603 364 957 1467 1767 945 | # 415 990 782 578 386 597 1388 1548 452 411 965 937 674 888 254 430 1040 837 1092 438 300 550 931 837 903 457 903 457 903 457 903 457 600 620 621 671 402 266 1073 603 364 957 1246 1767 607 | 609 1099 882 278 723 597 1388 1842 448 677 1039 1081 1026 1082 430 1040 970 1213 438 460 550 777 903 457 603 223 457 604 756 662 266 1088 882 671 755 777 888 882 671 755 756 882 671 757 882 671 757 758 882 882 882 882 883 884 884 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 | 393 393 7599 506 172 322 436 1005 1190 297 336 734 720 573 838 209 716 1049 262 671 617 1044 438 300 382 224 4352 417 195 245 335 253 663 824 254 477 610 785 525 170 881 1412 477 610 785 525 1866 987 1637 | 72 817 172 476 30 1268 384 336 716 6611 299 254 890 610 42 445 617 140 251 150 308 395 549 433 202 315 253 757 200 400 126 367 146 1400 25 458 429 470 458 429 470 458 429 470 458 429 470 457 |
| Thorold Tilsonburg Walkerton Waterloo Welland Whitby Wingham Windsor | 202 229 159 149 118 261 151 385 | 105 83 167 113 96 173 135 325 | 175 138 140 134 194 216 185 353 | 128 40 147 74 87 224 109 256 | 84 29 34 | 10 | 519 613 | 609 519 613 514 377 841 533 1207 | 600 519 613 514 450 849 609 1242 | 387 449 409 365 281 511 458 1028 | 132 229 613 514 546 458 197 |
| Woodstock | 389 16619 | $\frac{270}{11240}$ | 12858 | 137 7844 | | | 1061 | 1061 42909 | 1061 47319 | 32850 | 280 21688 |

| DIFFEREN | r branches o | F INSTRUCTION. |
|----------|--------------|----------------|
| | | |

| DITTI | | nzincii | . 10 01 1 | | 10011 | 011. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | P | ry. | ·. | | | | 75 | ರ | | Domestic Economy (Girls only). | | * * |
| | Object Lessons. | rammar and Composition. | Janadian History. | English History. | General History. | | | eometry and Mensuration. | and re. | Phil- | ouc (| ε ο | Calis- |
| Vocal Music. | SSS | Grammar Compositio | E | List | fist | | | £. | = | | omestic Ecor (Girls only). | Book-keeping. | 0 |
| M. | Ž | H od | ian | | I.I. | ne. | ė | Geometry Mensura | Chemistry Agricultu | Natural osophy. | tic ls o | kee | Drill and thenics. |
| 78 | ect | an | ब्रु | dis | era | Hygiene. | Algebra. | Ten | gri | t n sop | nes | k-1 | ll s |
| V 00 | jej | 25 | 3 | di di | ren | T X | 41g | ye N | The A | e č | 10() | 300 | tri. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| อยอ | 301 | 900 | 110 | 100 | | | 15 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 154 | 17 | 74 |
| 282 133 | 440 | $\frac{269}{552}$ | 110 166 | 160 | | | 12 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 154 34 | 18 | 14 |
| 535 | 750 | 373 | 166 142 | 143 | | 10 | $\frac{74}{12}$ | 10 | | | 73 | 5 | |
| 723 | 337 | $\frac{172}{247}$ | 40 | 31 64 | | | 12 | 9 | | | | 5 | |
| 120 | 642 | 259 | 36 | 80 | | 80 | | | | | | | |
| | | 603 | 269 | 257 | 72 | | 50 100 | 5 | | | 55 | 58 | 40° 572 364 |
| 1657 429 | 1635 364 | 730 189 | 331 86 | 235 76 | 50 | 31 | 97 | 82 17 | 13 | 31 3 | 40 153 | $\frac{42}{25}$ | 364 |
| 541 | 345 | 264 | 77 | 76 59 307 | | | 27 38 | 2 35 | 87 | | | 16 | |
| 503; 963; | 516 | 577 | 346 | 307 | 100 | 87 | 94 | 35 | 87 | 27 | | 97 | 620 |
| | 800 283 | 493 338 | 101 | $\frac{54}{126}$ | 105 | 44 | 72 | 83 | | | | 44 | |
| 318 175 | 224 | 395 | 40 | 126 184 | | | | | | | | 36 | 259 146 |
| $\frac{175}{1026}$ | 175 318 | 146 491 | 79 219 | $\frac{79}{179}$ | 36 47 | 137 | 36 77 | 36 48 | 71 | 15 71 | | 36 | 146 |
| 1025 | 601 | 448 | 116 | 137 | | 130 | 6 | | | | | | 473 |
| | 42 414 | 262 | | 137 74 183 | 21 | | 20 | 20 11 | | | | | 243 |
| 71 ¹ 514 ¹ | 610 | 510 360 | 75 100 | 171 | | 64 | 11 | 11 | | | | | |
| 514 1214 100 | 184 | 809 | 134 | 257 | 94 | 30 | 51 | 140 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 72 | 20 |
| 100 | 182 100 | $ \begin{array}{c} 251 \\ 235 \end{array} $ | | $\frac{71}{73}$ | | 120 | 25 | 25 | 1 | 10 | | 80 | |
| | 229 | 308 | 56 | 103 30 | | | · · · · · i1 | | | | | 8 | |
| 395 532 | 365 | 143 | 39 | 30 84 | | 63 | 11 9 | 15 9 | | 8 | | 8 5 | 100 152 |
| 903 | 470 506 | 243 387 | $\frac{244}{76}$ | 182 | | | | | | | | 10 | 721 |
| 270 | | 164 | | 59 | | | . 8 | 5 | | | | | |
| 174 315 | 388 315 | 150 335 | $\frac{10}{30}$ | 39 70 | | | . 2 | | | | | | |
| 253 | | 63 | | 63 | 63 | | | 63 | | | | | |
| 825 717 | 528 | 563 | 50 | $\begin{array}{c} 77 \\ 202 \end{array}$ | | | 12 | | | | | | |
| 146 | $\frac{200}{230}$ | 624 161 | 34 87 | 57 | | | 20 | 20 | | | | | 167 |
| 126 323 | 471 | 453 | 182 | 213 | 5 | 126 | 2 | | | | 25 | 5 | 167 424 |
| 323 205 | 482 309 | 309 325 | 141 | 110 97 | | | 2 | 2 | | • • • • • • | | 174 | 525 |
| 380 | 1574 | 1091 | 71 464 | 354 | 20 | | 24 | 28 | | 20 | 133 | 25 | 556 |
| 618 70 | | 305 | 72 | 152 | 24 | 19 | 24 72 23 | $\frac{30}{22}$ | | | | 21 | |
| | 413 | 346 584 | 239 | $\frac{240}{164}$ | 24 | 13 | 96 | 50 | | | | 164 | |
| 470 | 347 | 391 | 215 | 229 | | 95 | | |] | | 161 | 6 | 470 |
| 470 25 1055 | 266 437 | 170 515 | 55 67 | $\frac{29}{159}$ | 29 | | 17 | 17 16 | | 15 | 54 | 12 | 470 61 208 175 |
| 603 | 460 | 298 | 76 | 71 | | | | | | 10 | | | 175 |
| | | 264 | 84 | 84 | 84 | | | | | | | | |
| 134 423 | 696 1019 | 517 958 | $\frac{103}{190}$ | $\frac{167}{222}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| 759 945 | 1733 | 834 | 197 | 316 | 56 | 90 | | 237 | | | | | 340 |
| 945 246 | 121 | 354 344 | 64 | 64 95 | 38 | | 96 | 7 | **** | | 27 | 38 | |
| 312 | 312 | 290 | 69 | 69 | | 29 | 26 29 | 29 | | | | 38 29 | |
| 86 | 409 | 319 | 228 | 147 | | | 44 | | | | | | ****** |
| 514 | $\frac{396}{214}$ | $\frac{252}{271}$ | 87 | 118 87 | | 118 | 44 | 44 | | | | 20 | |
| 718 | 466 | 436 | 37 | 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| 549 415 | 549 871 | 400 643 | 138 258 | $\frac{138}{348}$ | 2 | 138 153 | 69 11 | $\frac{69}{11}$ | | 1 | 215 | | 69 333 |
| 160 | 1013 | 362 | 235 | 137 | | 130 | | 137 | | | | | |
| 23875 | | | | 7984 | 993 | | 1204 | 1370 | 205 | 235 | 1144 | 1080 | 7114 |
| 20070 | 25052 | 23145 | 6365 | 7984 | 990 | 1504 | 1204 | 1010 | 200 | 200 | 1144 | 1000 | 1322 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE C.—The Public

| | | NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | READ | ING. | | | Dicta- | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. | 5th Class. | 6th Class. | Spelling and tion. | Writing. | Arithmetic. | Geography. | | | | |
| Counties, &c | 123243 | 89644 | 105432 | 59909 | 12254 | 581 | 314573 | 316608 | 327629 | 227000 | | | | |
| Cities | 15999 | 9209 | 11723 | 6615 | 2005 | 320 | 39279 | 38823 | 42509 | 34555 | | | | |
| Towns | 16619 | 11240 | 12858 | 7844 | 1363 | 154 | 44307 | 42909 | 47319 | 32850 | | | | |
| Grand Total, 1879 | 155861 | 110093 | 130013 | 74368 | 15622 | 1055 | 398159 | 398340 | 417457 | 294405 | | | | |
| do 1878 | 151474 | 111360 | 132144 | 74729 | 17891 | 1417 | 390505 | 400750 | 411216 | 301401 | | | | |
| Increase | 4387 | | | | | | 7654 | | 6241 | | | | | |
| Decrease | | 1267 | 2131 | 361 | 2269 | 362 | | 2410 | | 6996 | | | | |

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

| Drawing. | Vocal Music. | Object Lessons. | Grammar and Composition. | Canadian History. | English History. | General History. | Hygiene, | Algebra | Geometry and Men- suration. | Chemistry and Agriculture. | Natural Philosophy. | Domestic Economy. (Girls only.) | Book-keeping. | Drill & Calisthenies. |
|----------|--------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 107551 | 98222 | 122903 | 170594 | 49878 | 51195 | 7902 | 16590 | 10689 | 10375 | 1364 | 811 | 1382 | 6712 | 38320 |
| 31433 | 38809 | 24837 | 24514 | 8377 | 7359 | 2635 | 9692 | 2755 | 3388 | 96 | 1213 | 7083 | 2648 | 13073 |
| 21688 | 23875 | 25052 | 23145 | 6365 | 7984 | 993 | 1564 | 1204 | 1370 | 205 | 235 | 1144 | 1080 | 7114 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160672 | 160906 | 172792 | 218253 | 64620 | 66538 | 11530 | 27846 | 14648 | 15133 | 1665 | 2259 | 9609 | 10440 | 58507 |
| 161368 | 167890 | 163212 | 219940 | 54912 | 63429 | 11046 | 30467 | 13654 | 13589 | 1902 | 2853 | 6034 | 11597 | 39413 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9580 | | 9708 | 3109 | 484 | | 994 | 1544 | | | 3575 | | 19094 |
| 696 | 6984 | • | 1687 | •••• | | | 2621 | | | 237 | 594 | • • • | 1157 | |

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

| | | TOTAL. | | Annual | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| TOTALS. | Public School Teachers. | Male. | Female. | Highest Salary paid. | Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher. | Male Teacher without board. | | |
| Counties, &c | 5374 593 629 | 2893 115 145 | 2481 478 481 | 900 1000 1000 | 135 250 200 | 383 662 616 | | |
| Grand Total, 1879 | 6596 6473 | 3153 3060 | 3443 3413 | 1000 1200 | 135 125 | 552 544 | | |
| Increase | 123 | 93 | 30 | 200 | 10 | 8 | | |

| TEACH | ERS. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| SALARIES | 4 | и | | | CERTIFICA | TES. | | |
| Female Teacher without board. | Number of Teachers who have attended N. S. Toronto or Ottawa. | Total holding Certificates. | Provincial 1st Class. | Provincial 2nd Class. | 1st Class County Board (old). | 2nd Class County Board (old). | New County Board 3rd | Interim Certificates. |
| 249 296 270 | 947 262 165 | 5374 · 593 629 | 102 92 59 | $1252 \\ 250 \\ 199$ | 220 27 60 | 105 10 10 | 3342 212 282 | 353 2 19 |
| 276 280 | 1374 1133 | 6596 6473 | 253 210 | 1601 1409 | 307 328 | 125 142 | 3836 3904 | 474 480 |
| 4 | 241 | 123 | 43 | 192 | 21 | 17 | 68 | 6 |

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

| | SC | ноог | s. | | SCHO | OL-HO | USES | • | TITLE. | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| TOTALS. | Number of School Sections. | Number of Schools open. | Number of Schools closed or not reported. | Brick. | Stone. | Frame or Concrete. | Log. | Total. | Freehold. | Rented. |
| Counties, &c | 4836 129 190 | 4804 129 190 | 32 | 1422 82 129 | 467 27 26 | 2246 20 35 | 693 | 4828 129 190 | 4641 128 179 | 187 1 11 |
| Grand Total, 1879 | 5155 5041 | 5123 4990 | 32 51 | 1633 1569 | 520 511 | 2301 2281 | 693 705 | 5147 5066 | 4943 4902 | 199 164 |
| Increase | 114 | 133 | 19 | 64 | 9 | 20 | ··i2 | | 46 | 3 |

Note.—In the total number of school sections are included the schools in the cities, towns and villages a school-house, with the district from which its pupils are drawn, being reckoned a section.

| Grammar and Composition. | History. | Algebra. | Geometry and Mensuration. | Natural Philosophy. | Book-keeping. | Drawing. | Vocal Music. | Object Lessons. | Chemistry and Agriculture. | Domestic Economy. (Girls Only.) | Drill and Calisthenies. | Number of Maps. | Number of Schools using Maps. | Number of Schools Distributing Prizes. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 193 20 148 96 6 13 | 98 30 42 118 21 | 12 | 17 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 8 25 2 | | 20 40 | 149 22 27 200 | | | 3 | 19 9 17 13 | 2 2 8 3 | 1 1 1 3 |

VI THE F THE COMAN CATHOLD SECTION SECTION OF COLUMN

| | | | | 5.F E13 | 7. | | | | EXPF | ng ir Ga | | | 111 | 11 ~ | 2649 | Hills | _ | | | | econ | S 18 1 | в вп | 21105 | TIEV | Nette | 5 01 1 | N-111 | CHES | 1 | - | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| of NHES I Basine of the collection of the colle | A of Squares visit | America d'Legolistes Cener les 7s achres Nelaties | Amount of Legislative to our fee Major, Apparatus for the Major, Apparatus Lones, and Laborera | Atoms received from School Refer to Dupp rives | Assemble where the Tricky perform and other periods of the residence | Total Answers or consid- | Amount pass to Too love | Amond sells May 31 parties, Pero, and Ex- | Around 1945 Ter Sates and Unifolding School designs | Assemt put for the per- | Tegal Agenet expurised | Dallater | Number of Posts | Acres Merico | Number of Tearl r | State Farmale | Number of Parits to smitte. | Syllia or Partice | Wedness | Arithmetin | tus outlin | | ΛΙ ** | disconter and Measuration | Natural Plant - 1 liv | Electric Rev. 1 10a | December 1 | 11. 17. 11. | the state of the illest | to the longer | Doll well ded 11. | Number of School rate. | |
| Treat | 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | # 1 | 200 6 70 6 70 6 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 | 140 to 110 to 11 | 11 2.50 (14 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | 10 237 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 202 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 | 1 54 10 00 25 25 31 30 1 00 22 % 18 50 10 80 78 48 0 76 37 00 | 10 1 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 125 684 688 684 684 684 684 684 684 684 684 | 1564 12 207 19 564 61 1197 58 612 88 1142 28 166 60 296 66 213 50 1143 20 444 40 316 80 | 19 J7 16 60 247 42 197 98 4 557 98 643 38 213 4 52 270 52 270 52 270 62 170 42 171 43 43 53 53 50 | 625 1 122 843 843 872 2 200 2 200 20 | .25, 41 266 276 276 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 | 8 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 1 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 2 4 3 | 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 57 425 445 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 44 | NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO | 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 300 17 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 8 22 2 10 10 10 29 7 1 18 27 1 18 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | | | 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 70 g | 3 44 15% | 14 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 |
| CITIES Balliville Brackford track in Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Lambou Hittawa Giff-scharine Torocko Yidad | 4 2 3 6 6 6 4 K 4 7 7 4 6 | 273 V0 108 00 215 50 79, 50 595 00 409 00 1525 58 363 00 1072 00 60 31 00 | 22 50 20 00 33 00 13 50 77 00 7 60 58 77 244 58 | 0 42% 25 11% 53 1 19% 00 22% 05 5 7064 26 5 7064 26 1 2074 12 1 1633 16 | 5 497 7. 447 0. 2 497 0. 1 447 0. 1 227 0. 1 193 3. 1 193 2. 1 193 2. | 2 5589 °C 2 17 °C 61 2 17 °C 61 3 1509 °P 8 5041 °N 5 1109 °C 2 2770 73 4 1 070 °C 1 1048 °C 1 1048 °C 3 52849 76 | 2020 60 1050 01 11 4 34 440 08 17:0 10 1447 50 5571 25 77:27 42 20092 61 | | 1379 69 91 73 662 64 93 60 363 11 144 90 3694 45 | 582 84 394 12 351 62 1094 00 509 13 479 75 056 76 5103 62 1,034 98 | 5000 68 1444 12 1513 85 51/2 64 3046 12 2565 92 1 000 71 1091 65 51/26 97 | 8× 29 145 49 15 31 145 87 148 74 129 91 4 81 87 58 9 74 808 84 | | 271 196 200 942 605 427 1554 376 1665 | 39 | 16 | 6 5 5 2 3 19 19 10 8 8 20 29 11 6 25 20 03 110 | | | 448 200 202 1482 712 135 2339 207 2218 | 249 148 158 158 1322 153 1212 1445 2910 1 | 290 : 145 : 145 : 145 : 145 : 150 : | 135 (197) 1 190) 1 190 1 207 8 424 (199) 1 192 1 192 1 | 5 13 5 13 6 9 8 6 61 147 68 63 63 63 64 64 64 64 65 63 | 71 20 72 | 0 3N 108 68 44 173 92 1 kr | 1962 AL 675 | | | 107 20 1115 201 | 224 | 10 10 20 70 51 116 116 117 124 | 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| TOWNS Albitratings Binary and the finance of the | 20 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 141 59 69 00 64 59 00 64 59 00 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 | 8 (2) (6) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8 | 69 63 64 64 65 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 | 73 % 650 £3 | 1 5648 455 1 11 15 64 1 13 5 64 1 13 5 64 1 13 7 97 1 13 7 97 | 1177 - 60 140 - 00 140 - 00 150 - | 50 00 11 02 185 18 41 24 34 00 20 00 | 120 70 462 83 18 00 143 00 | 193 48 167 59 184 167 | 55,5 to 100 led 4 4 7 7 101 101 102 102 102 102 102 102 102 102 | 120 65 121 16 176 42 176 42 176 42 176 42 176 42 176 42 176 42 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 | 358. 236. 236. 368. 361. 361. 361. 361. 361. 362. 363. 363. 361. 363. 363. 363. 363. 363 | 212 116 20 200 200 200 110 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 | 53274433348122227135124428144422241 | 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 235 235 235 2470 2582 470 2582 470 | | 306 175 241 300 81 90 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12 | 84 92 134 89 246 70 87 150 230 16 173 173 174 64 | 187 44 108 76 51 | 49 103 88 86 217 1290 109 17 143 87 12 116 29 116 25 114 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 | 18. | 80 80 80 82 82 | 125, 134, 61 50 | 21 210 15 15 15 15 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | 28 40 1,26 172 80 124 40 20 223 70 44 | 18 | 2 104 A 10 6 64 20 163 143 163 143 163 | 7 38 6 14 12 18 8 5 14 8 | 7112 |
| TOTALS statics, &c titles Towns | 160 40 ,08 | 49434 Det excles slet lui221 (10) | 100 11 399 60 318 54 | 24219 01 8947 22 20710 16 | 7805 11 5732 93 11509 63 | 10281-25 52819-75 35957-33 | 27:50 to 260:2 61 21773 91 | ,8A 99 1 Un 76 NO 28 | 4326 11 10742 62 6716 61 | 4548 80 1325 28 7482 19 | 3534 5 55 51,0% (47 54700 40 | 37 49 71 1292 76 1298 84 | 7447 11050 6292 | 3505 NGC 3402 | 116 145 86 | 43 42 16 | 72 7: 103 11: 70 6 | HA 550 50 778 902 475 | 5 25,5x 1 57,67 0 4774 | 5785 9654 5148 | 30.0 646.0 20.00 | 2747 5472 2850 | 1562 552 - 2502 | 100 17 714 19 204 14 | 1 12 0 163 0 63 | 198 198 23s | 800 5050 1612 | 1250 1766 2740 | 17 46 14 U 17 42 | 46 II | 182 AND 184 AND 175 AND | 517 535 965 | 84 66 3N |
| | | | | MINSO 39 79120 51 | 250×7 70 35091 33 | | 75166 27 70304 01 4964 36 | //0 m | 20744 74 25464 45 3079 71 | | 123x31 01 120558 57 2272 04 | 6361 33 6900 27 | | - | -1 | | | 503 62 | | | | | | 026 105 704 N | | - | 5134 | 11776 | es u | 45 2 | H9 H9 | 1417 | |

| SCHO | SCHOOL VISITS. | | | VATIONS, ZES. | L | LECTURES. | | | YERS. | М | APS. | AVERAGE DAYS OPEN, |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Inspectors. | Other persons. | Total. | Number of Examinations, | Number of Schools distributing Prizes. | Inspectors. | Other persons. | Total. | Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer. | Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments. | Number of Schools using Maps. | Total Number of Maps. | Average number of legal teaching days open. |
| 9620 2342 1072 | 74342 6708 8473 | 83962 9050 9545 | 8913 395 355 | 1457 172 79 | 617 | 150 5 20 | 767 5 49 | 4175 129 173 | 2590 109 152 | 4425 129 190 | 36534 1395 2058 | 204 208 211 |
| 13034 12745 | 89523 87507 | 102557 100252 | 9663 9949 | 1708 1663 | 646 529 | 175 320 | 821 849 | 4477 4288 | 2851 2828 | 4744 4670 | 39987 38995 | 208 206 |
| 289 | 2016 | 2305 | 286 | 45 | 117 | 145 | | 189 | 23 | 74 | 992 | 2 |

VII.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON DISTRICT AND INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, 10th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the inspection of schools in the Algoma District and the holding of a Teachers' Institute there this year. The information has been furnished from time to time by Mr. Switzer.

So great was the success of the Teachers' Institute of Parry Sound this year that Mr. Switzer greatly urged that he be permitted to hold a similar one in the Algoma District, with Mr. Little, ex-Inspector, as an assistant. In the Minister's absence in England, I consented, and issued the following notice to Teachers and Trustees in the District:—

It is proposed to hold an Institute for the Professional Instruction of Teachers in the Algoma District, Eastern Division, at Manitowaning, commencing on Tuesday, the 16th of September next, and continuing in session for two days and a half.

At the close of the Institute an Examination of the Teachers present will be held, commencing on Thursday, the 18th, at 1.30 p.m., and closing on Friday evening, at 5.30 p.m.

The Institute will be under the direction of P. A. Switzer, Esq., M.A., the Visiting Inspector, assisted by Robert Little, Esq., Public School Inspector of the County of Halton.

An allowance, not to exceed three dollars each, will be made to those teachers living outside the locality of Manitowaning who may have attended the Institute and who may successfully pass the Examination at the close. A less sum will be given to those who fail to pass, but who may give evidence of such qualifications as would entitle them to a Provisional Permit, on the recommendation of the examiners, Messrs. Switzer and Little.

The following Programme was also prepared and issued:—

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, 16th September, 1879—Forenoon Session.

| 9 to 9.30 a.m | Introductory Address | Mr. Switzer. |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | School Law and Regulations | |
| | School Organization and Discipline | |

Afternoon Session.

| 1.30 to 2.30 | p.m., | Principles of Teaching and Methods of | |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| · | | Recitation | Mr. Little. |
| | | Reading | |
| 3.30 to 4.30 | | Grammar (Parsing and Analysis) | Mr. Little. |

Wednesday, 17th September, 1879-Forenoon Session.

| 9 | to 10 | a.m | Spelling | | Mr. Switzer. |
|---|-------|-----|----------|----|--------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | ic | |

Afternoon Session.

| 1.30 to 2.30 p.m | Composition | Mr. Little. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Lesson in Literature (Third Book) | |
| 3.30 to 4.30 " | Word Defining | Mr. Little. |

Thursday, 18th September, 1879—Forenoon Session.

| 9 to 10 a.m | Mental Arithmetic | Mr. Switzer. |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 10 to 11 " | Object Lessons | Mr. Little. |
| 11 to 12 m | Question Drawer and Preparation for Ex- | |
| * | amination. | |

Note.—The Teachers' Examination will take place on Thursday, at 1.30 p.m.

The result of the experience of the Institute is thus reported by Mr. Switzer:—

"We have just closed a very successful Institute and Examination. Mr. Little came up in the early part of the week, and has given us some very interesting lectures during the two days' Institute work. We had nineteen teachers in attendance, all of whom were candidates for certificates, and so far as I can judge from the papers I have examined, all will secure certificates. A full report will be made when the work is com-

pleted.

"I have made, I think, quite a successful tour of the District. Everywhere I found the people intensely anxious about their schools, and willing to do all in their power to advance the school interests in their section of the country. In nine places I have taken steps to establish School Sections; in other places where as yet they have no schoolhouses, I found the trustees determined to get their schools opened by January, the only obstacle in the way of opening them being the difficulty of obtaining teachers at that time of the year. This examination will to some extent, however, remedy this, although there will still be difficulty in getting properly qualified teachers. Everywhere my own intercourse with the people has been most cordial, and many wishes have been expressed that I would continue to be Inspector for the District."

Mr. Switzer gives the following resume of the work performed by him up to the close

of his labours in Algoma last month:

"On the 1st August, I left home for Parry Sound to take part in a Teachers' Institute and Examination, which continued until the middle of that month. I proceeded on the 18th to Killarney, where I inspected their school and revised assessment roll; thence to Bruce Mines, where I spent the remainder of the week in inspecting four schools and meeting the trustees of an unopened school. The following week, after visiting three sections on St. Joseph Island, and leaving blanks for the formation of three sections more, I proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie where I found one school out of five in operation. Ex pecting better things on my return from Prince Arthur's Landing, I proceeded thither, August 31st. There I inspected four schools, the fifth not being in operation, and examined Misses K. McKellar and C. Gorman for certificates. Returning to Sault Ste. Marie, I found affairs just as I had left them the week before. I examined the only school in operation, and met the trustees, upon whom I urged the necessity of more energetic action in school matters. I reached Gore Bay, September 6th, where I met trustees from School Sections Nos. 2 and 3, Gordon, and from Barrie Island, all new sections to go into operation January, 1880. I also sent blanks to Cockburn Island, Campbell, and Shishowaning, for the formation of new sections. I then proceeded to Mudge Bay, inspected school, and met trustees of new section in Billings, also left blank for formation of new section.

"I reached Little Current 10th September, and Manitowaning 11th September. Visited schools in the vicinity of Manitowaning until 16th, when the Teachers' Institute began, followed by an examination of two days. On Monday, 22nd, I resumed the inspection of the schools in the townships of Assiginack, Tehkummah, and Caernarvon; concluding with a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll, U. S. S. No. 3, Tehkummah and Sandfield, and reached Manitowaning 30th September, 1879.

SUMMARY.

| Miles travelled | 2234 |
|---|----------|
| Schools inspected | 21 |
| Met Trustees of new sections | |
| Visited schools not in operation but since opened | |
| Blanks left for formation of new sections | 8 |
| Courts of Revision held | 4 |
| Assisted in examining fifty-one candidates for certificates." | |

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

> J. George Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education.

Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Minister of Education, Toronto.

REPORT OF DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT
OF PARRY SOUND.

TORONTO, 10th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, that having completed the arrangements relating to the establishment of the Indian Schools in the Parry Sound District, I desire to report

the proceedings in detail:

As directed I last year took part in the organization of these schools. This was partially done at that time with the assistance of Captain Skene, the Indian Agent at Parry Sound, and School Inspector Miller, who accompanied me to the Parry Sound and Shawanaga Reservations for that purpose. At both places the bands of Indians were called together by Captain Skene, and were addressed on the subject by Mr. Miller, Captain Skene and myself. The Indians seemed greatly pleased at the prospect of having schools established among them. At Parry Island Captain Skene (under the direction of the Indian Department at Ottawa) had a neat and substantial log house erected, in which we met the Indians. Subsequently Mr. Miller organized the school, and enrolled between 20 and 30 Indian children. They were placed in charge of Mr. Elias, an admirable Indian teacher and missionary, who had been trained for his work at the Muncey Institute. Steps were subsequently taken by Captain Skene to have school-houses erected on other Reservations, so that during this year schools might be organized in them. This has been done; and at my recent visit Mr. Miller, aided by Visiting Inspector Switzer and Captain Skene, established another school at the Shawanaga Reservation, about 35 miles north of Parry Sound. Thither we went in a steam-tug, and walked five miles through the woods to the Reserve. Owing to a slight alteration in our arrangements, we visited the Reserve a day before the time appointed. Chief James met us at the school-house, but our coming so soon had disarranged his plans. He had intended to have received us with some little ceremony, and, with his band collected, to have had some other demonstrations in honour of the event. As it was, he received us very cordially, and sent round without delay to collect the members of his band and their children. After Mr. Miller had enrolled about 30 children, he, Mr. Switzer, myself, and others, addressed the company present. Our remarks were interpreted to the Indians by Mr. Elias; and at the close Chief James made a very hearty and touching speech, expressive of his estimate of the value of education to the Indians, and of the great pleasure which the day's proeeedings had given him. With true Indian courtesy, he accompanied the party through

the woods, five miles, back to the steam-tug, when, after giving him and his band threehearty cheers, we steamed away to Byng Inlet, 60 miles from Parry Sound, which we reached late in the evening. This is the head-quarters of the Maganetawan Lumber Company. We were all pleased with the neat appearance of a village lying so far to the north. Although late at night, Mr. Miller and Mr. Switzer, our indefatigable Inspectors, aided by Mr. J. H. Buck, the manager of the Company, and others, organized a Public School section there. We then held a very pleasant conference with the principal residents.

Next morning we started for Henby Inlet, near French River, but as the captain of our steamer was not familiar with the navigation of the place, we had reluctantly to turn back and proceed to Parry Sound. I arranged, however, that Mr. Elias should take an Indian teacher with him and open the school there this month. When this is done the whole of the children of the various Indian bands in the Reserves along the eastern coast of the Georgian Bay will be placed under instruction. This is certainly a matter for sincere congratulation.

As to the result of the experiment, I have now no fears. I confess that last year, when the Parry Sound school was established, I had both doubts and fears as to the success of the scheme. With a view, however, to satisfy myself on the subject, arrangements were made that the pupils in the school on the Island should be submitted to a thorough and satisfactory test. This was done by Mr. Inspector Miller, in presence of Captain Skene, Professor Croft, of Toronto University, Inspector Switzer, and some of the local clergy. The classes were examined in Natural History, Object Lessons,* Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling and Writing. Making due allowance for the novelty to them of the occasion, and the natural timidity of the Indian boys and girls, it was surprising to see how well the pupils acquitted themselves. Although slow and cautious in expressing their thoughts, the answers of the children were in almost every instance correct in substance or in fact. At the close of a prolonged examination by Mr. Miller and Mr. Elias, I subjected each member of one of the largest classes to an examination in writing on the black-board. They all acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. At the close, the examiners, Captain Skene, Mr. Miller, the clergy, and others, addressed the school and the Indians present. Replies were given by some of the leading Indians, including the old and young chiefs. The result of the experiment will, I trust, induce the Dominion Government to place the whole of the schools for the Indians of this Province under the supervision of the Education Department.

There was a fact and an incident connected with the exercises which were very gratifying. Among the pupils enrolled, was the newly elected chief of the band, who acquitted himself so well as to be quite noticeable. In this he showed an admirable example to all the young men of the tribe, and by his voluntary enrolment in the school he showed the high estimate which he himself placed upon education, as a means of elevating and civilizing his people. Chief James, too, in an address to Shawanaga, gave utterance to very enlightened views on the same subject. The pleasing incident to which I have referred was the modest manliness, and yet the dignity, with which the young Indian Chief delivered his maiden speech of thanks and welcome to his visitors. In this he was with much kindness prompted and encouraged by his rival, the unsuccessful com-

petitor for the chieftainship of the band.

There was one feature of the gathering which quite interested us, and that was the general attendance from all parts of the Reservation of the Indian men and women—the latter dressed in their best-and all evincing by their appearance the happiness and prosperity in which they live on their Reserve. Even the Indian girls in their classes had a ribbon or some little bit of finery on their hats or dresses, designed, no doubt, to do honour

^{*} It was both amusing and interesting to watch the countenances of the Indian boys and girls as Mr. Miller held up for them to name the pictures of animals, birds and reptiles familiar to them. The bear, wolf and fox were recognized as old friends; and many a friendly "ugh" greeted the appearance of a snake, a frog and lizard, as well as the pigeon, hawk and crow. The beaver, muskrat and otter received instant recognition; and the answers of the children as to the names were greeted with pleased laughter by the parents, who entered quite into the spirit of the exciting and interesting examination in Natural History which was held by Mr. Miller.

to the occasion which was to them so interesting and important, as a new departure in their hitherto unintellectual life.

At the suggestion of Chief James, with the concurrence of Captain Skene, we named the Indian school at Parry Island "Ryerson School, No. 1;" that at Shawanaga "Hodgins School, No 2;" and that at Henby Inlet "Miller School, No. 3."

Since my return and during this month Mr. Elias, the Indian teacher at Parry Island, and Mr. Switzer, have reported the completion of the organization of these schools. Mr. Elias says, under date of the 23rd ultimo:—"I have organized the school up at Henby Inlet on the 16th instant, and set the teacher to his work, and have enrolled twenty-eight children. They all seem to be very much interested with the school. The teacher, Enoch Monague, is showing his determination to be useful in his labours.

"I saw the Chief Isaac, of Henby Inlet. He said he knew why we did not get there. He only was sorry that he did not stop till we started for Henby Inlet, in order to pilot us. He knew that 'captain could not find the way to go in.' He said, it was all right—he knew we could not help it."

Mr. Switzer, under date of the 3rd instant further reports:

"I am able to report our safe return, after a stormy time, from inspecting Miller School, No. 3, at Henby Inlet. We took with us a package of books, etc., for the school, and on our arrival inspected the school through Mr. Elias, and found the pupils able to read small words, although the teacher had reached there only the week before. I held a consultation with the chief, trustees, and as many of the Indians as could be brought together, and among other things, I mentioned your regret at not being able to visit them in August, and explained the reason of the failure. The chief, in reply, stated that he would do all in his power to advance the interest of education among his boys and girls. On our way home we visited Byng Inlet, and found the interest in school matters quite as great as when you were there in August. The supply of books, etc., from the Department, is quite an acquisition to the school.

"I am now quite sanguine of getting matters in connection with Hodgins School, No. 2, and Ryerson School, No. 1, arranged to suit you. Captain Skene has tacitly consented to leave the matter in my hands, but there were so many persons to consult that at first I was doubtful of success. However, all is arranged now, awaiting the consent of two of the trustees who are absent, to transfer Miss Tobias to Shawanaga, and have Mr.

Elias again take charge of Parry Sound School.

"After a narrow escape from being upset a few miles from Byng Inlet, we reached home (Parry Sound) on Thursday, October 30th, thankful to a kind Providence for His

protecting care.

"During my recent visit to Otttwa, I personally explained to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs a number of matters connected with the working of the schools, and made a few practical suggestions in regard to the school-houses and the employment of suitable teachers."

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> J. George Hodgins, Dep. Min. of Ed.

Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Minister of Education, Toronto.

VIII.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Extract from Report of Arthur Brown, Esq., Inspector.

I have the pleasure to report a general improvement in the state of the Public Schools of the County for the year just closed. The Township Competitive Examinations, to which I referred at some length in my report a year ago, have had the expected and desired result in bringing about a better classification of pupils, more thorough instruction, and greater proficiency before promotion. This improvement may be perceived from the reports of professional visits, and may be gathered from the Annual Reports submitted herewith. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1878 was 5,502, and in 1879, 5,670, an increase of 168, a number more than accounted for in the increase in the latter year in the First Class alone. A glance at the following table will show what has been accomplished in the direction referred to by these examinations, and by personal counsel with the teachers.

| | | | | 1878. | 1879. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Nu | mber of | Pupils in | First Book | 1424 | 1630 | 206 | • • • • |
| | 44 | 6.6 | Second " | 1022 | 1141 | 119 | |
| | 44 | 64 | Third " | 1233 | 1419 | 186 | |
| | 6.6 | 4.6 | Fourth " | 1230 | 1271 | 41 | |
| | " | " - | Fifth " | 593 | 209 | | 384 |
| | 66 | | Spelling and Dictation | 3563 | 4257 | 694 | |
| | " | 4.6 | Writing | 3725 | 4276 | 551 | **** |
| | 16 | " | Arithmetic | 3810 | 4419 | 609 | |
| | 66 | 66 | Geography | 2348 | 2807 | 459 | |
| | 4.6 | 6.6 | Grammar and Composition | 2280 | 2480 | 200 | • • • • |

A decrease of 384 in the number of pupils in the Fifth Class, a class for which very few in the rural sections are qualified, and an increase varying from 550 to 700 in the number of those studying spelling and dictation, writing and arithmetic, is a pretty conclusive evidence of a change for the better in the mode of teaching and classification, a conclusion confirmed by the standing of the classes as ascertained at the visits of the second half of the year.

Decided improvement has been made in the equipment of the schools. In my previous report, I had occasion to mention the fact that a large number, considerably more than half, of the schools were destitute of maps and tablets. I am glad to say that, at present writing, all but two or three schools are supplied with these requisites. About \$490 have been contributed by trustees for this purpose, and the value of the maps thus procured, including the Departmental allowance of 100 per cent., reaches nearly \$980. Something has also been done in providing outbuildings, and enlarging school sites, but much yet remains to be accomplished.

The attendance of pupils during 1879 has been somewhat in advance of that of 1878, and it is pleasing to be able to report a decrease of very nearly one hundred in the number of those from seven to twelve years of age who attended less than four months during the year. At the same time it must be admitted that 1,428 pupils attending less than one hundred days is quite too large a percentage deriving little benefit from the

public school.

The salaries of teachers for 1879 varied little from those of 1878, being indeed slightly less. It is to be seriously regretted that the change in the autonomy of the Board of Examiners of the County, by which the percentage exacted in leading subjects of examination was removed, has resulted in the licensing of far more teachers than were needed to supply the schools, and in a consequent reduction of salaries for the current year. Instances are not wanting where male teachers are now engaged at a salary of \$168, in schools that formerly paid nearly \$300. The proportion of male to female teachers in this county in 1875, was forty-six to thirty-eight, and in 1879, forty-seven to thirty-eight. That ratio is now, as nearly as can be ascertained, reversed.

In but a few instances have school meetings declared in favour of Township Boards of Trustees. The great objection urged was the probability of increased expense. It is to be regretted that facts and figures, as to actual operations of the system where introduced, could not have been presented, so that an intelligent opinion might have been

formed on the merits of the question.

I must again express my sense of the injustice done the smaller and poorer sections by the present mode of distribution of the Legislative grant, and urge the adoption of some temporary expedient for the relief of these sections, until the adoption of Township Boards, evidently yet somewhat remote, becomes general enough to place that means of relief within their reach. In the appropriation for maps, prizes, etc., the principle of aid in proportion to amount contributed from local funds, that is a percentage on the amount remitted, is fully recognized. Why should not the same principle be adopted in the distribution of the Government grant? One-half the amount, if thought essential for encouraging attendance, could be divided on the basis of average (though that end might be reached in another way), and the other half could be divided among the schools in exact proportion to the amount raised on the dollar in each section for the payment of teachers. This would in some measure be a relief to the weaker sections, and approach the principle that underlies the free school system. I give herewith the rate on the dollar in the sections of one township (Winchester) for 1879, omitting unions, and sections where a rate was levied for building purposes. These rates were in mills:— $2\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{9}{10}$, $2\frac{1}{40}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{5}$, $1\frac{6}{7}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{5}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{10}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, 4. Even a restriction that would prohibit any section from participating in the fund that did not raise at least three mills on the dollar for paying teachers, would be considerable relief. It would, at any rate, be attended with this benefit, that large and wealthy sections would no longer hire the cheapest teacher to be found.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.—DISTRICT No. 1.

Extract from Report of W. R. Bigg, Esq., Inspector.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Every school in my Inspectorate is now furnished with a set of maps, black-boards, daily and general registers, etc. With but very few exceptions, the schools are kept in

operation the full school year, so that no fault can be found on that score.

During the period of 1871-79, twenty-two new school houses have been erected, and in addition forty-one of the sections have half-acre enclosed play-grounds attached, with the necessary outbuildings; two have quarter-acres enclosed; nine have the requisite half-acre partially enclosed; while twenty-six sections have not made any effort to carry out this

important regulation of the school law, so conducive alike to the comfort and happiness of the children, as well as to the beautifying of the site, and thus rendering it attractive.

A much better class of teachers is now employed than formerly, yet the maximum of the general teaching does not extend beyond Fourth Class work. When pupils have compassed this they generally go to the nearest High School and prepare themselves for third class certificates; a comparative few remaining long enough at these former seats of classical instruction to attempt the ordeal of the Intermediate, on account of its value as ensuring a second-class certificate, though the ten per cent. additional required in July next will winnow the number of successful candidates materially.

In some few of the rural sections a Fifth Class is attempted, but it is chiefly remarkable for its paucity of numbers—rarely exceeding three. It simply means a rather advanced Fourth Class, or to speak more accurately, a Fourth Class rather more advanced in arithmetic, with a little rote knowledge of the first book of Euclid, and an imperfect acquaintance with the elementary rules in Algebra, combined with an equal profundity in

simple factoring.

As a general rule a Fifth Class means neglected First, Second and Third Classes, the chief labour being bestowed on the crack pupils of the Fourth and nominal Fifth Classes, in order to prepare them for the High School Entrance Examination, for which they are duly crammed, and, if successful, their names being published in the local newspapers, it is supposed to establish the merits of the teacher beyond a doubt, and add a renown to his school similar to that achieved by those High Schools whose fame culminates in the numbers that have passed the Intermediate.

For 1879 I find that the highest salary paid a male teacher is \$500, and the lowest \$200, while for a female the maximum is \$275, and the minimum \$160. I may add that salaries on an average are about fifteen per cent. less than were paid four years ago (in consequence of hard times), though they are still twenty per cent. higher than were paid

prior to 1871.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

An important element in assisting the teachers to a knowledge of their professional duties is the "Institute," which meets twice a year at Gananoque and Brockville alternately, remaining in session on each occasion for two days. At these meetings the leading subjects taught in our rural schools, are constantly handled by competent instructors, and the best methods of teaching them imparted. The liberality of the Government in assisting our efforts has enabled us to attach a professional library to the Institute, which now numbers 200 volumes, and is available to every teacher in the Inspectorate.

At the last spring meeting, held at Gananoque, sixty teachers were in attendance, and at the autumn session, eighty teachers were present in Brockville. The High School Inspector, Mr. Buchan, and the Deputy Minister of Education, lectured seriatim on the evenings of the 30th and 31st October, before the Institute, and a select and appreciative

public. Mr. Buchan also rendered valuable assistance in the day time.

.Township Boards.

If objection be made to the establishment of Township Boards as a substitute for the inefficient Sectional System, some plan ought to be devised to obviate the gross inequality of taxation for public school purposes now existing. Why one man should pay two mills or even less on the dollar for school rates, while his neighbour in an adjoining section should be compelled to pay, in many instances, over a cent on the dollar for the same privilege, is to me incomprehensible, especially as such inequality would not be tolerated for an instant on any other tax. Thus, No. 7 Elizabethtown is assessed for \$130,000, while No. 33 has but \$20,000; No. 8 Leeds Rear figures for \$90,000, and No. 10 in the same township for only \$9,000; No. 10 Leeds Front is set down for \$99,000, and No. 2 for \$8,000; No. 4 Yonge Front for \$100,000, and its neighbour, No. 5, for \$12,000, while No. 17 Escott Front contrasts its \$90,000 with that of No. 12 for \$8,000. I may also remark that the wealthier sections also receive the lion's share of the Government and

Municipal grants, leaving a comparative pittance for the poorer sections which need assistance. Thus, No. 7 Elizabethtown receives about \$200 this year, while No. 33 in the same township gets \$20; No. 8 Leeds Rear draws about \$140, and No. 10 receives \$10; No. 9 Lansdowne Front gets \$115, and No 7 only \$7; No. 4 Yonge Front receives \$150, while No. 1 draws \$15; and No. 17 Escott Front is down for \$105 against No. 12's \$20.

I forwarded the circulars lately issued by you, on the subject of Township Boards, to every Board of Trustees in my Inspectorate. I am not sanguine that any beneficial effects will arise therefrom, so long as the Statute requires a two-thirds majority of the sections in any township to vote for its adoption before the Sectional System can be abolished. I have lectured on the same subject in all the leading sections of the Division, and the discussions that ensued afforded me a pretty clear insight into the opinions of the yeomanry on the subject. I found nearly every enlightened man in its favour, and were the Statute amended so as to require but a simple majority of the sections in any township to vote for its adoption, the death knell of the Section System, which has not a single redeeming feature, would be sounded in many a township at the first annual school meeting, especially if it were provided that the question of Township Boards must be decided, and put to vote at every such meeting. Many leaders of public opinion speak privately in favour of the Township Board system as "the only correct thing," nevertheless publicly "think it would nt answer;" still apart from this inconsistency they would gladly welcome its adoption. The votes in the different sections for and against the scheme would stand thus—For the measure, all the poor sections; against it, all the rich ones; while the majority of those sections whose school tax would not be much affected by the proposed change, might possibly be relied on to vote for justice. Thus you may observe the decision of the question narrows down to a matter of dollars and cents.

TOWN AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The Brockville Public School, which was in a bad state in the Head Class last year, has been improved this year under Dr. Atkinson, and the disorder and scribbling effectually stopped. Whether its former status, prior to 1871, can be restored, is problematical, so long as the pupils are withdrawn as soon as they have passed the High School Entrance Examination. At present, and while this system prevails, we can only show an advanced Fourth Class and a nominal Fifth. The teaching in the junior classes and the progress made therein is very satisfactory.

BROCKVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

This institution has made an extraordinary upward bound during the past year, under the careful scientific management of Father. McCarthy, who has caused the rooms to be partitioned, furnished the school with modern furniture and appliances, separated the girls from the boys, and placed the former exclusively under the charge of Sisters St. Mary and Aloysius, while the boys are instructed by Mr. Hennessy and Miss Nolan.

The progress made has been simply astonishing, the reading and grammar are excellent, the arithmetic good, and the penmanship perfectly marvellous, while the deportment is worthy of imitation by every school in the Province, and cannot be excelled. The Deputy Minister, Dr. Hodgins, paid this school a visit in the summer, and expressed himself as astonished and delighted with all he saw and heard.

GANANOQUE VILLAGE.

An improvement has been effected this year in the Head Class of the Public School, and the effects were manifested by the increased number that passed the recent High School Entrance Examination. Still, before I can arrive at any certain conclusion, a longer time must intervene under the present management than has at present elapsed.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Extract from Report of R. L. Slack, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

RURAL SECTIONS.

There has been no increase in the number of sections during the year, though there has been in the departments of the village schools. There has been no increase in "assistant teachers" in rural sections. In some of our schools the service of an "assistant" is much required, especially where there is a regularly organized Fifth Class; but there seems to be obstacles almost unsurmountable in the way of accomplishing the change.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

It has always seemed to me that the grant made by the Legislature to our Public Schools is too small in comparison with the amount appropriated to the High Schools and to the amount required to be levied by the people themselves. In order to illustrate my statement, and, at the same time to give a comparative statement of some of the leading statistics of our High Schools, which form such an important factor in our educational system, I have tabulated the following:—

TABLE EXHIBITING LEGISLATIVE AID TO HIGH SCHOOLS, ETC. (1878.)

| No. | Schools. | Total Expenditure. | Legislative Grants, | Balance Levied by County and Local Rates. | Number of Pupils Enrolled. | Average for Year. | Amount per head to En- rolled. | A m ount per head to Aver- age. |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Almonte | \$ c. 2440 59 | \$ c. 751 05 | \$ c. 1689 44 | 117 | 80 | \$ c. 6 42 | \$ c. 9 38 |
| 2 | Carleton Place | 1137 30 | 561 50 | 575 80 | 76 | 43 | 7 40 | 13 05 |
| 9 | Smith's Falls | 1914 03 | 521 40 | 1392 63 | 55 | 28 | 9 48 | 18 62 |
| 4 | Pakenham | 1503 40 | 568 00 | 935 40 | 45 | 30 | 12 62 | 18 93 |
| 4 | | \$6995 32 | \$2401 95 | \$4593 27 | 293 | 181 | \$8 98 | \$15 00 |
| | • | | | | | | Av. | Av. |

From this statement it will be observed that the Legislature directly aids the High Schools of this County to the extent of \$8.98 per head of each pupil whose name is enrolled for the year, and \$15 per head of the average attendance. My calculation is based upon the last published report of the High School Inspectors for 1878. In the same year the apportionment from the same source to the Public School pupils was per head of pupils enrolled 45 cents, and per head average 96 cents.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

At the July Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Third Class Certificates, one hundred and eighteen presented themselves. Of these thirty-eight were male and eighty female. Fourteen had previously taught, the remainder were new applicants; of this number fifty-one—viz., male, twenty-four, and female, twenty-seven—were awarded the Non-professional rank, and the remaining sixty-seven were rejected. The subjects in which candidates chiefly failed were Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and English Literature. At this meeting the County Board of Examiners passed a resolution to the effect

that at the next examination, "Forty per cent. of each of the subjects of Arithmetic and Grammar, and Twenty per cent. of every other subject would be the standard for the successful candidate." All intending candidates were notified through the columns of the Press to govern themselves accordingly.

MODEL SCHOOL.

The County Model School at Perth is presided over by a Normal School teacher holding a first-class certificate, who has for his assistants two teachers holding second-class and four third-class certificates. It receives aid both from the Legislature and the County Council to the extent of one hundred dollars each. Two sessions were held between the first of September and the end of the year.

At the first session twenty-four candidates, holding the necessary non-professional qualification went into training; of these sixteen were males, and eight females. Ten of

the number had passed the Intermediate Examination.

At the second session thirty-three sought admission, viz., males, eighteen, and females, fifteen. Of these seven had Intermediate rank.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Including the incorporated villages and rural sections, there were in the county one hundred and thirty-three school-houses, constructed as follows, viz.:

Brick (4); Stone (18); Frame (67); Log (44).

Though a large number appear under the head of Log Buildings, it must be borne in mind that many of them are of recent date, commodious and convenient, while others are old ones rebuilt. During the year a fine building with accommodation for two teachers was erected in the Appleton Section, and also another in S. S. No. 10, Montague. But a few sections now remain which are not up to the requirements of the law in a material point of view. I have, however, to remark here, what I have alluded to in previous reports, that, while trustees and ratepayers have responded to my calls for better buildings, with a commendable willingness and liberality, the school property is too often abused and neglected, and left, to a certain extent, to look after itself. Desks are broken; black-boards are in need of repair; doors are found without locks; walls and ceilings are not whitewashed; floors are in a dirty condition; and grounds and outbuildings (if any) are totally neglected; shade trees are nowhere to be found. I trust that the coming year will witness an improvement in these defects, and that it is only necessary to enumerate them to have them removed. Our school-houses and surroundings should present a more attractive appearance than they usually do. The systematic and well-cultivated teacher can do, and many a one does, a great deal to this end; but it requires the co-operation of all to bring about the desired result. "Cleanliness is akin to godliness." The physical growth of the rising generation, their habits of cleanliness, neatness, order and taste must not be sacrificed in aiming at intellectual culture. It seems to me that in these latter days we are in danger of losing sight, if we have not already done so, of the paramount importance of regarding with a judicious solicitude, the laws of health. The "mens sana" is the goal at which we aim, and we would fain flatter ourselves that we can reach it without any regard to the "corpus sanum." Of what value is a sound mind unless it be found to be the tenant of a sound body? Crowded school houses, dirty and ill-ventilated; badly constructed desks; awkward postures in sitting, and even in standing and walking; an absence of regular intermissions with proper exercise in the open air; these and many other like conditions and omissions are fruitful sources of physical debility and disease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subjects of Instruction.—The subjects which necessarily occupy the chief portion of the teacher's time are Reading and Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, and in these, I am happy to be able to state, there has been considerable im-

provement made; in the first place, in the more intellectual manner in which the subjects are presented to the minds of the pupils, and in the second place, as a matter of course, in the increased progress made by the latter. The change of text-books, however, in the subject of *Grammar*, and the choice being left to the trustees as to whether they make the change or not, has created a great deal of confusion. Parents are told that they may use the old books; teachers and school inspectors recommend the children to provide the new ones; trustees do not know how to act, and confusion is the result. The same may be said of the *Histories* and *Geographies*. It would be well for all parties concerned if the books authorized would be definitely determined, and some guarantee given as to their permanency at least for one school generation. There is no more constant, and it seems to me no better grounded complaint, than this change of books.

LIBRARIES.

Thirty-one Libraries only are reported—no increase for years. These contain 3,956 volumes and are little read now, though they evidently have been. They are mostly to be found in the townships of Dalhousie, etc., and Ramsay. Some of them have or, ginally been large and well selected, but their usefulness is to a great extent gone. Now that the proper sites and school accommodation have been supplied, that the schools are furnished with their proper complement of maps, etc., I think that it would be well if trustees and ratepayers generally were to turn their attention to establishing a Library in each section. A few dollars levied on the section each year, and supplemented from time to time by the proceeds of numerous school entertainments throughout the country, would soon supply the means, and place useful and entertaining reading matter within the easy reach of all.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS-NORTH.

Extract from Report of W. Mackintosh, Esq., Inspector.

Two new schools (in Bangor and Wicklow) were opened in 1879. In the whole Riding there were 83 schools and 6 additional departments. In these 91 teachers were employed—3 holding Provincial first-class, 14 Provincial second-class, 41 third-class,

and 33 special certificates.

The supply of teachers holding regular certificates is still much less than the demand. Were this not so, the number of special certificates (or "permits") could, I think, soon be reduced to less than a dozen. The scarcity of teachers is one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of our schools. On account of it, trustees are very frequently compelled to engage and retain the services of confessedly unsuccessful teachers, and the Inspector is driven to grant special certificates to persons possessed of very meagre qualifications for the positions to which they aspire. Were the standard for third-class certificates allowed to remain as it is, the County would, in a few years, have an ample supply of teachers. Progress has been made in this direction. In 1875, of the 80 teachers employed in North Hastings, none had Provincial first-class certificates, only 5 per cent. had second-class certificates, and only 2 had ever attended a Normal School. In 1879, 3 of our teachers held Provincial certificates of the first-class (two grade A and one grade B), 15 per cent. held Provincial second-class certificates, and 13 had received a Normal School training. In addition, those who are now possessors of third-class certificates are as a rule much superior, educationally, to those who, in 1875, held such certificates. Of those who, in 1879, taught on special certificates, more than one-third had previously held third-class certificates, and several had passed the Intermediate Examination. But change is, in educational matters, the order of the day. In 1877 the difficulty of obtaining a thirdclass certificate was very materially increased by the establishment of Model Schools, In 1878, Euclid, Literature, and Algebra, were added to the subjects of examination. In 1881, what is now known as the Third-Class Examination will be abolished, and the Intermediate Examination, which, so far as the subjects of examination and the questions to be answered by the candidates are concerned, is the same as the examination for second-class certificates, substituted for it. I am no advocate for a low standard of education for teachers. Their work equals, if it does not transcend, in importance, that of any other profession, and requires for its efficient performance great natural and educational qualifications. Nor have I any sympathy with those who desire the Education Office to adopt "rest and be thankful" for its motto. As the Province grows in age and wealth, the position of Public School teacher should become more difficult of attainment. There are, particularly in Western Ontario, counties which are quite ripe for the change announced for 1881. In them, the school sections are wealthy, and the supply of teachers more than sufficient. There the new regulation should be enforced. In this, and similar counties, the great majority of the sections are not rich, and teachers are not too numerous. Any such change would not here result in real advancement.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The highest salary paid, in 1879, to a male teacher was \$650, the lowest \$192. To female teachers the highest salary paid was \$400. The average salary paid to male teachers was \$358.63, to female teachers, \$236.54.

LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH THE SCHOOLS WERE IN OPERATION.

In Rawdon, Madoc, Huntingdon, Marmora, Elzevir, Tudor et al., Dungannon, and Faraday, and in Madoc and Stirling villages, there was an improvement in this respect. The average time for which the schools of the Riding were kept open was 186 days (the school year having contained 221 days). This is slightly in advance of the previous year.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

As reported by school trustees, there were in the Inspectorate, 5,381 persons of

school age (5 to 16), 341 more than were reported in 1878.

Five thousand one handred and three pupils (of all ages) attended school. The average attendance was 2,049, or 40 per cent. of the number enrolled. In Rawdon the percentage of attendance was 46: in Madoc, 41; in Marmora and Lake, 30; in Huntingdon, 46; in Elzevir, 34: in Tudor et al., 31; in Dungannon and Faraday, 35; in Monteagle and Herschel, 23: in Wicklow et al., 28; in Carlow and Mayo, 37; in Stirling, 51; and in Madoc village, 54. In previous reports I pointed out the disastrous effect such irregularity of attendance has upon the schools. So long as it obtains they will not make marked advancement. Indifference on the part of parents is the fruitful cause of much of the evil.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

In this important matter, I am again able to report improvement. In the majority of the schools the promotion of pupils to a higher class is now done with great care.

Where a High School exists, the Entrance Examination in connection with it, affords an admirable test of fitness for advancement to the Fifth Class in Public Schools. In North Hastings, unfortunately for its educational interests, there is no High School, and, of course, no Entrance Examination. To supply this want, a quasi Entrance Examination was held in Madoc, in December, on the days on which the regular examination was held at the High Schools. The examination papers used (kindly supplied by the Minister of Education) were those prepared for the "Entrance," and the regulations governing that examination were strictly enforced. Twenty-seven pupils from different schools were successful. In conducting this examination, I received great assistance from the members of the County Board of Examiners resident in Madoc, and from several of the teachers. The experiment has been productive of so much good that the examination will, in future, be regularly held in each half year, and another examination for promotion to the Fourth Class will, in 1881, be established.

Model School.

During the year, 20 teachers received their professional training in the Madoc Model School, and, after a searching examination by the Board of Examiners, obtained third-class certificates. A number of them are now teaching in the Riding, and the efficient manner in which almost all conduct their schools, is a satisfactory proof of the valuable character of the training received.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This important auxiliary to the Model School still continues to grow in interest and usefulness. All the teachers who can attend the meetings have, with very few exceptions, done so, and the close attention given to the discussions, and the manifest desire to obtain instruction, cannot fail to do good. I am sorry that the public do not, more frequently, encourage these conventions by their presence. The object of the meetings of the Association is the elevation of the teachers in the scale of efficiency. No class should be so deeply interested in its progress as the parents of the children who are taught by these teachers.

The very liberal aid given to the schools in the remote townships was, as in former years, supplemented by the Minister of Education, and did much good. I hope it may be continued.

During the year, a number of the schools have made very marked advancement. On the whole, fair progress has been made. At no previous time, since my connection with the Inspectorate, has so commendable a spirit been displayed by the teachers. The industry, enthusiasm, and intelligence manifested by many are worthy of high praise.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Extract from Report of R. G. Scott, Esq., Inspector.

During the year there has been a marked improvement in very many of the schools. Of several, however, I am unable to report any improvement, while in three, at least, I regret to have to report decided retrogression. In these last cases, I felt it my duty to bring the matter before the trustees, and recommended a change of teacher.

Nineteen qualified teachers were substituted for unqualified ones. This was all our supply would permit. In all these schools the improvement was very marked, in some of them it was truly marvellous.

Forty-two candidates obtained third-class certificates, so that for 1880 we shall, I

hope, have nearly enough of qualified teachers to supply the schools.

The poverty of most of the sections in the back townships, is the great obstacle to the hiring of qualified teachers. To pay even the miserable salaries of those they have heretofore employed, proved so great a burden to them, that the refusal to incur the increased expense of paying the salaries of qualified teachers, could be looked on only as a natural consequence and perfectly justifiable.

The very liberal policy of the Department during the last year, in granting Special Poor School Aid to a number of these sections, was a most inestimable boon to them. It enables some of them to discharge obligations that it is almost impossible to see how they could otherwise have got rid of. It had the good effect also of giving them confidence for the future, and many sections have engaged qualified teachers for this year relying on this source for assistance to pay their salaries. Indeed it would be utterly out of the question to expect these sections to hire qualified teachers without special assistance. The alternatives in such cases would be professedly incompetent teachers or closing the schools.

The subjects in which I have observed the greatest and most general improvement during the year are reading, arithmetic and grammar. I have required the teachers to take up the subject of grammar with pupils in the Second Book, to discard the use of a text-book at this stage, and to teach it orally after due preparation for each lesson on their

own part. So far the results have been very satisfactory.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—EAST.

Extract from Report of J. H. Knight, Esq., Inspector.

With but few exceptions the school-houses in East Victoria are good substantial buildings, and well supplied with black-boards, maps, and other requisites. In most of those recently erected, great care has been taken to secure the health and comfort of the pupils. For some years after I entered on my duties in 1871, it frequently happened that schools were closed, or the attendance was greatly reduced, on account of sickness. Such an event very rarely occurs now. I attribute the difference entirely to the improvements in the school-houses.

The teachers are improving, but not as rapidly as could be desired. On the average the trained teachers do better than the untrained. But many of the trained teachers show that they have made but little use of their time. Their chief errors seem to be "working mechanically," and "trying to do too much." By working mechanically I mean that they do their work in a certain way, because they have been told to do it so. The consequence is that instead of the intellect of the child being developed, it is merely moulded to a pattern. With such teachers we have too much simultaneous reading and reciting, and too rigid adherence to sets of questions and answers. By trying to do too much, I mean that certain teachers, imagining that they can do what other people cannot, constantly give their pupils work in advance of what they are able to comprehend. The result is that the back work is left before it is well finished, and the new work cannot be properly mastered. This error is particularly apparent in the Lindsay Public Schools.

One of the most mischievous practices is that of teachers promoting scholars before they are fit. In some cases it may be the result of error in judgment, but generally it is done dishonestly, towards the end of the year, to deceive parents, and secure a re-engagement for the next year.

Arithmetic is much better taught than it was, especially that which refers to affairs of everyday life. Mental arithmetic, however, does not advance as it should. I fear that placing a text-book in the hands of either teachers or pupils, will not accomplish much in that department.

A good deal of attention is paid to grammar; but as long as teachers use bad grammar in their ordinary conversation, but little can be expected.

Vocal music has suffered in many of our schools through the substitution of "Gospel Hymns" for "Sefton's Three Part Songs."

The present fashion in calisthenics seems to involve much use of memory and little physical exertion.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA-WEST.

Extract from Report of H. Reazin, Esq., Inspector.

My Annual Report of West Victoria for the year 1879, includes the schools in thirteen municipalities in the County of Victoria.

The rainy season came on during my second tour through my Muskoka townships, making the by-roads impassable, and being unable to walk, owing to a slight lameness occasioned by a fall from my buggy, I was unable to pay a second visit to a considerable number of the outlying schools. It is the first time any such omission has occurred.

The number of schools in West Victoria has been constantly increasing—especially in that part of the county which extends into the Muskoka District—over thirty new ones having been opened since 1871.

Except in the townships of Mariposa, Eldon and Fenelon, and the village of Fenelon Falls, all my schools are situated in new and poor sections of the county. In many of the townships the surface is one-half wasted, and the remaining half consider-

ably broken, with rock. The people are nearly all poor, and in some of the sections unable

to keep their schools open during the whole year.

In the majority of cases only cheap third-class teachers can be engaged. I am pleased to be able to state that the ratepayers in these new and poor localities are of an intelligent class, and have made most praiseworthy efforts in establishing and maintaining schools, and in most cases pay a much higher rate on the dollar than is paid in the older and wealthier townships.

As might be expected the schools are not yet very far advanced, the majority having no pupils in them above the Third Class. The teachers mostly hold third-class Muskoka certificates obtained at the Annual Examinations held at Bracebridge and Huntsville. They are intelligent and industrious, and although not highly educated, they are doing their work well. In many Muskoka schools the junior classes are as well, if not better taught, than in older sections whose teachers have had the advantage of Model School training.

The schools throughout West Victoria are constantly improving. A better educated and better trained class of teachers is taking the place of the older ones, and a more uniform system of teaching is becoming prevalent. Nearly every school is now well supplied with black-boards, maps, and suitable apparatus. The school statistics are better kept by

means of the new daily and general registers.

The old County Board certificates have all but one disappeared in West Victoria. The third-class teachers are better educated and better trained than second-class teachers were ten years ago, and are doing better work. This immense advance has been brought about chiefly by the increased efficiency of the High Schools, the improved methods of training teachers in the Model and Normal Schools, and the improved systems of examinations of teachers and inspection of schools.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Extract from Report of James McBrien, Esq., Inspector.

Township Boards.—The circulars which were sent to the trustees of Public Schools, by the Honourable the Minister of Education, were read, discussed, and warmly opposed by nearly all. There were a few honourable exceptions that highly approved of them.

The little leaven will yet leaven the whole lump.

I anticipated a strenuous opposition from large, wealthy sections, for they have a financial advantage from the present system of sections; but I was completely surprised to find small sections equally warm in their opposition to the introduction of Township Boards. I believe the people are perfectly honest in their opposition, but entirely mistaken in the premises. Doubtless, our schools should be free, but we should be able to state to the whole world that they are equitably free. My experience is that small sections, as a rule, pay more for miseducation then large ones pay for education. To my mind, this is the

most serious aspect of the subject.

A good many think that some sections would be favoured with superior teachers to others, and yet they would have to pay as much for an inferior education. But it is manifest that this objection is groundless, for they would have as good an opportunity for education, to say the least, as they enjoy at present, together with the additional privilege of sending to any school in the township. Hence, in this respect, the advantage is on the side of Township Boards. With dark shadows of an unprecedented depression resting on them, they think that Township Boards would entail additional expense; and perhaps they would; but we should not look at the matter through the golden medium. As lovers of the rising generation, we should first consider whether they would stimulate and promote the cause of sound education or not. There is now a general advance along the whole line; and wherever any school is lagging behind, it is caused by the indiscretion or parsimony of the trustees. This evil cries aloud for a remedy: and that remedy can only be found in Township Boards. As some school sections possess much more valuable school property

than others, the inhabitants of the wealthier sections think they would suffer loss by the change, but they appear not to know that the law has made ample provision to value and adjust all existing school property in an equitable manner. Hence this objection passes into "thin air."

The Compulsory Act.—Compulsory education, under the present provisions, is practically a misnomer: and it must remain so, until the Government appoints an officer whose duty it will be to bring delinquents to duty. The people generally are convinced of the reasonableness and justice of the Act; but the fear of offending neighbours prevents any action being taken.

Since 1871 we have been in a state of transition. We have already passed from log cabins to large, commodious, well-ventilated school-houses. Our progress in intellectual improvement is not far behind that made in our material condition.

COUNTY OF YORK-NORTH.

Extract from Report of D. Fotheringham, Esq., Inspector.

Considering the pressure of the times, the financial statements are encouraging in almost every particular. Owing to the altered basis of distribution, the Legislative and Municipal grants were less. The income from the Clergy Reserve Fund was also less, but the amount raised by direct taxation more than compensated, and so both income and expenditure were greater—the latter by nearly \$2,000, and the former by nearly double that sum—than in 1878.

An unlooked for element of satisfaction is to be found in the larger amount paid in 1879 for salaries than in 1878, so that while the 42 female teachers have, unfortunately, lost on the average income by nearly \$9, the 70 male teachers have received nearly \$9 more on an average. Throughout the Division the average salary of male teachers was \$423.27, and of female teachers, \$251.23.

There was an increase of nearly \$2,000 on houses, sites, etc., over 1878, and more on maps, prizes, etc., and less on incidentals such as fuel, etc., thus showing wise discrimination between essentials and non-essentials.

The following improvements were made during the year:—In No. 21 King an excellent brick house was built to replace an old one. In No. 12 E. Gwillimbury (a new and poor section) a frame house was erected. In the enterprising village of Sutton a large brick building, with three departments, was put up; while in the no less enterprising district known as Egypt, in the same township, extensive alterations were made on a comparatively new house, in order to provide accommodation for two teachers. Space has thus been provided in the district for 200 more than could be accommodated before; and the value of school property has been swelled to more than \$136,000.

Ten more Normal trained teachers, four first-class and thirty-three second-class, or 30 per cent. of all, were employed. The number of old County Board and third-class teachers has been reduced.

The reported school population of 1879 is less by 174, and the number enrolled by 337. But those who entered school, attend on the whole better, so that the average for the district is still 47\frac{1}{4} per cent. The aggregate attendance for the first-half year was less in 1879 than 1878 by 30,000 days, while in the second half it was greater by 14,000; and from these facts it seems fair to infer that the hard times forced people to seek help from their children, till the good harvest justified them in sending them back to school.

The most stubborn and most discouraging of facts still remains—those who enter school do not average one day there out of two; and only one in 17 attends nearly full time. Of nearly as discouraging a character is the fact that about one-half of the schools change teachers every year.

Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks, the record of work done is favourable. 32 schools passed good examinations, 28 fair and 20 poor. The examination in each was extended over all present, and over five or more subjects of instruction, and all in writing,

with the necessary exceptions. In this way the record of each school, and, in fact, of each scholar has been preserved. And as the same method was adopted during previous years, reference can be had when desired to the character of individual schools, teachers or scholars, as shown by their work. The examinations of the first visited of 1879 swelled up to 14,000 entries, and gave an average standing of 2.88 to the schools of the district, when one is perfect and six very bad. Few schools average 2.50, which may be regarded as excellent, while 2.75 is good, and 3 only fair.

Having on previous occasions directed attention to the evils attendant on the Public School system, little more than a simple reference will be necessary. The first and

greatest is

Irregularity of Attendance, arising, in my judgment, very largely from neglect of parental authority. Many children are allowed to go to school or not as the whim takes them. If by legislative enactment, or any other means, people could be induced to do their duty thoroughly and universally by their children, the evil would disappear. Mean-

time compulsory clauses are a dead letter, at least in North York.

The evil next in magnitude to irregularity is Lack of Permanency in the Profession. Teachers, as a class, are the Arabs of Ontario—have no fixed abode—here this year, there the next, and nowhere the third. Many do not object to their suffering in this way, but unfortunately the schools suffer too. Though the hardest wrought public servants, they are often treated as indolent and undeserving—seeking to gain an easy livelihood. In addition they are often at the mercy of a single officious individual in a section. Thus denied their proper status and fair remuneration, it is only natural that they should be migratory in their habits, but while they are, our school system cannot but suffer largely.

Insufficiency of Inspection.—To do effective work an inspector should not be driven, should have time to enter into details. But an Inspector with, say 8000 children, 100 teachers, 80 boards of trustees, teachers' examinations, intermediate and entrance examinations, annual reports, half-yearly returns, apportionments, cheques, orders, 800 or 1,000 communications, 150 or 200 calls, etc., etc., on his hands annually, cannot possibly do the work as thoroughly as he would wish, and is forced to generalize too much, instead of carefully discriminating, and thus do most service. With one-half or even less of such a constituency, good Inspectors would overwork themselves.

As to the regular educational machinery of the division, it would not do to overlook the Model School and Teachers' Association—both doing excellent service, and gaining in reputation and usefulness. The working of both institutions has been harmonious and

encouraging.

The circular on Township Boards was submitted at nearly if not all annual meetings, but only to be rejected. "We prefer to hold to our present system" is the common decision, though two or three meetings voted in favour of Township Boards. The opposition to these is nearly as general as in 1874, when township meetings were called by me for their discussion, though the language used is more temperate.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—NORTH.

Extract from Report of J. C. Morgan, Esq., Inspector.

I cannot but think, an opinion shared by most of my brother Inspectors, that it would be a great improvement were you to make the school year close at the midsummer vacation. At present our reports, etc., are required just when the schools are fullest, when an Inspector's time can be employed among them to the best advantage, and when, by reason of good roads, he can do his travelling best. At midsummer the schools are small, younger pupils are alone attending, the vacation is long, and an Inspector could therefore attend to his reports with least detriment to the due performance of the other and more important duties of his office. A feeling is gathering strength that changes of teachers should be made, when made at all, in July, i.e. before the long vacation, and this would be facilitated were the school year made to begin and end at that time. Your Inspec-

tors owe you a debt of gratitude for relieving them from the special reports, which have hitherto taken up a great deal of time without a corresponding benefit. The annual reports too, sent in by the trustees, are, in many cases, painfully inaccurate, sometimes culpably incorrect. It is no uncommon thing for an Inspector to have to correct portions of fully one-half the reports (from data in his possession) before copying them on the township report.

The doing away with the special reports leaves me somewhat more free to make my inspections according to a mode which I have for some time used as preferable to the ordinary method. Believing that the mere finding out the educational status of a school, or of the individual pupils, was per se of little practical benefit, but that the important point was to note defects in the school and remedy them, I have done but little examining this year. Instead of that I have requested the teachers to teach the several classes, taking, in every case, the lesson for the day, and reserving to myself the right to put any questions I liked when the lesson was over. I have meanwhile entered on a duplicate book every defect in teaching or management that I noticed, with modes of remedy or improvement, and I have given the teacher one copy, the other remaining in my book. It is manifestly easy to note, during the second inspection, whether or not the hints have been acted upon. It is the verdict of the teachers that they have derived more benefit from one inspection under this method, than from three under any other, whether by myself or by any other Inspector.

The summary and township reports give so full an account of the condition and improvement of the schools that any extended notice would be superfluous. I may mention, however, as evidences of improvement: (1) a greater permanence of teachers; (2) increased salaries; (3) the very general employment of teachers of higher grades; (4) better equipment of school-houses; all the above showing a decided change for the better

throughout this district.

The towns of Orillia and Barrie, during 1879, put their schools under the guidance and control of the County Inspector. I hope by this step to be able to bring about a greater uniformity of management throughout the schools, a step which, taken with the simultaneous examinations for uniform promotion, which we confidently expect to hold

this year, will do much to raise the standard of the schools generally.

The character of the teaching is much improved, a result due very greatly to the influence of the Model Schools. These, however, fail to satisfy the great expectations entertained about them, fail, not through the fault of the Model School masters, who are earnest, able men, for the most part labouring diligently and intelligently; fail, not through the carelessness remissness of the students-in-training, but fail because the time allowed for training is much too short. Now that there are so many teachers unemployed throughout the country, that there need be no fear of schools being closed for want of teachers, the Model School term should be at least twice as long as it has been. In some quarters, I am aware, it has been suggested and urged too with much ability, that this training should be left to the High Schools. So long as these are working under the high pressure system which obtains in most of them, this would be quite impossible; under any circumstances their hands would be quite full; and besides, the advocates of this idea, forget that the character of the teaching which most High School masters have received themselves and which they daily impart, is not only unconnected with, but often utterly distinct from the style which must be pursued by the teacher of a rural school. What is wanted is a Model School term of half a year, with a searching and practical examination at its close.

It may not be amiss to mention here two means which, at an expenditure of a small pecuniary amount, and of a much larger measure of time, I am adopting as a humble endeavour to stir up an *esprit de corps* among my teachers, and so to improve the schools.

1. I write every week for four newspapers within this Riding, an article on some practical subject connected with a teacher's work, viz., modes of management, hints on difficult questions, the correction of errors in teaching, the latest modes of teaching certain subjects, etc., etc. These are read by all my teachers and by many others, and have, I venture to believe on the testimony of many teachers, proved of value.

2. To any one conversant with County Conventions of teachers, the fact must be ap-

parent, that these institutions fail to reach the very teachers who stand most in need of the benefits to be derived from them—I mean of course the young and inexperienced. Such teachers rarely can be prevailed upon to speak, to ask questions, to state difficulties, in fact to take an active part in the Convention. I have, therefore, held a Convention for each township one Saturday in each half-year, and although, of course, it entails a great amount of additional labour, the benefits have been so pronounced, the practical interest taken has been so marked, that I have, at the request of the teachers, made these meetings a permanency.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Extract from Report of J. B. Somerset, Esq., Inspector.

There has been a slight falling off in the total receipts and expenditure, owing to less being required for new school premises and additions. The expenditure for teachers' salaries, however, shows an increase again this year, indicating the continued demand for skill and experience in the teachers chosen, although from the excessive number of those

holding certificates, a decrease in salary might be expected.

The system of training teachers, both for Provincial and County certificates, is bearing fruit in the general adoption of correct methods of teaching. The semi-annual meetings of our Teachers' Association, also, have done much good by disseminating information on points that many even of our older teachers had been deficient in. Our Model School work was done better this year than it had been previously. Eight teachers of the city schools were selected as model teachers to exhibit their teaching to the students and direct them in their first efforts. The criticisms were made upon the spot and the correction of errors insisted upon while the class was in hand, and this was found to effect a marked improvement at an early period of the session.

The money grants to our Association are mainly used to defray the expenses of competent persons to conduct Teachers' Institutes. We are much indebted to James Hughes, Esq., Inspector of Schools for Toronto, and Geo. W. Ross, M.P., for very valuable assist-

ance in this respect.

During my last semi-annual visit to the schools of the county, I examined most of the classes exclusively in writing, and gave each school a mark to indicate its standing. These marks were published, the schools being grouped in townships, and sent to each trustee and teacher in the county, in time to be read at the annual meeting. The emulalation produced by this course, pursued for five years in succession, is most beneficial, and has succeeded in arousing several very torpid schools. The struggle for precedence among the teachers has been wholly without bitterness, as the causes that hamper the teacher in his efforts are clearly set forth opposite the report of each school.

I would suggest the benefit that might be derived from some such system being adopted under a regulation of the Department, to apply to each inspectoral district.

The discussion regarding Township School Boards, invited by circular from the Department, has resulted in a vote adverse to the system in every section but three, viz.:—Queenston, Jordan and St. Davids. Various reasons may be assigned for this; but the principal one advanced is, that the adoption of the system would tend to take away from the people that direct control and supervision of their schools which they at present enjoy.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

The progress of the schools, in the interval, since my last report was submitted, has been generally satisfactory, and the teachers as a body have faithfully discharged their arduous and responsible duties. The promotion of pupils from one class to another before they were fitted for the change, has been found to operate prejudicially to the interests of the

schools, not only here but in other counties; and to remedy the evil, uniform promotion examinations from printed papers have been instituted. These examinations where held simultaneously in all the schools of the county, and occupied two days. This subject I brought under the notice of our County Teachers' Institute at its session in May of last year, when it was fully discussed, and a committee appointed to prepare the papers for distribution. I confidently believe the results of these examinations will prove beneficial to the schools.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

A circular from the Education Department accompanied the annual and semi-annual reports received before the Christmas holidays, and a copy of it was transmitted with them to each section in the county. This circular contains all the arguments commonly urged for and against the establishment of Township Boards. The arguments in favour of the change, however, were not sufficiently cogent to convince the ratepayers of the county of the immediate necessity for it, since in all but two sections, viz., No. 8, South Dumfries, and No. 12, Brantford, where a vote was taken on the question, they were adverse to it. The strongest objection to the existing system of Trustee Boards, is the inequality of taxation for school purposes in the various sections of a township; a small section with an inferior school and low priced teacher being often forced to levy a heavier rate than a neighbouring section with a superior school and a high priced teacher. This is considered by those affected unjust, and to need some remedy. In Brantford township, where the tax for school purposes is in most cases a mere bagatelle, the following were the rates levied last year: No. 1, 1 mill: No. 1a, \(\frac{3}{4}\) mill; No. 2, 1 1-7 mills; No. 4, \(\frac{1}{4}\) mill (none in 1878); No. 5, 2 5-9 mills; No. 6, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) mills; No. 7, 1 2-7 mills; No. 8, 1 mill; No. 9, 4-5 mill; No. 10, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\) mills (none in 1878); No. 12, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) mills; No. 13, \(\frac{1}{2}\) mills; No. 16, 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) mills; No. 17, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) mills; No. 18, 1 mill; No. 20, 1 9-10 mills; No. 21, 3\(\frac{1}{8}\) mills; No. 22, 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) mills (none in 1878). These are exclusive of the union sections.

The satisfactory solution of the problem how to render taxation for school purposes fair and equitable has not been reached. One mode has been suggested, the success of which, however, can only be tested by experience, and which, if practicable, would not interfere with local Trustee Boards, or increase the township expenses. The Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board of each section in a township, might notify the township clerk of the amount required to meet the ordinary expenses of the school for the year. When these notices had all been received a uniform rate might be levied, covering the whole amount demanded, and the money could afterwards be paid by the Treasurer in accordance with the terms of the original notices. But here again local jealousies would be apt to creep in and interfere

with the success of the scheme.

II. COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute, organized here in 1872, was well attended by the teachers of the county and others, friends of education, and is accomplishing much good work. Two meetings of two days' duration each, were held during the year—the first in May, the second in the month of November. Besides the papers read and lessons given by the regular members of the Institute, valuable aid was contributed by gentlemen not immediately connected with our schools. At the May meeting, W. H. C. Kerr, M.A., barrister, of this city, read an admirable paper on "Mental Culture," Geo. A. Chase, M.A., modern language master, Galt Col. Inst., an excellent essay on "Teaching English Literature in High Schools," and Professor A. Melville Bell, of Tutelo Heights, favoured us with a capital lecture on "The Method of Teaching Reading in the Public Schools." This last has been since published in pamphlet form for the benefit of teachers. At the November meeting the Rev. R. Cameron, M.A., read a well considered paper on "The Moral Power of the Teacher." The membership is over 100, and the amount of fees collected was \$29.70. The library connected with the Institute contains over 200 volumes, chiefly treating of educational topics, and is patronized by a large number of teachers. It contains, besides, the best British Reviews and Magazines, and the best English and American educational periodicals.

III. HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Two examinations for entrance were held during the year, in the months of July and December, at the Brantford Collegiate Institute; 87 passed.

IV. Intermediate Second and Third Class Teachers' Non-Professional Examinations.

The number of Intermediate and second-class candidates who presented themselves at Brantford was 92. The number passed 45. 56 third-class candidates wrote at the non-professional examinations in July, and 17 passed.

V. COUNTY MODEL SCHOOL.

This school was in session during the months of September and October; 23 students attended the professional course, all of whom passed.

VI. TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, SALARIES, ETC.

The number of teachers employed in the rural schools of the county in 1879, who held first-class Provincial certificates, was 4. These were employed in S. S. Nos. 2 and 10 S. Dumfries, and Nos. 17 and 22, Brantford. – The number with second-class Provincial certificates was 38; with old County Board first-class certificates, 7; with new County Board third-class certificates, 23.

The number of certificated teachers now in the Province is far in excess of the demand, and the result is that teachers' salaries are declining. Third-class certificates are happily dispensed with now altogether, and with the present efficiency of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, a sufficient number of Intermediate candidates can be prepared for professional training in our Normal Schools to supply the wants of the country for years to come. Besides ensuring the schools a better class of teachers, the Province and the counties will thus save a considerable sum of money annually.

The salaries of teachers were slightly less than they were in 1878.

VII. School Population, Classification and Studies.

The total number of pupils enrolled was 4,995, number of boys 2,751, of girls 2,244. The average attendance the first half-year was 2,402, the second half-year it was 2,140.

VIII. SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The total number of volumes in the school libraries of the county is 4,835, and of these 7,847 were taken out by the pupils during the year. Of the value of these libraries too much cannot be said. They serve to supplement and extend the instruction of the schools, and under the control of intelligent teachers are calculated to advance greatly, not only the education of the young, but of the public generally. Many a lad has been incited to increased effort and ultimately led on to fame and fortune, by the perusal at the appropriate time, of a healthy and inspiring book. Thierry, the great French historian, tells us in his preface to the "History of the Norman Conquest," that he was induced to write that standard work, by reading Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

IX. Conclusion.

The County Teachers' Institute, the professional library, the annual promotion examinations, with the visitation and inspection of the schools, serve to keep up an interest in the cause of learning. The profoundest English statesman of the last century, defined education as the cheap defence of nations, and therefore it is that in all civilized countries some public provision is made for its support and encouragement. Now, our educa-

tional system, though admirable in its outlines, is not yet perfect in all its details, and there is some danger that in striving to complete the latter, as the Local Legislature is doing every session, its symmetry, as well as its usefulness, may be marred instead of improved. It would be well to let the school law rest for a while and give the public a chance to understand it. That our schools of all grades in this Province have increased in efficiency during the past ten years, is a fact that admits of no contradiction. The High Schools have advanced as rapidly as their best friends could wish, and the Public Schools, influenced in some degree at least by them, have likewise made encouraging progress. The work done in both classes of schools is more uniform than it had been previously, and is more uniformly well done, the supervision is better, the organization, the grading, the modes of teaching, and the methods of examination have brought about a complete revolution in our system of public instruction. From the information I have received from other parts of Ontario, either from persons well informed on the subject, or from personal examination, I consider that the county of Brant, in the matter of elementary and intermediate education, is behind no other county in the Province.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

The Public Schools in the City of Brantford have made satisfactory progress during 1879. As the work of each year is but the repetition of that of the preceding one, it ought to be constantly improving. Experience has, however, taught most people that this repeated travelling over the same ground becomes exceedingly monotonous after a time, and is apt to lead to sluggishness and mental apathy. Only by a variation of the time table, the occasional change of subjects, but above all the enthusiasm and energy of the teacher himself, can these be avoided. During the last ten years our principal aim here has been to train up pupils for the High School Entrance Examinations. The result has undoubtedly been beneficial to the Collegiate Institute, but whether or not it has been so to our Public Schools, is open to debate. A number of those who pass the examination every half-year, decline to enter, their parents probably being unable to supply them with the necessary fees and books. These remain often in the first division of the Central School and go over the work again that they had just finished. To remedy this evil a Sixth Class might be formed for more extended and higher instruction in English, science and mathematics. This would, however, necessitate the employment of an additional teacher.

COUNTY OF GREY-EAST.

Extract from Report of Andrew Grier, Esq., Inspector.

There were 57 Public School teachers employed in my Inspectorate during the year 1879, 24 of whom held second-class Provincial certificates, 4 first-class old County Board certificates, 25 new County Board third-class certificates, and 4 special certificates.

New life has been infused into our rural Public Schools through the County Model Schools. The Normal Schools are now the centres which supply the County Model Schools with well trained and qualified teachers, who prepare and train our third-class teachers for their work. Formerly, under the old system, the cities and towns reaped the whole benefit (with a few exceptions) derived from the improved methods of teaching adopted in the Normal Schools.

Under the County Model School System, the remotest rural Public School section, in the most distant county in the Province, has all the advantages of the improved methods fresh from the Normal Schools within its own section, and all the children in Ontario can now avail themselves of the privileges of our improved educational system, formerly enjoyed almost exclusively by the cities and towns.

If the sessions of the County Model Schools were made three months in place of two, and the passing of the Intermediate Examination papers be the qualification exacted for

third-class teachers, these changes would, in my opinion, be less expensive to the county corporation, and more satisfactory to the candidates for certificates. All third-class certificates are also also as a second of a subject to the county country and the county country and a second of a subject to the country of the

ficates would then represent the same standard of qualification.

The Teachers' Association of this Riding held two sessions during the past year, was well attended by the teachers and the friends of education, is doing a good work, and will be a great benefit to the profession. The municipal corporation of this county refused pecuniary aid, and the only money received was the Legislative grant, which was paid in full.

The Public Schools of the town of Meaford have been under my supervision for the year 1879.

COUNTY OF GREY-SOUTH.

Extract from Report of W. Ferguson, Esq., Inspector.

On previous occasions I have referred to the more substantial and material progress made throughout my Inspectorate. I need here only remark in addition, that other two neat and commodious brick school-houses have been erected during last year, one in Union Section No. 1, Artemesia and Glenelg (Markdale), the other in Section No. 1 Bentinck.

Each organized Public School has been twice visited during the year, in a few instances oftener, unless the school was at the time temporarily closed, or, as in one or two cases, where for a time no legally qualified teacher was employed. In accordance with the regulations, each Roman Catholic Separate School was visited once during the year.

In consequence of the late monetary depression, there was no enforcement of the regulations relating to the few cases of inadequate accommodation, till the crisis should be

fairly past.

I am happy to report further that, not only in general has improved accommodation increased, but also the work of the teacher, as well as of the trustee, has been marked by progress. The special training of our teachers, in our Provincial and County Model Schools, and the selection of the "fittest," are producing marked improvements, both in

the amount of work done, and in the manner of doing it.

Without referring in detail to the several instances of improvement, I would merely allude to an increased aim to secure two veritable accomplishments in their pupils, namely, first, that graceful and conversational style of elocution which renders the exercise as interesting to the reader himself as it is pleasing to the listener; and second, that plain, yet neat style of penmanship by which the written thoughts of another may be read with such facility as to render it an actual pleasure.

It is a noticeable coincidence that these two accomplishments combined, are usually found in schools in which a larger number of subjects is included in the regular course of study, and not in sections where all school instruction is confined to the three R's.

During the year there were 101 schools in operation, with 9 additional departments,

employing 110 certificated teachers (47 being female), besides a few monitors.

There were employed in this Riding, first-class, 1; Provincial second-class, 25; new third-class, 76; old County first-class, 3; old County second-class, 2; and with temporary certificates, 3.

There were nearly one thousand more boys than girls in attendance at school, the numbers enrolled being 5,526 boys and 4,562 girls, total 10,088, while the seating accommodation is reported for 6,788 pupils, or about 67 per cent. of the enrolment.

The numbers in the respective classes were as follows:—First Class, 3,291; Second Class, 2,616; Third, 2,702; Fourth, 1,335; and Fifth, 144.

The estimated value of school property is \$60,605.

The highest salary paid to a male teacher was in the township of Normanby, \$525. The lowest salary to a male teacher was in the township of Glenelg, and was only \$262, and the average salary to male teachers was \$278.25.

THE TOWN OF DURHAM

Has a staff of three teachers, the Principal holding a first-class Provincial certificate, and two assistants, each with a Provincial second-class certificate, who have been unostentatiously and steadily doing real and progressive work.

The school-house is a substantial brick building of two stories, with two class-rooms in each—the Senior department being furnished with patent seats and desks; and the Primary department is arranged in gallery, style but the long seats will shortly be replaced by the patent Bennett seat and desk.

The work done in this school, as to the manner and the matter, deserves "honourable

mention."

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—DISTRICT No. 1.

Extract from Report of Charles A. Barnes, Esq., Inspector.

The work that has been done in the schools has been very satisfactory, considering the disadvantages to which many teachers were subjected. The attendance has been very irregular, owing in some measure to sickness, and contagious diseases that prevailed, and also owing to indifference on the part of parents.

Some new school-houses have been erected and others will in all probability be built during this year; in fact the desire of all concerned to comply with the requirements of the law is all that can be expected. They also in most cases manifest a spirit of liberality, in supplying all requisites for the schools, which is worthy of all praise.

CITY OF LONDON.

Extract from Report of J. B. Boyle, Esq., Inspector.

READING CLASSES.

It is in the first of these classes that we have an exceedingly small daily average, sometimes only amounting to 50 per cent. But as many of these are of an age that renders their attendance at school under any circumstances a doubtful good, the irregularity is not quite so much to be regretted. It is worthy of serious consideration, that 30 per cent. of the whole number of pupils entered on the school registers during the year, were found in the very lowest classes, and these may be represented as principally composed of children of five, six, and a comparatively small number of seven years of age. Now, viewed in the light of individual and national advantage, and exclusive of all considerations of school economy whatever, it is a question whether the education of such children should be attempted under our present system, and with such an organization as that of ours. They who give some weight to the laws of physiology and hygiene, will likely condemn the practice; the principle of economy goes in the same direction, while the direct advantage, in an educational point of view, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. It may be assumed as certain that were statistics carefully and extensively compiled on this subject, they would prove that, in an education extending from the ages of seven to fourteen inclusive, the result would be more satisfactory in point of intellectual training, than would the result of the same means and appliances continued from five to fourteen, with a vast difference in favour of health, strength, and mental vigour. While, therefore, the greater part of this 30 per cent, of the children attending our schools require to be furnished with classrooms, desks, seats, teachers and attendance, the advantage to society, as well as to the individuals in after-life, is exceedingly doubtful, and the question will ere long obtain a greater degree of attention from educationists and legislators than it has received in the past, as every year adds force to the opinion that physical training has been too much and too long neglected; then as respects mental culture, it cannot require much thought to bring about the conviction, that the attendance which indicates 50 per cent. extending over a period of two years, on the part of a child of five or six, cannot be expected to produce as good results as even 80 per cent. on one year's attendance on the part of a child of seven, while the latter will cost the community little more than half the amount.

Central Committee.

Much irregularity still prevails in respect to the punctual attendance of the children at the hours of opening the schools, both in the morning and afternoon. This want of punctuality is a serious defect, as it interferes not only with the progress of the scholar, but with that of the class, and becomes a source of extreme annoyance and distraction to the teacher. When boys are dropping in at any time during the first half hour, and sometimes later, it interferes with the work, distracts attention, retards progress, and to a greater or less degree lowers the moral tone of the class. There is little doubt that the fault lies chiefly with the parents, whose duty it is to see that their children are started off to school at the proper time, that no frivolous matter is permitted to interfere with the child's punctual attendance, and that parental influence goes hand in hand with the teacher's in enforcing this duty, in impressing upon the mind of the child the importance of regularity in this respect, and in the forming of habits so essential to his own success in life. Were the regulations of the Department of Education on this particular point carried out strictly, an end would soon be put to this irregularity, and cases of lateness would become rare indeed. But so long as the opinion prevails that children may come and go pretty much as they please, it is vain to expect much improvement in this matter. Experience is better than theory, and experience proves that where judicious, stringent regulations are consistently enforced, this great evil is reduced to a minimum. Where the domestic discipline is lax and the parents indifferent, the very best teachers have failed, and will fail, in securing that punctuality which is so much desired.

The written examinations held during the year, in addition to those made monthly by the teacher of each division, were three—two for promotion and one public, at midsummer. In addition to these was the semi-annual examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute. In the two former the questions were prepared by the Inspector, and the work was done in each class under the personal supervision of the teacher who was to receive the successful candidates, and the papers examined by the same party. In this way the examination is more strictly conducted; the teacher must be satisfied with the pupils promoted into his class, and there is scarcely room for either favouritism or partiality to affect the result. In the two entrance examinations 350 candidates were examined, and 166 passed by the local Board of Examiners, and all these were confirmed by the action of the

The work done in the various classes has been highly satisfactory, and the result of the semi-annual examinations for promotion shows this very clearly. To those who are not aware of the fact, it may be necessary to state here, that our Public School course is only extended so far as to cover the ground required to pass the entrance examinations for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Up to the present time the youth of the city have been sent to finish their education in the Collegiate Institute, even when nothing beyond a preparation for commercial and mechanical pursuits was required or desired by the parents or guardians of the children.

At the last examination, the reading, spelling and writing were above the average, and in some of the classes exceptionally good, taking into account the ages and grades of the scholars. Great credit is therefore due to the teachers, as a body, for the progress made in their respective classes, and for the general good order and discipline maintained in the schools.

The question of Music in our Public Schools ought not to be overlooked. No part of the course is more interesting than this, and with the great majority of the pupils no part of their studies is more popular. In every country, whether in the old or new world, which possesses a national system of education, we find the teaching of at least vocal music amply provided for. In these countries, Normal Schools and Training Colleges would not be considered to perform their whole duty should they fail in imparting a theoretical and practical knowledge of music; and in the Normal Schools of Ontario the strictest attention is paid to this part of their work. In our own schools in this city, the Board of Education has brought musical instruction of a high order within the reach of all the children of such an age as enables them to profit by such teaching. Under the skilful training of Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, the pupils are taught the principles of music. The greatest care is taken in the practice of the art; they are taught to read at sight, to sing at sight, to analyze any piece of music placed before them, and transpose from one

scale to another with ease and accuracy. The selection of pieces is made with great care, and both the music and words are designed to cultivate the taste, elevate the moral tone of the pupils, and infuse a spirit of patriotism that cannot fail in producing a good effect upon their after-life.

TOWN OF GODERICH.

Extract from Report of J. R. Miller, Esq., Inspector.

Referring to Public Schools in the Town of Goderich during the year 1879 I have the honour to report steady progress and evident improvement in the most important essentials.

In 1872 the percentage of attendance was $74\frac{1}{2}$; in 1879, $81\frac{7}{10}$.

The promotion examinations, conducted by the Inspector semi-annually, in writing, so far as possible, are year by year producing greater benefits to all concerned, and the foundation is thus thoroughly laid for a good liberal education. In May, of the 764 on roll, 701 presented themselves for examination, and 277 passed the required test, the average per centage of marks being 72½. In December, 686 of the 730 enrolled during the month, were examined and 254 were promoted, the average per cent. being 74½.

The number promoted to High School during the year has been larger than usual—the number in June being 17; December, 24; total, 41. The graduates of the schools have done well in High School, University, and at professional examinations, in every instance.

The accommodation has been much improved in St. Andrew's Ward School by the addition made to it during the summer holidays. The accommodation is now all that can be desired, and quite adequate for all of school age within the town. The wants of the schools have been well supplied by the Board of Trustees, which at all times does all within its power to make the schools efficient. It is with pleasure I note the fact, that during the year several second-class teachers were appointed in place of those holding third-class, re tiring. There are at present 9 teachers who hold second-class or Intermediate certificates in the employ of the Board.

The Library, as usual, has been well used by all classes of the people, a large number

of books having been taken out weekly.

Upon the whole I beg to report a very satisfactory year's work.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Extract from the Report of R. G. Scott, Esq., Inspector.

The only school in the District of Nipissing is situated at the village of Mattawa and is taught by the nuns, though children of all denominations are admitted. Besides the English-speaking children, a number of French and Indians attend. At my visit in May last I found 46 present. Of these 21 spoke French only. The proficiency of the rest was very creditable, considering the circumstances of the school.

There is no doubt the school is doing a useful work in that remote locality, and is

well deserving of substantial support from the Department.

The discipline of the school was remarkably good, the answering of the pupils prompt, and generally accurate, and the whole condition of the premises internally reflected the highest credit on those in charge.

DISTRICTS OF ALGOMA AND PARRY SOUND.

Extract from Report of P. Alvan Switzer, Esq., Inspector.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Examination.—The first regular examination for this District was held at Manitowaning in the month of September, at which I was very materially assisted by Robert Little, Esq., P. S. Inspector of Halton. Nineteen candidates presented themselves, and obtained special certificates, for periods varying from one to three years, according to experience in teaching, and proficiency in attainments

School Sections and Teachers.—There are 34 school sections and 2 Municipal Boards, viz., Sault Ste. Marie and Shuniah, in all equivalent to 43 sections. In these there were employed during the year, 31 teachers, of whom 26 were employed the whole year, and the remaining 5 the last half. The average salary paid male teachers was \$433.48; female teachers, \$270.63. Total amount paid teachers during the year \$6,738.76, exclusive of Shuniah.

School-houses.—Of the 30 school-houses, 16 are log; 13 frame; 1 brick; 26 are free-hold and 4 rented; value of school property, \$21,483. The amount of property assessed for school purposes (including Shuniah, 1878) was \$969,344; the amount received for school purposes (Shuniah, 1878), \$20,802. The balance in hand for 1880 amounts to \$1,304, and the indebtedness \$2.563.

Pupils.—There were 1,752 pupils enrolled during the year, with an average attendance the first half-year of 622; the second half of 486, (Shuniah not reported the second half-year).

Visits.—During the last half of the year I visited and inspected every school in operation in the district, with the exception of the school at Thessalon River. Difficulty in obtaining a boat, and the necessity of reaching Manitowaning in time for the examination, compelled me to pass this school.

PARRY SOUND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I commenced the inspection of the schools in this District about the 20th of October, having previously, in connection with Mr. J. R. Miller, P. S. Inspector of South Huron, held an examination in August, at which 28 certificates were issued to candidates.

School Sections and Teachers.—There are in this District 45 school sections, of which 23 engaged teachers during the year. There were employed 24 teachers. The average salary paid male teachers was \$341.25; female, \$229.18. The total amount paid teachers during the year was \$4,146.05.

School-houses.—Of the 23 school-houses, 15 are log and 8 frame; 21 are freehold and 2 rented; value of school property, \$7,474. The amount of property assessed for school purposes was \$420,914; amount received for school purposes, \$7,133.13; balance for 1880, \$744.37; indebtedness, \$1.266.64.

Pupils.—There were enrolled during the year 890 pupils, with an average attendance the first half-year of 369, the second half of 399.

Visits.—During the last half-year I visited every school in operation, besides many sections in which school-houses were being built.

Remarks.—Throughout both districts I found a very great interest in school matters, with very few exceptions the people being willing to tax themselves heavily, that their children might enjoy the benefits of an education. In many of the sections now without schools, houses are being built, and as a consequence a large number of new schools will be opened during 1880. An increase of 20 schools is confidently expected.

The aid granted from the Poor School Fund is received with satisfaction, and the feeling is general that the Education Department has adopted a liberal policy towards the

schools in the districts.

The prospect of having two inspectoral visits during the year has also been received with satisfaction, although each district feels that the time cannot be far distant when the increasing number of schools will demand the services of a resident Inspector in each district.

PARRY SOUND INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.—There are at present three schools under my supervision, viz., Ryerson School, No. 1 (Parry Island); Hodgins School, No. 2 (Shawanaga); and Miller School, No. 3 (Henby Inlet). Another school-house is in course of erection on Parry Island, about five miles from the site of the present one.

School-houses.—The school-houses are neat, substantial, hewed log buildings, capable of seating comfortably about 40 pupils each, and erected as far as possible by Indian labour, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indians, Captain Skene, whose exertions and interest in the welfare of the Indians have, more than anything else, contributed to the establishment and success of these schools.

Interest in Education.—To show the interest the Indians have in the education of their children, I need only mention a few facts:

- (a) In 1878-9 there was only one school in operation; in 1879-80 there are three, with a prospect of two additional ones before the close of the year.
- (b) In Parry Island School (Ryerson), the chief of the band is both a pupil and also a trustee.
- (c) Chief James, of Shawanaga, writes that his people are delighted with the success of their teacher, Miss Amelia Chechock, who has commenced to teach plain needlework to the little girls.
- (d) Chief Wagemakkay, of Henby Inlet, assured me of his intense personal interest in education, and promised to do all in his power to encourage and induce regular attendance.
- (e) The people of each band have voluntarily consented to have \$100 per annum deducted from the aggregate of their annuities, to assist in paying the teacher.

Indian Teachers.—As yet there has been some difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers. Mr. Elias, a missionary among the Indians, was first engaged to teach on Parry Island, but his missionary work interfered so materially with his school duties that it was thought advisable to supersede him by engaging Miss Eliza Tobias, who had previously attended the Munceytown Institute. The change has been beneficial. Miss Amelia Chechock, also of the same Institute, is teaching at Shawanaga with success. Mr. Enoch Monague is the teacher at Henby Inlet, but his limited knowledge of the English language will necessitate a change as soon as another teacher can be obtained. I may here remark that these teachers have no regular certificates, but I trust the time is not far distant when the Indian schools will be taught by regularly certificated teachers.

ROGI

PU.

Aver

; half, 18

96

TABLE G. COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 1878 AND 1879 SHOWING THE PROGRESS OR DECLINE OF EACH SCHOOL.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | EX - | _TABI | E G | COMPA | RATIV | E TAB | LE FOI | R 1878 A | ND 1879 | SHOWIN | G THE | PRO | RESS | OR DI | ECLINI | E OF E | ACH S | SCHOUL. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---------------|---|--|----------|--|--|----------|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|--------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | T | T | | | | | | | | | - | Fol | RTHE | YEAR 103 | 19 | | | | | | - | | | | - | | | | | OR THE Y | Alt per | | | | | | |
| | | | | Lum | na ur Alte | | | | 1192×436/ | A 15 | FERSIEN SHIPST | 9769 | | | Azronii | O BEST O | of Union | | | Expans | TORK OF THE | | | rorus. eraçe Att | enlance | 20 | ADMISSION EASIDESTION | PSTI ESAS | ATALISMENT SEDILLES | | Att | BTIONNES | FOR GRANT | | | En | NAMES OF THE |
| III. II si riondas | | And the second | | - K | | ad tol | 1 147% | Frei ly hyle a | Almillor | | Patrol | | First Assesst | that to be average | On Supertion | | On Upper School | Collegiate Insta- | Total | Do Nalarite | On Improve- ments and Expenses | Whole Number | Tet pett | 1979 1 | Jud Lall, | Upper | Candidates Admatted | 1 | Pased. | Facel Amount | The Belle services | On Inspection | da Uper School | Ī | 110 | | On Impen |
| of Hell | | ,一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 | 如此是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 | 在我一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 | 用证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证 | 1 | TO THE PARTY OF TH | 然为是是对非国家的各种的企业的,我们是不是是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是 | 在中国,在中国中国的国际政策的政策的企业,是是各种的国际政策,但是是不是在国际政策的企业,是是是一个国际政策的,但是是国际政策的,是是是国际政策的政策的,也是是 1997年,1997年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,1998年,19 | 200 CO | 经工程的时候,我们也们经验通过的现在分词,不是的工程,不是的工程,不是这种事件,不是这种的时候是不是这样的人,也是这种,我们也是这个人,也是这种工程,我们也是一个人,也是这种人,我们也是这个人,我们也是这种的,我们也是这个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是这一个人,我们也是 | ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## | 00 | 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ************************************** | | 5 1. 50 1. 5 | # c. 720 00 710 00 710 00 710 00 710 00 710 00 710 00 | 1 | 1 | 141 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ATT AND | SHOUSEHELS CONSCIONATION OF A STREET OF SHOUSE STREET | merine filt sommer in egeneral som en general som en | TO SECRETALIST BEST WELL STATES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE S | # 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 10日 | | The state of the s | | THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O | 36 | 0 221 0 221 0 221 0 221 0 301 0 301 | 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 하는 것으로 보는 것으로 보고 되었다. | 1 |

HIGH SCHOOLS.

X.—TABLE H.—The

| | | | C | MoX | EYS. | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | RECI | EIPTS. | | |
| High Schools. | Counties. | Legisl'tve Grant for Masters' Salaries. | LegisPtve Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. | Municipal Grants. | Pees. | Balances and other Sources. | Total Receipts. |
| Alexandria Almonte Arnprior Aylmer Barrie Beansville Belleville Berlin Bowmanville Bradford Brantford Brighton Brockville Caledonia Campbellford Carleton Place Cayuga Chatham Clinton Cobourg Colborne Collingwood Cornwall Drummondville Dundas Dunnville Elora Farmersville Fergus Galt Gananoque Goderich Grimsby Guelph Hamilton Hawkesbury Ingersoll Iroquois Kemptville Kincardine Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Markham Mitchell Morrisburg Mount Forest Napanee Newburg Newcastle Newmarket Niagara Norwood Oakville Oak ood Omemee Orangeville | York Perth Dundas Wellington Lennox Addington Durham York | \$ c. 460 25 718 00 592 00 602 12 746 36 555 62 595 00 852 25 703 00 2349 00 2349 00 472 00 477 00 477 00 477 00 477 00 477 556 556 62 551 75 460 25 551 75 460 25 551 75 460 25 551 75 626 642 36 734 86 649 50 649 50 658 62 1009 25 551 60 662 25 556 62 12 1485 50 586 62 1009 25 581 62 1009 25 581 62 1009 25 582 60 622 75 625 86 532 06 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 676 12 344 05 504 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 | 5 00 79 15 5 00 13 95 8 25 30 00 84 40 167 11 32 38 8 25 25 00 15 00 60 55 6 25 39 90 18 02 15 73 | \$ c. 1325 00 2199 76 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 750 75 2852 25 1771 75 2852 25 2851 75 2202 74 5000 00 1384 62 400 00 672 00 954 00 02190 95 1850 00 1860 00 445 00 445 00 445 00 445 00 3054 87 2430 40 1360 25 570 75 602 00 535 00 1036 80 1709 86 1133 59 1667 50 847 50 1945 00 1945 00 1950 00 1701 54 1616 62 6000 00 700 00 1130 75 900 00 1963 15 3942 60 1130 70 96 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 | 128 001 3026 35 99 75 127 50 361 00 706 25 818 50 101 50 4104 95 4104 95 1058 17 7 00 3 50 105 00 333 00 239 00 340 00 | 769 01 154 24 207 74 112 00 310 50 3452 13 200 00 245 88 | \$ c. 2344 75 8551 06 1951 93 1781 73 11877 63 1316 00 2566 75 4653 84 4257 68 3333 01 3051 47 13466 28 1858 10 4776 80 2247 68 1618 80 2247 68 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 |

High Schools.

| | MONE | EYS. | | | DITE | II S AND TERMS OF |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | Expend | ITURE. | | | I U.F. | ILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION, |
| Masters' Salaries. Building, Rent and Repairs. | Maps. Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. | Fuel, Books and Contingencies. | Total Expenditure, | Balances. | Number of Pupils attending. | ${ m Terms}.$ |
| \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. 1474 69 2039 12 600 00 1515 501 1428 600 113 88 2700 000 2165 36 1210 000 200 24 2250 000 98 32 2250 000 98 32 2250 000 72 30 30 30 56 50 30 30 56 50 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 | \$ c. 24 00 77 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 | \$ c. 843 66 95 37 436 92 175 40 6371 24 66 66 218 43 491 56 853 55 1611 84 267 09 5473 57 28 66 326 02 149 05 232 62 149 05 1387 777 2560 78 2630 57 19560 08 422 70 476 27 1163 80 638 61 1130 63 52 325 41 111 88 610 43 2998 34 124 69 197 61 366 93 147 02 244 32 1204 12 303 20 194 25 1580 43 76 27 217 79 931 57 5366 83 215 01 131 88 389 00 188 690 187 57 538 27 536 25 | \$ c. 2341 75 2811 66 1951 93 1717 28 11289 10 1296 90 2566 75 3715 44 3675 85 3678 87 2993 69 13282 06 13282 06 13282 07 117 22 1157 22 1157 22 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 1157 32 11584 99 12327 11 1392 49 2327 11 1992 49 2327 11 1992 49 2327 11 1995 76 3338 80 2687 46 7848 37 1549 29 2934 76 1549 39 19524 16 1572 77 1841 04 1598 00 3275 42 7879 03 2011 55 55 8111 26 1572 77 1841 04 1598 00 1275 59 1423 97 2326 00 1775 59 1632 38 1675 37 1392 55 | \$ c. 3 00 1039 40 64 45 88 53 19 10 64 45 88 53 19 10 561 83 254 14 58 38 184 22 534 45 294 06 104 26 68 99 84 75 171 79 8 43 433 05 57 66 47 26 09 66 47 26 09 66 47 26 09 66 47 26 09 66 89 66 89 66 89 66 89 66 89 66 89 67 67 80 | 49 145 76 94 160 50 199 137 102 55 123 390 97 100 38 130 120 137 38 206 63 76 62 73 123 89 268 42 133 598 69 106 83 76 79 123 335 54 113 1166 91 116 50 37 88 69 91 116 50 37 88 69 91 60 61 62 62 63 63 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 | Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. S2 per term. Free. S3 res.; \$4 non-res., per term. Free. S3 per annum. Free. S10 residents; \$16 non-res. Free. S1.50 per term. S2 per annum. Free. Free. Free. Free. S1.50, \$4 per term. S7 & \$5 res.; \$8 & \$6 non-res. Free. |
| 1300 00 | 16 75 | 155 03 | 1929 55 1471 78 | | | Free. |

TABLE H.—The

| | | 1 | 0.000 | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | MO | NEYS. | | |
| | | | | REC | EIPTS. | | |
| High Schools. | Counties. | Legislative Grant for Masters' Salaries. | Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libra- ries. | Municipal Grants. | Fees. | Balances and other Sources. | Total Receipts. |
| Orillia Oshawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Owen Sound Pakenhann. Paris Parkhill Pembroke Perth Peterborough Picton Port Dover Port Hope Port Perry Port Rowan Prescott Renfrew Richmond Hill Sarnia Seaforth* Simcoe. Smith's Falls Smithville Stratford, Strathroy, Streetsville St. Catharines St. Mary's St. Thomas Sydenham Thorold Toronto Trenton Uxbridge Vankleek Hill Vienna Walkerton Wardsville Waterdown Welland Weston Williamstown Williamstown Windsor Woodstock Total, 1879 Total, 1878 | Sinucoe. Ontario City Grey Lanark Brant Middlesex Renfrew Lanark Peterborough Prince Edward Norfolk Durham Ontario Norfolk Grenville Renfrew York Lambton Huron Norfolk Lanark Lincoln Perth Middlesex Peel City Perth Elgin Frontenac Welland City Hastings Ontario Prescott Elgin Bruce Middlesex Wentworth Welland York Ontario Glengarry Essex Oxford | 494 86 758 50 869 50 493 00 2043 36 1098 36 977 25 665 87 571 50 2056 00 563 62 678 86 584 00 522 62 599 50 481 50 767 62 588 00 572 12 843 12 | \$ c. 43 92 21 73 22 00 31 50 84 44 44 15 16 89 17 8 18 02 15 00 123 00 60 00 65 11 30 8 13 77 5 00 1346 07 1796 95 | \$ c. 1551 50 1761 40 7913 88 2315 47 919 25 1300 00 1012 50 477 87 2550 41 4060 00 1864 36 557 25 1853 09 1958 25 743 52 1373 75 840 00 700 00 2094 62 2019 50 2047 68 2019 50 4011 98 1401 14 1931 00 4020 4020 4020 4020 4020 4020 4020 4 | \$ c. 200 75 2277 05 2277 05 432 00 744 75 675 50 53 00 401 00 568 15 926 50 25 60 25 60 311 75 26225 67 21581 20 | \$ c. 590 70 74 74 11602 72 269 59 549 12 104 88 704 26 2356 96 311 58 64 51 218 41 24 73 508 29 909 26 45 00 1127 18 151 51 81 00 158 41 13791 60 26 38 143 54 873 54 4196 64 11 00 74 21 6 31 334 37 292 37 28 50 438 00 600 00 7001 75 560 50 239 63 12275 45 75 04 104 62 21 91 122728 67 116855 87 | \$ c. 2938 37 2600 13 12948 03 14847 81 1708 09 2338 24 1653 63 1781 50 66144 99 6912 14 2543 23 1372 66 3320 32720 24 8880 29 1922 12 1345 01 1471 27 16597 78 2915 38 8888 40 9620 60 5060 23 2141 22 2508 81 10529 63 2019 61 2001 45 1660 00 1483 73 9555 75 2139 14 13451 45 29215 38 1292 63 32019 61 2001 45 360 23 2141 22 2508 81 16060 00 1483 73 9555 75 2139 14 13451 45 2022 16 3469 24 1593 62 2479 56 3037 90 447461 09 420188 45 |
| Increase Decrease | | 272 20 | 450 88 | 12521 55 | 4644 47 | 5872 80 | 2727 36 |

^{*} Report of Seaforth covers latter half of 1878 and 1879. + Not including \$720 paid for taking Meteorological Observations.

High Schools.

| | | MONI | | | | PUPI | LS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION. |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENI | OTTURE. | | | 70 | |
| Masters' Salaries. | Building, Rent and Repairs, | Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. | Fuel, Books and Contingencies. | Total Expenditure. | Balances, | Number of Pupils attending. | Terms. |
| \$ c. 1800 00 2350 00 5775 00 1407 99 1700 00 1425 00 1300 00 2572 00 2572 00 2572 00 1250 00 2950 00 2950 00 1306 1533 00 1550 90 1250 00 1300 00 1146 51 3276 80 2450 00 1500 1500 00 | 71 90 75 00 75 00 75 00 75 00 984 40 700 00 341 73 60 42 47 55 112 51 28 77 1152 83 61 55 38 84 6136 14 123 10 68 04 12645 70 79 12 105 31 72 53 510 04 38 02 233 36 97 30 122 08 88 16 478 00 68 84 64 88 23 25 54274 69 83968 96 | 21 78 103 38 107 81 285 77 20 00 25 00 34 60 610 97 120 00 273 88 35 23 26 16 10 00 45 00 5212 72 | 101 061 132 831 611 43 279 72 222 902 45 011 92 88 450 23 339 21 152 20 746 66 5911 18 494 43 242 22 294 16 437 06 179 03 50 57 276 47 73 84 6630 25 294 38 78 47 11115 77 117 38 343 26 109 86 216 79 100203 36 83904 07 | $\begin{array}{c cccc} 10458 & 24 \\ 1645 & 95 \\ 2001 & 05 \\ 1389 & 47 \end{array}$ | 121 54 122 7 04 121 54 162 68 22 30 32 87 138 84 225 05 126 17 13 62 38 57 203 56 135 98 334 48 71 39 373 66 0 40 216 53 265 00 162 46 176 97 584 32 116 78 46 47 214 52 67 19 16673 09 24178 26 | 120 207 217 34 61 71 71 186 206 119 67 141 155 51 82 64 86 118 74 75 45 46 208 181 323 239 289 79 74 357 77 63 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 | 75c.; \$3 non-residents. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. \$4 per term. \$1.50 residents; \$5 non-res. Free. \$2 per term. Free. \$2 per term. Free. \$2 per term. Free. \$2 per term. Free. \$10 per annum. Free. |
| 18087 01 | 29694 27 | 85 78 | 16299 29 | 4777 81 | 7505 17 | 1562 | |

XI.—TABLE I.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

| | | | | | SUBJ. | ECTS. | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| HIGH SCHOOLS. | In Christian Morals. | In English Grammar and Literature. | In Composition. | In Reading, Dictation and Elocution. | In Penmanship. | In Linear Drawing. | In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions. | In Arithmetic. | In Algebra. | In Geometry. |
| Alexandria Almonte Arnprior Aylmer Barrie Beamsville Belleville Berlin Bowmanville Bradford Brampton Brantford Brighton Brockville Caledonia Campbellford Carleton Place Cayuga Chatham Clinton Cobourg Colborne Collingwood Cornwall Drummondville Dundas Dunnville Elora Farmersville Fergus Galt Gananoque Goderich Grimsby Guelph Hamilton Hawkesbury Ingersoll Iroquois Kemptville Kincardine Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Markham Mitchell Morrisburg Mount Forest | 100 | 49 145 76 94 160 50 199 137 102 55 123 390 55 130 97 130 120 117 38 295 60 63 76 62 65 123 89 266 50 168 42 133 598 69 168 42 133 598 69 168 42 133 598 69 168 83 76 76 79 184 99 184 193 106 91 | 49 145 76 94 160 50 199 137 102 55 130 97 130 102 117 38 295 60 63 76 62 65 123 89 187 26 168 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 | 49 145 76 94 138 50 199 137 55 123 285 55 55 55 100 37 102 95 38 295 60 61 63 76 51 123 285 55 102 95 102 95 102 95 103 102 95 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 | 145 76 138 50 135 66 50 135 66 50 55 130 97 130 102 54 38 160 60 30 89 268 26 50 422 29 35 50 76 79 60 99 95 335 347 40 | 100 42 130 20 75 30 35 52 31 26 410 23 50 76 40 | 8 40 30 36 11 26 21 30 35 100 26 43 23 6 100 55 28 8 8 106 23 33 31 76 15 20 38 45 55 11 77 | 49 145 76 94 160 50 199 137 102 55 123 390 55 130 97 130 120 338 295 60 63 76 62 73 123 89 268 55 123 89 268 55 123 89 124 125 125 126 127 127 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 | 49 145 76 94 16) 50 199 137 102 55 123 390 55 130 97 64 100 37 64 100 37 60 62 70 62 70 62 70 63 89 187 47 168 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | 49 145 76 94 160 47 115 137 102 55 123 390 55 115 97 130 90 125 66 67 66 62 70 123 89 187 47 168 205 168 207 1 |

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

| | | | | | | SUB | JECTS | Š. | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| In Logic. | In Trigonometry. | In Mensuration. | In History. | In Geography and Astronomy. | In Natural Philosophy. | In Chemistry and Agriculture. | In Natural History. | In Physiology. | In Elements of Civil Government. | In French. | In German. | In Latin. | In Greek, | In Gymnastics and Drill. |
| | 5 11 17 15 2 4 40 25 41 2 25 41 2 4 70 4 4 70 4 4 4 6 | 24 13 76 94 52 199 137 102 35 123 40 25 130 97 12 100 45 65 36 36 36 36 37 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 49 145 76 94 160 99 125 102 55 123 390 17 64 100 37 130 120 130 38 295 60 63 67 60 62 70 123 89 187 50 168 42 133 578 69 168 42 133 578 69 168 42 133 578 69 106 69 1184 99 123 335 578 60 60 60 60 61 61 62 62 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 49 145 76 94 160 50 199 125 102 55 123 390 97 64 100 37 130 102 130 38 295 60 63 76 62 74 123 89 268 42 2133 89 268 42 133 578 69 106 83 76 69 105 155 99 123 335 58 50 166 83 76 60 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 | 5 12 35 20 36 31 10 30 80 80 12 7 5 15 45 30 86 23 45 58 84 40 16 146 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 5 40 35 23 35 36 11 23 37 30 15 30 80 14 4 19 20 45 66 12 23 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 45 5 58 20 36 6 12 2 3 55 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 13 5 5 120 120 110 25 | 48 | 100 | 3 77 6 20 89 27 74 21 50 15 44 105 16 49 36 18 20 53 50 57 18 33 36 15 50 25 23 28 82 28 82 42 386 16 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 6 8 1 | 10 79 15 24 101 16 38 47 46 24 52 157 23 35 50 64 17 201 27 42 31 18 49 9 93 246 62 43 45 22 157 42 31 45 46 47 48 48 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 35 32 177 1 22 9 20 4 177 70 5 5 7 12 3 5 5 20 4 5 1 21 5 1 5 1 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 | 62 50 100 |

TABLE I.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

| | | | | | SUBJI | ECTS. | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| HIGH SCHOOLS. | In Christian Morals. | In English Grammar and Literature. | İn Composition. | In Reading, Dictation and Elocution. | In Penmanship. | In Linear Drawing. | In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions. | In Arithmetic. | In Algebra. | In Geometry. |
| Napanee Newburg Newcastle Newmarket Niagara Norwood Oakville Oakwood Oakville Oakwood Omemee Oorangeville Orillia Oshawa Oottawa Owen Sound Pakenham Paris Parkhill Pembroke Perth Peterborough Picton Port Dover Port Hope Port Perry Port Rowan Prescott Renfrew Richmond Hill Samia Seaforth Simcoe Smith's Falls Smithville Stratford Toronto Trenton Uxbridge Vankleek Hill Vienna Walkerton Wardsville Waterdown | 50 72 50 71 67 67 79 357 | 116 500 36 88 500 444 45 511 722 723 7217 500 611 711 185 614 155 512 644 816 176 456 208 176 323 239 289 289 794 357 763 108 410 410 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 10 | 116 | 116 50 36 88 50 54 45 52 72 83 120 217 50 61 71 71 186 206 119 67 130 155 51 82 64 86 118 46 208 323 239 239 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 24 | 102 50 22 60 50 26 45 90 120 87 19 48 71 40 186 68 84 31 82 55 70 40 78 46 208 110 46 208 110 46 208 110 46 208 110 46 208 110 47 48 48 48 48 48 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 59 20 17 16 18 18 50 71 147 106 78 55 19 23 180 124 32 180 14 12 30 | 51 20 12 20 6 12 20 6 16 16 16 17 19 20 46 24 11 186 21 31 25 9 26 88 74 51 29 16 168 47 4 120 83 37 | 116 50 36 88 50 60 45 51 72 72 83 120 61 71 71 186 206 119 67 141 155 51 125 64 82 64 88 46 46 48 46 46 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 | 116 50 32 88 43 53 45 118 207 217 50 61 71 186 206 119 67 141 155 51 82 64 45 46 45 45 45 45 45 | 1166 466 522 88 834 49 49 39 39 39 116 60 119 118 60 119 118 60 119 118 60 119 118 60 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11 |

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

| | | | | | | SUI | BJECT | S. | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| In Logic. | In Trigonometry. | In Mensuration. | In History. | In Geography and Astronomy. | In Natural Philosophy. | In Chemistry and Agriculture. | In Natural History. | In Physiology. | In Elements of Civil Government. | In French. | In German. | In Latin. | In Greek. | In Gymnastics and Drill. |
| 6 | 10 23 12 | 32 188 36 45 51 7 33 10 207 217 24 48 71 30 129 90 74 40 40 45 151 25 20 90 74 48 17 17 25 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 116 50 36 88 45 51 45 52 72 207 217 50 61 71 186 206 118 82 64 118 45 51 82 64 118 45 45 46 171 186 206 118 45 46 171 471 471 471 471 472 473 474 474 475 475 475 475 475 475 | 116 50 36 88 45 60 45 72 120 207 217 217 217 61 71 186 206 206 118 67 141 135 130 67 141 135 46 208 178 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 4 | 15 20 24 11 10 9 16 6 35 57 10 48 24 45 40 21 22 25 15 15 17 9 9 10 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 43 20 22 20 | 34 | 40 | | 5 8 23 58 23 111 73 16 6 50 119 51 22 266 23 71 799 62 34 51 51 35 68 70 24 32 77 95 45 10 132 85 83 66 40 222 266 30 366 15 33 12 52 | 40 6 2 2 20 30 21 32 12 6 1 1 32 1 2 46 | 45 8 17 50 13 26 8 13 26 27 18 24 152 89 24 25 18 41 32 43 35 38 48 48 22 22 22 23 24 41 32 42 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 44 44 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 | 3 1 5 40 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 110 53 117 7 7 5 111 5 8 8 4 4 3 3 12 36 6 3 1 13 3 16 18 1 4 4 7 2 15 7 7 1 12 | 207 240 241 207 40 144 255 26 26 26 80 183 168 250 81 |

TABLE I.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

| | | | · | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|--------------------|---|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | SUBJ | ECTS. | | | | |
| HIGH SCHOOLS. | In Christian Morals. | In English Grammar and Literature. | In Composition. | In Reading, Dictation and Elocution. | In Penmanship. | In Linear Drawing. | In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions. | In Arithmetic. | In Algebra. | In Geometry. |
| Welland | | 106 | 106 | 102 | 97 | | 45 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Weston | ••••• | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | | 12 | 57 | 57 | 53 |
| Whitby | | 163 | 163 | 163 | | 20 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 110 |
| Williamstown | | 43 | 43 | 43 | 40 | | 8 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Windsor | | 111 | 111 | 111 | 60 | 22 | 4 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Woodstock | | 132 | 132 | 82 | 58 | | 82 | 134 | 131 | 131 |
| Total, 1879 | 1797 | 12015 | 11691 | 11281 | 7171 | 2693 | 4500 | 12105 | 11761 | 11285 |
| " 1878 | 1977 | 10486 | 9844 | 10184 | 7683 | 2881 | 4011 | 10450 | 10212 | 9713 |
| Increase | | 1529 | 1847 | 1097 | | | 489 | 1655 | 1549 | 1572 |
| Decrease | 180 | | | | 512 | 188 | | | | |

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

| | | | | | | SIT | ВЈЕСТ | rs | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | 4 | 1 | | i i | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| In Logic. | In Trigonometry. | In Mensuration. | In History. | In Geography and Astronomy. | In Natural Philosophy. | In Chemistry and Agriculture. | In Natural History. | In Physiology. | In Elements of Civil Government. | In French, | In German. | In Latin. | In Greek, | In Gymnastics and Drill. |
| | 5 | 42 | 103 | 103 | 12 | 12 | | | | 27 | | 67 | 12 | |
| | 5 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 12 | 12 | | | 57 | 3 | | 28 | 9 | 57 |
| | 7 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 20 | 20 | | | | 99 | 2 | 82 | 22 | 60 |
| | | | 43 | 43 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | 21 | 1 | |
| • • • • • | 3 | 20 | 111 | 111 | 5 | 5 | | | | 49 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 48 |
| * * * * * * | 12 | 60 | 134 | 134 | 49 | 49 | | | ; | 17 | | 53 | 7 | |
| 6 | 660 | 6888 | 11873 | 11935 | 2464 | 2871 | 411 | 238 | 157 | 4687 | 729 | 5391 | 1097 | 2851 |
| | ,429 | 5383 | 9855 | 10074 | 2375 | 2979 | 242 | 328 | 270 | 3588 | 516 | 4729 | 883 | 1822 |
| 6 | 231 | 1505 | 2018 | 1861 | 89 | 108 | 169 | 90 | 113 | 1099 | 213 | 662 | 214 | 1029 |

XII.—TABLE K.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

| MINOMETER | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| High Schools. | Brick, Stone or Frame. | Freehold, leased or rented. | Size of Playground. | Schools under United Boards. | Number of Maps in School. | Number of Globes in School. | Schools in which the Bible is read. |
| Alexandria Almonte Arnprior Aylmer Barrie Beamsville Belleville Belleville Berlin Bowmanville Bradford Brampton Brantford Brighton Brockville Caledonia Campbellford Carleton Place Cayuga Chatham Clinton Cobourg Colborne Collingwood Cornwall Drummondville Dundas Dunnville Elora Farmersville Fergus Galt Gananoque Goderich Grimsby Guelph Hamilton Hawkesbury Ingersoll Iroquois Kemptville Kincardine Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Markham Mitchell Morrisburg | Brick Stone Brick do | Freehold Freehold Freehold do | | | 14 20 15 12 10 13 16 30 10 50 30 21 22 23 12 20 15 30 12 22 24 10 8 8 12 24 20 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 | 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 | |

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

| Schools in which there are daily prayers. | Number of pupils who matriculated at any University. | Number of pupils who entered mercantile life. | Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture. | Number of pupils who joined any learned profession. | Number of pupils who left for other occupations. | Number of pupils in Preparatory Department. | Number of masters and teachers engaged. | HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR Universities. |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 3 1 4 1 1 4 4 13 1 1 6 15 1 29 4 4 1 1 7 2 5 | 3 1 4 5 6 2 6 10 4 3 3 20 4 5 5 2 4 4 2 4 8 2 4 4 2 4 8 2 4 4 2 8 4 4 2 8 4 4 4 8 2 8 4 4 8 4 8 | 9 12 1 1 5 10 4 8 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 5 10 8 8 1 14 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 7 31 1 1 2 6 4 4 7 7 12 12 10 6 6 9 9 2 23 35 5 20 1 1 5 11 5 1 10 6 6 9 9 15 5 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | 14 20 23 10 3 3 4 4 7 13 3 6 8 8 15 15 15 15 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 12 18 3 3 0 0 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 300 1 51 35 | 242242333388233222442622222222222222242472252253372223 | Andrew L. Parker, B.A., Trinity. P. C. McGregor, B.A., Queen's. F. F. Macnab, B.A., Queen's. Alexander Steele, B.A., Toronto. H. B. Spotton, M.A., Toronto. William D. Johnston, B.A., Toronto. R. Dawson, B.A., Dublin. J. W. Connor, B.A., Toronto. William Oliver, B.A., Toronto. William Oliver, B.A., Toronto. William Oliver, B.A., Toronto. Ortez Fessenden, B.A., Toronto. Cortez Fessenden, B.A., Toronto. J. E. Hodgson, B.A., Toronto. Robert K. Orr, B.A., Toronto. W. H. Law, B.A., M. D., Victoria. R. P. Echlin, B.A., Victoria. J. S. Jamieson, M.A., Victoria. J. S. Jamieson, M.A., Victoria. J. S. Jamieson, M.A., Toronto. D. C. McHenry, M.A., Victoria. J. Y. Cruikshank, B.A., Toronto. D. C. McHenry, M.A., Victoria. William Williams, B.A., Toronto. James Smith, A.M., Aberdeen. John M. Bell, B.A., Glasgov. Dion C. Sullivan, I.L. B., Toronto. C. W. Harrison, B.A., Victoria. E. Poole, B.A., Bishop's, Lennoxcille. William Tassie, M.A., Toronto. Clare I. Worrell, B.A., Toronto. Clare I. Worrell, B.A., Toronto. Hugh I. Strang, B.A., Toronto. Wm, Cruickshank, A.M., Aberdeen. William Tytler, B.A., Toronto. George Dickson, M.A., Victoria. J. Arthur Honston, B.A., Trinity. A. M. Morris, B.A., Albert. W. A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria. James A. Carman, B.A., Albert. W. A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria. James A. Carman, B.A., Albert. W. A. Whitney, B.A., Toronto. Francis L. Checkley, B.A., Trinity. E. T. Crowle, M.A., Glessen, Germany. O. J. Jolliffe, B.A., Victoria. Irwin Stuart, B.A., Queen's. |

TABLE K.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | | | | . <u>Z</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| High Schools. | Brick, Stone or Frame. | Freehold, leased or rented. | THE COLUMN TO SERVE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON | Size of Playground. | Schools under United Boards. | Number of Maps in School, | Number of Globes in School. | in which the Bible |
| | ck, y | eelrol | | to of | sloois | mbe | mber | Schools read. |
| | Bri | Fre | | 512. | Sch | N n | n'A | Sel F |
| | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Mount Forest | Frame | Freehold | 2 | acres | | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| Napanee | Brick | do | 3 | | | 23 | 2 | |
| Newburg | Stone Brick | do do | 1 | 4. | 1 1 | 17 17 | 1 1 | 1 |
| Newcastle | do | do | 19 | ** | | 20 | 2 | |
| Niagara | do | do | 13 | ** | | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Norwood | do | do do | 1 3 | | 1 - | 12 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Oakville | do | Rented | 1 | ** | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Oakwood Omemee | Frame | Freehold | i | 44 | . 1 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| Orangeville | Brick | do | | | | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| Orillia | do | do | $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | | | 9 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 |
| Oshawa | do Stone | do do | | ** | . 1 | 18 36 | 1 | 1 |
| Ottawa Owen Sound | do | do | 113 | | 1 | 30 | 2 | î |
| Pakenham | Frame | do | 1 5 | | . 1 | 16 | 3 | |
| Paris | Brick | do - | 1 2 | ** | . 1 | 18 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 |
| Parkhill | do | Rented | . 1 | | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 21 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Perth | do | Freehold . | .1.5 | ** | . 1 | 26 | | 1 |
| Peterborough | do | do . | | | . 1 | 25 | 2 2 1 | 1 |
| Picton | do | do . | 1 3 | | 1 | | 1 1 | 1 |
| Port Dover | do | do . do . | 1 2 | | | 36 | 2 2 2 2 3 | |
| Port Hope | do | do . | 13 | | | 22 | 2 | |
| Port Rowan | 1 do | do . | . 3 | | . 1 | 13 | 2 | |
| Prescott | Stone | do . | | | | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Renfrew | Frame | Rented: Freehold. | 1 2 | í | | 7 21 | 1 | 1 1 |
| Richmond Hill | do | 1 1 | 111 | | | 30 | 3 | Ī |
| Seaforth | do | | . 3 | | | . 15 | | 1 |
| Simcoe | do | 1 1 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | ** | 1 | 47 | 2 | 1 |
| Smith's Falls | . Stone | do . | 19 | 46 | | 15 14 | $\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2\\1 \end{vmatrix}$ | • |
| Smithville | Frame Brick | do . | . 3 | | | 30 | 1 | |
| Strathrov | . do | do . | | 4.6 | | . 15 | 1 | . 1 |
| Streetsville | . do | do . | 1 3 | | | . 9 | 2 | |
| St Catharines | . 10 | | 34-1912 | | | . 52 . 17 | 2 3 2 | 1 |
| St. Mary's St. Thomas | do | | . 2 | 4. | 1 1 | 18 | - 1 | 1 |
| Sydenham | . Stone | do . | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 4+ | | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Thorold | . Brick | , do . | $\cdot \mid \frac{2}{\circ}$ | 46 | | . 30 | 1 | |
| Toronto | . do | | 2 | | i | 26 | 2 1 | 1 1 |
| Trenton Uxbridge | do | 1 | . 2 | | 1 | 25 | 1 1 | 1 |
| UXUITUSE | 1 1 | 7 | 2 | 16 | | .] 12 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Vankleek fill | | | | | | | | |
| Vankleek Hill Vienna Walkerton | | do | . 11 | | 1 | 28 | 2 | 1 |

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

| Schools in which there are daily prayers. | Number of pupils who matriculated at any University. | Number of pupils who entered mercantile life. | Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture. | Number of pupils who joined any learned profession. | Number of pupils who left for other occupations. | Number of pupils in Preparatory Department. | Number of masters and teachers engaged. | Head Masters and their Universities. |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 7 6 4 4 2 1 10 4 4 4 11 10 2 11 2 3 3 3 3 2 1 10 2 3 3 | 1 | 12 6 12 23 55 310 12 6 12 22 20 4 4 3 2 20 4 4 7 5 6 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 8 8 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 14 21 4 4 5 22 6 30 10 1 1 9 20 15 4 8 14 16 2 2 2 2 2 16 1 1 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 | 35 128 34 | 3322331212121213155521212121553455324432222222243384522 323 | Joseph Reid, B.A., Toronto. Robert Matheson, B.A., Toronto. P. L. Dorland, B.A., Albert. John R. Wightman, M.A., Toronto. J. Morrison, M.A., Acadia. A. Andrews, Certificate. Hemry B. Houghton, B.A., Dublin. N. J. Wellwood, B.A., Toronto. O. J. Brown, M.A., Victoria. John Shaw, Certificate. Lewis C. Smith, B. A., Victoria. George B. Ward, B.A., McGill. W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., Toronto. J. Thorburn, M.A., McGill. Henry De La Matter, Certificate. William M. Elliott, M.A., Victoria. J. W. Acres, B.A., Trinity. E. M. Bigg, M.A., Toronto. A. McMurchy, B.A., Queen's. F. L. Michell, B.A., Toronto. J. F. Jeffers, M.A. Toronto. J. A. Clarke, M.A., Victoria. D. McBride, B.A., Victoria. W. W. Rutherford, B.A., Toronto. M. McPherson, M.A., Victoria. Charles McDowell, B.A., Toronto. W. Rutherford, B.A., Toronto. William Sinclair, B.A., Toronto. William Sinclair, B.A., Toronto. C. Clarkson, B.A., Toronto. Jno. O. McGregor, M.A., Toronto. Jno. O. McGregor, M.A., Toronto. A. C. Crosby, B.A., Albert. John Seath, B.A., Toronto. B. M. Brisbin, M.A., Albert. John Seath, B.A., Toronto. B. M. Brisbin, M.A., Albert. John Seath, B.A., Toronto. J. E. Burgess, M.A., Queen's. Arch. MacMurchy, M.A., Toronto. J. E. Burgess, M.A., Queen's. Arch. MacMurchy, M.A., Toronto. John Millar, B.A., Toronto. John Millar, B.A., Toronto. John J. Magee, B.A., Toronto. C. R. Gunne, B.A., Trinity. Arnoldns Miller, Certificate. |

TABLE K.-The

MISCELLANEOUS

| Нісн Ѕоноося. | Brick, Stone or Frame. | Freehold, leased or rented. | Size of Playground. | Schools under United Boards. | Number of Maps in School. | Number of Globes in School. | Schools in which the Bible is read. |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Wardsville | Brick | Freehold | 2 acres | 1 | 13 | | |
| Waterdown | Stone | do | $3\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 | 24 | 1 | |
| Welland | Brick | do | 1 " | | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Weston | do | do | 134 '' | | 20 | 1 | |
| Whitby | do | do | 1 46 | | 58 | 1 | |
| Williamstown | do | do | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | |
| Windsor | do | do | ş "· | . 1 | 12 | | 1 |
| Woodstock | do | do | 1 " | | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Total, 1879 | B. S. F. 75 20 8 | F. R. 95 8 | 163 acres. | 54 | 2020 | 150 | 53 |
| Total, 1878 | 74 20 10 | 99 5 | 159 " | 55 | 2068 | 162 | 55 |
| Increase Decrease | 1 2 | 3 | 4 acres. | 1 | 48 | 12 | 2 |
| 1/0010430,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 4 | + :. | | 1 | 10 | 14 | 4 |

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

| Schools in which there are daily | prayers. | Number of pupils who matriculated at any University. | Number of pupils who entered mercantile life. | Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture. | Number of pupils who joined any learned profession. | Number of pupils who left for other occupations. | Number of pupils in Preparatory Department. | Number of masters and teachers engaged. | Head Masters and their Universities. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | 1 | 4 2 1 5 | 3 10 6 4 8 10 5 | 4 30 6 3 5 | 2 12 20 2 17 | 2 6 6 7 20 | | 2 2 3 2 4 2 3 3 3 | W. G. MacLachlan, B.A., Certificate. D. H. Hunter, B.A., Toronto. J. M. Dunn, B.A., LL.B., Toronto. George Wallace, B.A., Dublin. Geo. H. Robinson, M.A., Toronto. John Graham, B.A., McGill. Angus Sinclair, M.A., Toronto. George Strauchon, B.A., Albert. |
| | 93 89 4 | 248 | 565 445 ———————————————————————————————— | 535 417 118 | 693 633 60 | 1200 961 ——————————————————————————————————— | 741 495 246 | 320 298 22 | |

XIII.—Report and Suggestions with respect to the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1879, by the Inspectors of High Schools.

(1) REPORT OF J. M. BUCHAN, ESQ., M.A., INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a few brief general observations on the state of the High Schools during the year 1879.

In the first place it gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the High Schools, as a whole, are very vigorous and efficient. All, from the largest to the smallest, are doing valuable work. The masters are, as a rule, fairly qualified for the performance of their duties, and many of them rank high as scholars and teachers. The methods of teaching generally employed are much superior to those of five or six years ago, and the proportion of advanced pupils to beginners is much larger.

During the year very few new buildings have been erected, and very little has been done in the way of adding to or improving the accommodations. This is accounted for partly by the change in the law, which has rendered it more difficult for School Boards to raise money for such purposes, but mainly by the fact that in a very large number of places considerable sums had been spent on buildings during the preceding three

years.

In the next place, though the High School system is, in general, working well, there are some defects and dangerous tendencies to which I wish respectfully to direct your attention. These are connected in some way or other with the distribution of the Government grant. The variable part of this grant is now divided according to average attendance. The average attendance at a High School depends on the wealth and populousness of the neighbourhood, and on the success of the masters in preparing pupils to pass Departmental and University written examinations. The first of these factors being practically constant, it follows that the variable part of the Government grant stimulates the local authorities to only one species of effort. If they spend time and money in improving the school grounds and the building there is no pecuniary recognition of their efforts. If drawing, phonography, music, reading, writing, or any subject that is not included in the examination programmes is taught, the pupils gain, but the school loses. The consequence is that there is a tendency to neglect these things and everything else which does not pay. So far has this tendency affected some masters that I have found them teaching French without attending to the pronunciation of their pupils. In many High Schools neither reading nor writing is taught, though there are pupils requiring instruction in these subjects. In short, under our present system of payment by results, we pay for only one result, and are in danger of reducing our High Schools to a state in which they will produce no others. granding minged

On account of the great increase in the number of pupils annually passing the Intermediate Examination, the per capita allowance for attendance in the Upper School has become small. Owing to this and other causes certain inequalities in the distribution of the Government grant, which were previously noticeable, have become considerable grievances. To illustrate these inequalities, I may quote the cases of four schools. In Beamsville two masters are employed, whose combined salaries amount to \$1,300. Of this sum the Government contributes about \$520, or 40 per cent. In Clinton the salaries of the four teachers amount to \$2,800, and the Government aid to about \$750, or 27 per cent. In Cobourg Collegiate Institute the four teachers are paid \$3,550, and the Government grant is about \$1,600, or 45 per cent. In Toronto Collegiate Institute the eight teachers are paid \$8,600, and the Government grant is about \$2,200, or 26 per cent. Each of these may be regarded as to some extent typical of a class of High Schools. The sum total of the salaries paid in High Schools employing two teachers ranges from \$1,000 to \$2,000, while the Government grant varies little from that given to Beamsville. The amount paid for salaries in High Schools employing three, four or more teachers is proportionately higher, but the Government grant does not correspondingly increase. The Collegiate Institutes receive

grants varying from \$1,400 to \$3,000, while the amount of the salaries paid ranges from \$3,550 to about \$12,000.

While it cannot be fairly said that any of these grants are excessive, it is obvious that the ease of those High Schools, in which more than two teachers are employed, is hard. Some of them are better than the poorer Collegiate Institutes, but the government aid which they receive is little more than that given to the poorest High Schools. The problem how to remedy this state of affairs is very much complicated by the Collegiate Institute grant. This grant has not had the effect of developing a class of schools specially devoted to the ancient classics. The object was foreign to the genius of the country, and therefore has not been attained. But it would be wrong to infer that the grant has been without good effects. It has raised salaries, directly in the Collegiate Institutes, and indirectly in the other High Schools, and the country has, in consequence, reaped the benefit of the services of a better class of men. It has wonderfully stimulated local effort, and has caused to be built up in St. Catharines, Brantford, St. Thomas, Barrie, and elsewhere, schools which are immensely superior to the best schools to be found in places of the same size in the neighbouring States of New York and Michigan. Therefore, I think that it should not be rashly abolished. But its present basis is indefensible.

In conclusion, I desire to express the opinion that somewhat too great prominence is given to mathematics in the High Schools.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BUCHAN.

The Honourable Adam Crooks,

Minister of Education, Toronto.

(2) REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF UNTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1879, BY S. ARTHUR MARLING, Esq., M.A., INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Sir,—I beg leave to supplement the special reports of my visits to the High Schools of the Central and Western Districts of the Province during 1879, by some remarks and suggestions which occur to me on a review of their condition as existing in that year.

The following features of progress may be enumerated, as worthy, among others, of special attention.

- 1. Four additional High Schools have been erected into Collegiate Institutes, viz., those at London, Barrie, St. Mary's and St. Thomas. Much public spirit has been displayed by the ratepayers and the Educational Boards of these places, and the schools enter upon their majority with good prospects of permanence and success.
- 2. Improved school accommodation, adequate to the necessities of the case, has been provided at Barrie, Streetsville, Seaforth, London, Dundas, Sarnia; and new High Schoolhouses are in course of erection at Markham, Owen Sound, Strathroy, Listowel, Stratford, Collingwood, Woodstock.
- 3. Increased teaching power in proportion to the number of pupils, is a marked feature of the year, especially in the Central District, where, excluding the Collegiate Institutes, seven of the schools are officered by four teachers each, and ten by three teachers each. In the Western District, six of the High Schools, exclusive of the Collegiate Institutes, have three teachers each. All the schools, with two exceptions noted below, have the assistant required by law.
- 4. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, good salaries have been paid in most instances to the Head Masters and their assistants. In the Central District—

| | | | | | | | - |
|--------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----|
| | | | | | | | |
| | One I | Lead | Muster | received | a salary of | \$2,10 | 0(|
| | 44 | " | 46 | 16 | a salary or | | |
| | 6.6 | 66 | | 44 | | 2,00 | |
| | | | 6 + | | 4.6 | | |
| | Two | 6.6 | Masters | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1,40 | 0(|
| | One | 66 | Master | 46 | 66 | | 0 |
| | Seven | 6.6 | Masters | 66 | 6. | 1 00 | |
| | | 4.4 | | 66 | 4.6 | 1.15 | :0 |
| | One | | Master | | | 1,15 | 10 |
| | Five | 4.6 | Masters | 66 | 4.6 | |)() |
| | Eight | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.6 | ÷ 6 | 1,00 | 0(|
| | One | 66 | Master | 46 | 6.6 | 95 | 0 |
| | Three | 66 | Masters | 4.4 | 6.6 | 90 | |
| | Two | 66 | 11 asters | 66 | 66 | 85 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Four | 6.6 | 66 | 6.6 | 6.6 | | |
| | One | 6.6 | Master | * * | 6.6 | | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 (1 | 117 | | | | | | |
| 111 tr | ie West | 71.11 | District – | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | One L | Lead | Master 1 | received a | a salary of | |)() |
| | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 1,78 | 80 |
| | 6.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | | 0 |
| | 6.6 | 6.6 | L 6 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 1.50 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 1,50 | 10 |
| | Four | - 6 | Masters | 4.6 | 4.4 | | |
| | Five | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | | 0 |
| | One | 6.6 | Master | 66 | 6.6 | 1,05 | 0 |
| | Four | 6.6 | Masters | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1 00 | |
| | | 66 | masters | 6.6 | 44 | | |
| | Three | | | | | 90 | |
| | Two | 6.6 | | 4.6 | 4.4 | 85 | 0 |
| | Six | 6.6 | 46 | 66 | 4.4 | 80 | 0 |
| | Three | Ų, | 6. | 4.6 | 66 | 75 | |
| | | 4.6 | Markon | 66 | 4.4 | | |
| | One | | Master | | | | U |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Of th | ie assist | ants | in the Ce | ntral and | l Western | Districts— | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | One | | mounired. | o colour c | .¢ | \$1.95 | Ω |
| | One | | received: | | | \$1,25 | 0 |
| | Three | | 4.6 | 4.6 | | | |
| | 66 | | 4.6 | " | | | 0 |
| | Twelve | | 4.6 | 66 | | 1,00 | |
| | One | | 6.6 | 4.6 | | | |
| | | | 4.6 | 66 | | 00 | |
| | Eight | | 4.6 | 66 | | | |
| | Sixteen | | | | | 80 | |
| | Nine | | 6.6 | 66 | | | 0 |
| | Fourtee | n | 4.6 | 4.6 | | | 0 |
| | Five | | 46 | 4.6 | | CE | |
| | | | 4.6 | " | | | |
| | Twenty- | -two | | | | | |
| | Two | | 66 | " | | | Ō |
| | Five | | 6.6 | 66 | | | 0 |
| 1 | Two | | 4.4 | 4.6 | | | 5 |
| | Sixteen | | 66 | 66 | | | - |
| | | | 4.6 | 66 | | | |
| | Seven | | | | | 45 | |
| | Six | | 6.6 | " | | 40 | 0 |
| | One | | 66 | " | | | 5 |
| | Four | | 4.4 | 6. | | | |
| | One | | 66 | 46 | | 0.0 | |
| | one " | | " | " | | | |
| | | | | | | 250 | |
| | 66 | | 4.6 | " | | 200 | J |
| | | | | | 100 | | |
| | | | | | | | |

- To those who are conversant with the remuneration paid in former years to High School masters and teachers, these figures will be expressive. Of the assistants fifty-three were University graduates, most of them in honours; thirty held first-class Provincial certificates, the remainder being either undergraduates, second-class teachers, or persons holding a special license under the Regulations.
- 5. The attendance in the *Upper School* division of nearly all the High Schools shows a steady increase. This may be seen by reference to Table G.
- 6. Increased definiteness, breadth and precision, have characterized much of the teaching, partly from the continued influence of the Intermediate Examination, and partly from the more general desire on the part of our youth of both sexes to proceed to the University matriculation examination. The distinctions obtained by High School girls at recent competitive tests of this kind have imparted a sharp stimulus to female education generally, in the Province, and indicate the determination of the pupils not to be left behind by their sisters in the United States and Great Britain. The Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Board have set a good example in accepting the Intermediate Examination as the initial test for their candidates; it is to be hoped that the Law Society will ere long do the same. The work of the masters will in future be simplified by the arrangement to examine candidates for third-class certificates on Intermediate papers; but it is still sufficiently onerous in view of the various examinations for which they have to prepare their pupils. The practice of teaching "by departments," and of engaging teachers of proved ability for special subjects, is extending, and is found to work well here as elsewhere. It is absolutely necessary in those schools which would train candidates for first-class certificates, who are now, in constantly increasing numbers, obtaining their non-professional training in the High Schools.
- 7. The order and discipline of the great majority of these schools must be pronounced satisfactory, being maintained by judicious management on the part of the teachers, without undue severity. I notice an improved tone, and an increased interest in their work among many of the pupils, which, to my mind, are among the surest indications that a school is discharging its function well. There are exceptions to this, as might be expected; but on the whole, I think it to be undeniable that the mass of the pupils do find an amount of enjoyment in their work and in their school life, that was not common some years ago. The establishment of literary societies in connection with many of the schools has contributed to this in no small degree.
- 8. The attendance is more regular in most of the schools than heretofore, though far from what it should be, taking all the schools together, even now. Some of the masters do not hesitate to employ the power the law gives them to restrain truancy and irregularity of attendance; and it would be well if the obligation on the part of enrolled pupils to attend punctually in their place, on pain of forfeiture of their right to attend at all during the session, were brought before them by some distinct warning from the head of the Department.
- 9. In the High School Inspectors' Report for 1877, the attention of the Department was drawn to the unfair financial advantages enjoyed during that year by the schools in which the regulation requiring the employment of at least one assistant teacher, was not observed, the schools being Alexandria, Bradford, Brighton, Campbellford, Cayuga, Newcastle, Omemee, and Streetsville. All of these, with the exception of Newcastle and Omemee, are now fully complying with the law in this respect, and the attendance and work required in them are such as to justify the employment of two teachers according to law. The two schools which are still exceptional suffer from the attention of their assistants being divided between the High and the Public School departments.
- 10. Your attention has been called, in my detailed reports, to the improvement in many of the High Schools, and especially the Collegiate Institutes, in the matter of drill and physical exercise generally. Excellently drilled companies are now to be found (in the Central and Western Districts) at St. Catharines, Clinton, Brantford, Toronto, Hamilton, London, while St. Thomas, Vienna, Paris, Dundas, Bowmanville and Chatham have made a good beginning in this direction. Galt has a good gymnasium in constant an

101

effective use; the energy of the Head Master at Chatham has procured funds for the establishment of one in connection with that school, which is honourably distinguished by the attention paid to calisthenics for the girls. It is not out of place to notice that the formation of school clubs for various athletic games has become more general than formerly. The arrangement made by the Dominion Government, whereby companies of school cadets are to be uniformed at their own expense and drilled by Government officers, is too recent to have taken much effect as yet. There are manifest practical difficulties, which, I fear, will, except in a very few places, prevent its becoming operative.

Having enumerated some characteristics of the High Schools that justify, to my mind, the conclusion that some of them are very thoroughly, and most of them in a fairly satisfactory degree, performing the task prescribed for them, I proceed, as briefly as I can, to notice certain other features or tendencies in the system that seem worthy of careful consideration:—

- 1. Finances.—The Inspectors, in their Report for 1877, dwelt upon the hardship of the position of High Schools in towns municipally separated from the counties of which they were the educational centres, in consequence of county aid being either refused altogether or given in a measure quite disproportionate to the benefit received by the county from the school. This hardship continues, and presses upon other towns still connected with their counties. Now that the High Schools have been recognized as the seats of education for the teachers of the Public Schools, it seems only justice that the High School Boards should receive aid for the work thus imposed upon them, either by an increased county grant, or, which I believe would be more just, as the teaching certificates are to be Provincial in their character, by an increased grant from the Provincial chest. While many of these schools have quadrupled their efficiency and their attendance, the Government allowance has lagged behind. Many of the local municipalities fret under the burden, and energetic masters, whose efforts have swelled the attendance and increased the staff, have been submitted to no small odium and annoyance from this cause. Some three years ago the Central Committee submitted to the Department a scheme for requiring fees from candidates for certificates. The scheme has not been adopted, but I respectfully ask your attention to it again, as I believe it suggests a partial solution of the financial difficulty. The Counties of Elgin and Peel are still honourably distinguished for their liberality, the former continuing its grant of \$1,400 to the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, and the latter for the past three years having given the Brampton High School \$500, beyond the compulsory grant, for current expenses, besides \$5,000 for the new High School building, and \$30 for prizes. These examples are surely worthy of more general imitation.
- 2. Collegiate Institutes.—The object of forming this class of High Schools is stated to be (High Schools Act, sec. 4) "to encourage the establishment of superior classical schools," but no provision is made for testing the quality of the "classical" instruction given in them, and the basis of the distinction is the average attendance of male pupils "studying the Greek or Latin language." One effect of this has been in some instances to reproduce the old plan of "qualifying Latin," a phrase so well understood years ago, and so caustically criticized by the Inspectors of that time. To put a class of 40 or 50 boys or young men into an introductory Latin book with the scarcely disguised intention of doing nothing more thereby than to secure the extra status and grant, is but poor encouragement to "superior classicality" of any kind. If these studies are worth cultivating at all, they are as valuable, in my judgment, for girls, as instruments of mental discipline, as for boys. However this may be, I submit that the basis of the Collegiate Institute should be changed to the following extent, at least:—(1) Let the distinction between male and female pupils made in the section above quoted, be abolished. (2) Let the quality of the work done be set according to some (say the Intermediate) standard, so that retaining, if necessary, the principle of a minimum number of pupils in given subjects the character of the work done may also enter into the account. (3) Let French and German be made equivalent to Latin, with those who prefer to take a modern language. (4) Let natural science (say chemistry and botany) be held in the same rank as Latin, or as French and German. I hazard these suggestions, in the belief that they will be found in harmony with the progressive spirit of modern education, thoroughly practicable, and acceptable to the High 102

School masters. In connection with this subject I would express the earnest hope that the Government may see fit to sanction the scheme for first-class certificates (grades A and B) submitted by the Central Committee, not only as to admitting the options of English, Mathematics and Natural Science, but allowing those also of Ancient and of Modern Languages. They will thus give due recognition to different approved instruments of mental culture, and to the varying tastes and special aptitudes of the candidates.

3. Effects of the Intermediate and other Examinations.—I have already spoken of the good effects; they have been dwelt upon at length in former reports, and need not, therefore, be recapitulated here. These good effects continue to operate, and the Intermediate is generally acknowledged by candid and judicious educationists conversant with our school history to have been, on the whole, highly beneficial, and to have wrought a change in the teaching and in the learning little short of marvellous. Side by side, however, with the benefits, evils exist, which ought not to be overlooked. (1) Excessive and disproportionate attention is being paid, in general, to the mathematical side of the work. It is not uncommon to find fully five-eighths of the school time, to say nothing of home study, taken up with these subjects, especially with the solution of problems, useful enough, no doubt, as exercises of pupils' ingenuity, but of small educational value otherwise. Readiness in disentangling intricate questions in arithmetic, and facility in the employment of algebraic devices and idioms, are not to be despised, and I gladly recognize the skill and ability that have so greatly improved the mathematical teaching in our schools; but, after all, I am satisfied that the danger of the High School training becoming hurtfully one-sided and unequal is a real one, and needs to be guarded against. I am persuaded that most of the mathematical teachers, especially University men, are with me in this. (2) While written examinations test much, they cannot test everything, and accordingly we find a constant tendency to neglect what does not "tell" at such an ordeal. Thus, intelligent and expressive reading is in danger of becoming a "lost art" among us; English composition is often "crowded out" of the school programmes altogether. Orthoepy, English, French, Latin or German, holds a very secondary place in the popular estimation, there being no viva voce test at the examination, while writing and drawing are also generally pushed to the wall. These evils are most noticeable in the smaller schools, where the time of the two teachers is per force concentrated principally on the examination subjects. The practice of expressing one's ideas with clearness, precision and force, should be more cultivated than it is in general in the schools, though the instances of pupils who can in simple, yet correct and unembarrassed form, give expression to their thoughts in answer to a question on their work, requiring a lengthened statement, are frequent enough among our High School pupils to deserve honourable mention. I noticed admirable reading in some of the smaller schools, notably Paris and Dunnville. When we can put good reading books into the pupils' hands, we may, perhaps, hope for better things. (3) The association in the same classes of young men and women and little boys and girls, now so frequent in consequence of the number of teachers that are being taught in our schools, is a phenomenon that requires to be watched by the wise and conscientious teacher. I am not prepared to say that many instances of evil resulting from this cause have come under my notice, but I have seen enough to make me solicitous for the morale, of the younger pupils, especially. (4) There is danger of the idea of education being merely the passing of an examination; "pass, honestly if you can, but pass," is, I fear too generally the feeling in some of the schools. I need not refer to painful instances of recent frauds in connection with examinations to illustrate this. Further, the prospective examination gives a special colour to the teaching, and the pupils themselves, who imagine that they know the range of the examination, become acute critics of their instructor, and are apt to be restive or indifferent if he ventures to expatiate into fields beyond the beaten path. (5) Boys and girls of 13 and 14 years of age, transferred from the fourth class of the Public School, find themselves suddenly introduced to a number of new studies, and in competition with minds far maturer, it may be, than their own. There is danger here, either of unwholesome stimulus, or of equally unwholcsome discouragement, and the teacher needs to use special vigilance in reducing this danger to a minimum.

I have thought these topics of sufficient importance to excuse my dwelling among

them at some length. The Intermediate Examination in its results forms a problem of so much interest and moment to our educational system as to deserve careful consideration. Confessedly an experiment, this test will be found no doubt capable of modification and improvement. The general verdict, I think, will be that, with all its drawbacks, it is a vital and indispensable element in our school life. That it makes excessive demands upon young boys and girls in some directions I believe to be incontrovertible, but that more harm is done by the ambition of pupils, unwisely stimulated by ambitious parents or teachers, prematurely hurrying them on to examination, than by any defects inherent in the scheme itself is, I am convinced, equally indisputable.

4. Moral training in the High Schools.—The extent to which this is carried on must of course depend on the character of the individual teacher, and on his sense of duty. I believe that many of our High School Masters know their pupils "right through," as an American teacher once expressed it, and where this is the case, and a feeling of mutual esteem and good-will exists between teacher and pupils, the moral tone will generally be good. Some teachers attach value to the fragmentary reading of portions of Scripture at the opening of the school. Many open and close the day with prayer, and where this is done in a reverent and expressive way the effect is marked and striking, and I gladly note that in not a few of the High Schools the behaviour of the pupils at these exercises was everything that could be desired. Others depend on "honour rolls," "reports," appeals to the sense of shame or honour, but "it is felt that something is wanting still. The question "is raised whether morality, apart from religion, can be taught at all; or, if taught, whether "it be worth the learning. The seeds of morality can be expected to germinate, many are "beginning to think, only under the influence of the sun of gospel righteousness, without "which even a Socrates can only produce an Alcibiades. But no sooner does the thought "take definite shape than, looming in the distance, is beheld the terrible phantom of "sectarianism,' and the desire of many hearts becomes an aspiration only; and the greatest "of all moral motives—the sense of accountability to God; the greatest of all moral facts "-that sin need not have dominion over those who are not under the law, but under "grace; are scarcely more than timidly whispered in the schools." I cannot but think that the discussion of school morals would form a useful and appropriate, as well as a novel feature at the Teachers' Association meetings. Certainly an education must be defective that ignores the highest subject that can occupy the thoughts or touch the heart of man; it is hard to see why teachers should feel any hesitation in referring their pupils to their relation to the Father who made them, the Son who redeems them, the Spirit who sanctifies them, and thus inculcate directly as well as incidentally, with distinctly Christian motives and sanctions, not only honourable feeling and truthfulness, but unselfishness, purity, reverence, and, to sum up all, godliness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. ARTHUR MARLING.

To the Honourable Adam Crooks,

Minister of Education, Toronto.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

| _` | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| _ | | |
| = | | |
| \supset | | |
| _ | | |
| - 3 | | |
| _ | | |
| | | |
| ~ | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| _ | | |
| 4 | | |
| Y W | | |
| | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| _ | | |
| C. | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| ^ | | |
| Ξ. | | |
| _ | | |
| 1. | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| - | | |
| 3 | | |
| Ψ. | | |
| _ | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| _ | | |
| _ | | |
| _ | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| _ | | |
| | | |
| ٠, | | |
| _ | | |
| | | |
| _ | | |
| _ | | |
| _ | | |
| - | | |
| 4 | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| 1 | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| ٠. | | |
| 4 | | |
| 4 | | |

GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, ETC.

| 106 | | 7. | Лумвек Армитев. | | |
|---|---|--------|-----------------|---------|--|
| NESSIONS. | × | Total. | Male. | Femule, | |
| From the 1st to the 50th Session, inchasive | | 8022 | 4017 | 4005 | |
| | | 242 | 134 | 113 | |
| Total | | 8888 | 4151 | 8114 | |

106

Female,

Female. 55 100 125,63|62 berland. 09 Male. Male. Γ Haldimand. Zorthum-125 125 Total. Total. 76 94₁11 36 386 Female, 175 79 96 Female. Rastings, Male. Welland. Male. 170 130 131 Total. Total. 36 36 70 74 Pennale. Female. Edward. 33 1701134 Male. 8 21 Lincoln, Male. Prince 9 9 10 Total TetoT 100 38 21 Female, Remale, 57 Addington. Brant. 50 Male. 99 8 Male. 50 Lennox and 174 Total 22 341 182 Total. Fennale. 30|30 33 00 Female. Егоптенас. 30 Male. Wentworth. 8 2 105 Male, 63 Total. Female. 12 Total. 173 70 103 Renfrew. Male, 106 remale. Total. Halton, Male. ТАВЕЕ І.-Тив Токомго Мокмаь School. Remale, Total. 115 100 128 61 1 12 8, Male. canark. Peniale. TetoT. Simcoe, Male. Female. 9 20.02 COUNTIES OF STUDENTS. COUNTIES OF STUDENTS Total. Leeds. Male. 500 20 **Ееша**Ге 96 Letel 1613 223 156 8, 3, ... Peel. 226,156 Male. 31-33 Pennale .allivnatk) Total. Male. 3 Total. 1621 Female, 82 14 Pennale, (arleton, Male. 2348|727 Lork. Male. 96 Total Total. Female £ 70 HassuH Male. Female. 40,343,195,148 Total. outanto, Male. Female Prescott. Male. Total. 51 Total. Female Female. Victoria. Male. 92 Dandas. Male. 92 Tetal 43,34 Total Female 78 45 | 85 рогоидъ. 28 18 Pennale. Male Petèr-200 Stormont. Male. Total. 9 Total. 198 137 Female. 19.28 Femsle, 96 Durham. Male. (Hengarry. Male. 13 335 Total. Total. From the 1st to the 56th Session, From the 1st to the 56th inclusive Fifty-seventh Session SESSIONS SESSIONS. Fifty-seventh Session Total Total. 107

TABLE L. -THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL,-

COUNTIES OF STUDENTS.

| | RESSIONS. | | From the 1st to the 56th Session, inclusive 107 58 49 2 Fifty-seventh Session 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 36 H 2 | | From the 1st to the 56th Session, in Fifty-seventh Session. | Total |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|--------|
| | Norfolk. | Total. | 107 58 49 2 1 1 109 59 50 | - | SESSIONS. | | Session, | |
| | | Total. | 82 82 | | | | | |
| | Oxford. | Yemale. | 158 12 4 162 13 | | | | clusive | |
| - | | Total. | 129 128 4 8 133 136 | | | | | : |
| | Waterloo. | Male. | 2 in 1 8 | | | I stoT | 8.2 | 1 88 |
| 1 | | Female, | 25 1 th | _ | 19dminn LetoT | Total | 8022 1 | 8269 4 |
| 1 | Wellington. | Total, | 10 10 10 5 10 10 194 111 | RE | of Students admitted. | Male. | 132 | 4149 |
| | TION SHARES I | Female, | 87. 188 | EIG | | Female, | 4005 115 | 4120 |
| - | | Total. | 27 17 | TOT | | Total. | 1383 | 1418 |
| | (*rey. | Male. | 21 12 | Sc | To dorugo | Male. | 1 | |
| - | - | Female. | 8 8 2 12 | PER | England. | | 601 7 | 620 7 |
| | Perth. | Total. | 196 135 61 14 5 9 210 140 70 | RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS | - | Female. | 782 | 198 |
| | T CLAN. | Fennale. | 135 61 5 9 140 70 | ASI | | Total. | 361 | 369 |
| - | | Total. | | ON | Roman Catholic. | Male. | 150 | 155 |
| | Huron. | Male. | 193 159 18 12 | 0 | | Female. | 22 8 | 214 |
| - | | Female. | ¥ 9 9 | 03. | | Total. | 1 2358 3 89 | 4 2447 |
| | Bruce. | Total. | 79 63 14 10 93 73 | TI | | | 58 1. | |
| | 1000 157 | Female, | 27 5 | STUDBUTS | Presbyterian. | Male. | 1200 | 1239 |
| | | Total. | 17 447 | YTS | | Female. | 1158 50 | 1208 |
| | Middlesex. | Male. | 55 1 25 | | | Total. | 2788 89 | 2877 |
| - | | Femsle. | 199 167 10 12 209 179 | | Methodist. | Male. | - and | - |
| | | Total, | | | Marin Marin | Female, | 468 13 | 522 13 |
| | .niglA | Male. | 9611 | | | | 35 | 1355 |
| - | | Female. Total. | 3 107 3 10 60 117 | - | | Total. | 523 | 539 |
| | Кепт. | JIsle. | 13 - 15 | | Baptist. | Male. | 276 | 284 |
| | | Femule. | 33 55 1 13 | | | Female. | 27 | 255 |
| | 7-7-1 | Total. | 91 31 | | | Total. | | |
| 1 | Lambton. | Male. Female. | 8 + 8 8 + 8 | - | Congrega- | | 882 | 583 |
| 1- | | Total. | 37 7 8 | | tionalist. | Alale, | 101 | 101 |
| | Masski. | Male, | 30 1 20 1 | | | Female. | 187 | 188 |
| - | | Female, Total, | 15 1 16 1 16 1 | | | Total. | 321 | 330 |
| | Parry Sound District. | Male. | | | Other persua- | Male. | 1 | |
| - | | Female. | 8021 247 - 8268 | | snois. | Female. | 221 1 | 228 1 |
| 1 | ******* | T 1)1192111 | 68 | 1 | | . cmarc. | 100 | 102 |

|)L. | | NUMBER ADMITTED. | Total. Male, Female. | 251 118 | 182 106 76 | 433 224 209 | | Lanark. Renfrew. Prontenac. Lennox and Addington. Prince Edward. | Pennale. Total. Male. Fennale. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. | 6 10 6 4 8 3 3 3 6 6 2 4 4 5 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 | 11 4 3 1 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 8 4 4 8 4 4 | 17 14 9 5 5 1 4 6 2 4 7 3 4 13 8 5 10 6 4 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| L School. | &ε. | | | | : | | | I.eeds. | Female. Total. | 3 | 13 | 3 19 2 |
| NORMAL | DENTS, | | | | | | Trs. | Carleton, | Male. Female. Total. | 34 73 4 1 | 1 4 3 3 | 35 77 7 4 |
| OTTAWA | GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, &C. | | | | : | | STUDENTS | Russell. | Male. Female. Total. | 4 6 107 3 | | 5 6 112 3 |
| М.—Тнв (| DANCE | | | | | | COUNTIES OF | Prescott. | Male. Female. Total. | 1 1 10 | : | 1 1 11 |
| | ATTEN | | | | | | COUNT | Dundas. | Male. Female. Total. | | 31 | 7 3 2 |
| -TABLE | GROSS | | wi. | | | | | Stormont. | Male. Penale. Total. | -22 | 1 1 2 | 3 3.10 |
| XV. | | | SESSIONS. | | | | | СЛепкатгу. | Total. Male. Female. Total. | 4 1 3 | 1 - 1 | 5 1 4 |
| | 8 | | •. | From the First to the Third Session | Fourth Session | Total | 109 | SESSIONS. | | From the First to the Third Session | Fourth Session | Total. |

TABLE M.—The Ottawa Normal School.

COUNTIES OF STUDENTS.

| | Female, | | | 11120 7 11121 | | _ | 27 | 1 22 | |
|---------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|
| Xorfolk. | Male. | | : | .istoT basi. | | 162 | 182 | 122 | |
| | Total. | | | | י בווזעובי | | | | |
| Transministr. | Male. | : | . 21 | tagaan? | Male. Fennale. | | : | : | |
| .basatiblsH | Total. | | | Quebec. | Total. | | -: | | |
| | Female, | | | | Female, | | : | | |
| Lincoln. | Male. | :- | 01 01 | Essex. | Male. | 1 : | | | |
| | Total. | | 00 00 | | Total. | - | | | |
| | Female. | 10 | 21 12 | | Fennale. | : | : | : | |
| Brant. | Male. | ** | 50 00 | Lambton. | Male. | 2.1 | : ! | 6.1 | |
| | Total. | 20 | 7 13 | | Total. | 0.1 | :] | c1 | |
| | Female. | 63 | 5.0 1.0 | 1 | Femaie. | | | 20 | |
| Wentworth. | Male. | 2.5 | 7 | Elgin. | Male. | \$1 | - | 5.5 | |
| | Total. | 70 | 15. | | Total. | 3/1 | 7 | 9 | |
| | Female. | :_ | 10 : | | Female. | | ಣ | 7 _ | |
| Halton. | JIsle. | | sc च | Middlesex. | Male. | 7.0 | 20 | 10 | |
| | Total. | | - no == | | Total. | 9 | 00 | 14 | |
| | Female. | | 9 0 | | Female. | - 20 | e0 | x | |
| Simcoe. | Alale. | | - | Bruce. | Male, | - 10 | 9 | ~_ | |
| \ | Total. | | 113 | | Total. | | _ | 2 - | |
| trac r | Female, | 21 | - 81 | | Fennale. | | 7 | | |
| Peel, | Male, | 21 | | Нитоп, | Total. | - 70 | oc | 13 11 | |
| 1 | Female. | | - c1 m | | Female. | | | 1 | |
| York. | Male. | 21 | رد ا | Perth. | Male. | | | c1_ | |
| -fa-V | Total. | _ ₂₀ _ | - 72. \ ∞ | damed | Total. | | 63 | 3.0 | |
| - | Female. | | | | Female, | : | ೧೦ | ಯ | |
| ointario. | Male. | - 27 | # 12 | Grey. | Male. | _01_ | -: | ÷1 _ | |
| | Total. | 23 | 13 12 | | Total. | - 01 | ್ಣ | 50 | |
| | Female. | : | 00 00 | | Female. | - | ©1 | _{າວ} _ | |
| Victoria. | Male. | _ 37 | + 10 | Wellington, | Male. | _ o_ | = | 11 | |
| | Total. | _ 03 | r 2. | | Total. | L- | 13 | 20_ | |
| | Female. | : | w w | | Female. | : | 31 | 3.1 | |
| Peterborough. | | 23 | : 21 | Waterloo. | Male. | 3.1 | \$ | - x | |
| | Total. | 27 | es 10 | | Total. | | ∞ | 9 | |
| | Female. | | 4 10 | | Female. | =: | c1 | 27 | |
| Durham. | Male. | <u> </u> | 2 m | .brotxO | Male, | <u>01</u> | | 30 | |
| | Total. | | 1 | | Total. | | es | 70 | |
| land. | Female. | 7 | 10 | | | : | : | : | |
| Zorthumber- | Male, | - 5. | | | | : | : | : | |
| | Total. | | | | | : | : | : | |
| | | : | . : | | | : | : | : | |
| | | : | | l. | | : | : | : | |
| | | : | | | | : | : | | |
| | | : | | | | : | : | | |
| | | ш. | : : | | | | : | : | |
| | | SSI. | : : | Z. | | sion | : | : | |
| Z. | | N. | | SESSIONS. | | Ses | : | : | |
| O.N. | | 7 | | 30 | | rd. | : | : | |
| SI | | E | : : | SE SE | | Phi | : | : | |
| SESSIONS. | | ie, | Session | | | | : | : | |
| 3.V | | , tl | | | | th c | : | Total | |
| | | t t | - | | | t t | : | | |
| | | | E.E. | sion sal. | | | E.I. | ioi | cal. |
| | | e F | Tot | | | e E | Sess | Tot | |
| | | th | 4 | | | the | J. | | |
| | | From the First to the Third Session. | 110 Fourth Session | | | From the First to the Third Session . | Fourth Session | | |
| I | | 된 | Fo | Į1 | | ڃ | Fo | | |
| | | | 110 | | | | | | |

TABLE M.—THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

| | | Female. | FI 10 | 9 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Other. | Male. | ₹ 0 | 2 2 |
| | Ö | Total, | | 1 19 |
| | -tioj | Female. | 10 | - 1 |
| | regati dist. | Male. | | - C1 |
| | Congregation- alist, | Total. | 11 % | 9 2 |
| | | Female. | ယ္ ဂ | . D |
| | Baptist, | Male. | - Tr 01 | 2 1- |
| | | Total. | 10 | 16 |
| | <u>ئ</u> | Female. | 22 6 | 3 4 |
| S. | Methodist | Male. | - 5g = 5 | 7 36 |
| DEN | Me | Total. | 74 | 139 |
| STU | an. | Female. | 9 % | 17 |
| HO | Presbyterian. | Male. | | 69 |
| SIONS | Presi | Total. | 22 | 1.40 |
| UAS | - 4 | Female. | 2 | . 13 |
| ERS | Roman Catholic, | Male. | 72 6 | 1 1- |
| RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS. | Can | Total. | 51 2 | 20 |
| IGI | rd. | Female. | 38 37 | 7 70 |
| KEL | Church of England. | Male, | 21 | 32 |
| | | Total. | 59 | |
| | aber ts 1. | Female. | | 209 |
| | nun tuden nittec | Male. | 118 | 100 |
| | Total number of students admitted. | Total. | 251 | 433 |
| | SESSIONS. | | From the First to the Third Session | Fourth Session |

111

XVI.-TABLE N.-Number of Certificates awarded by the Education Department and by the County Boards of Examiners during 1879.

| | Total. | | \$2%4288 |
|--|--|------------|---|
| The state of the s | 3rd Class. | Female. | 2 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : |
| entre de la composition della | 3rd C | Male. | = |
| Number who received | 2nd Class. | Female. | |
| Numl | 2nd 6 | Male. | |
| |) = 1 E C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | | |
| | Total. | | 213724728873887388738873887388738888888888 |
| ed for | 3rd Class | | 200801120000000000000000000000000000000 |
| Number who applied for | 9nd Class | | 8833384382888 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 |
| Numbe | 2 | Ten Citeda | 30 · 00 E 30 45 00 · 10 E 00 - 10 00 |
| | COUNTIES AND CITIES. | | Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Prescott and Russell Carleton Leeds and Grenville Leanark Renfrew Frontene Prince Edward Hashings Northumberland Durhan Peterbrough Haliburton Victoria Ontario York Peel Simoe Hallon Wentworth Brant Lincoln Wentworth |

'TABLE N. Number of Certificates awarded, &c.

| | Total. | | 848488 848488 | 121 216 263 5 | 1706 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---|--|-------|
| | lass. | Female. | 277 201 101 9 | | 521 |
| ived | 3rd Class. | Male, | 왕왕쫎왕BFC e | | 929 |
| Number who received | lass. | Female. | | 1255 2 | 257 |
| Numb | 2nd Class. | Male. | | 135 3 3 3 | 335 |
| | 1st Class. | | ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | 13 | 253 |
| | Total. | | 200 233 275 229 118 150 96 | 304 | 7084 |
| ed for | 3rd Class, | | 110 126 130 130 111 58 | | 3587 |
| Number who applied for | 1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class. | | 141 141 288 388 388 388 388 | 284 | 3413 |
| Numbe | 1st Class. | | H 21 00 21 + H 22 | | 77 |
| | COUNTIES AND CITIES. | | Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Elgin Lambton Essex | Teachers who had taught 3 years prior to August, 1877. Ottawa Normal School Toronto Normal School Special cases. | Total |

XVII, TABLE O. Total Number of Persons who applied for and who obtained Certificates from 1871 to 1879 inclusive. Total. Female. 3rd Class. Male. WHO RECEIVED Female. 3.0 2nd Class. Male. 17.5 Female. 1st Class. Male. 9 20 23 芒 Total. NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR 3rd Class. 2nd Class. 1st (']ass. 46 76 38 亥 Total. YEAR.

XVIII.—TABLE P.—PROV.NO.A: CERTIFICATES.

(1.) BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 13th January, 1879, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, December, 1878.

| | 1 | 50 | } | | υń |
|--------------|--|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2nd Class | | | 2nd Class. |
| No. | NAME. | 0 | No. | Name. | O |
| | | = | | | ρι |
| | | 27. | | | 27 |
| | | | | ** | |
| 4196 | James Breekin | Α | 4244 | Ionnia Mambra | В |
| 4197 | James Brackin Albert W. Brewer | A A | 4245 | Jennie Morphy | В |
| 4198 | William F. Dickson | A | 4246 | Priscilla Norman | В |
| 4199 | Neil D. McKinnon. | A | 4247 | Eleanor A. Sanderson | В |
| 4200 | John C. Reid | A | 4248 | Charlotte West | В |
| 4201 | James Wilson Hogarth | A | 1 4249 | Frederick Burrows | Ā |
| 4202 | William P. Killackey | A | 4250 | Frederick Burrows Eugene Rice Eddy | A |
| 4203 | William Fisher May | A | 4251 | Simon F. Johnston | A |
| 4204 | Kate A. Booth | A | 4252 | Albert Thos. Sowerby | Α |
| 4205 | Martha Corry | A | 4253 | Sarah M. Campbell | A |
| 4206 | Ella Dalton | A | 4254 | Ellen T. Goode | Α |
| 4207 | Ella Dalton Maggie McKay | A | 4255 | Carrie A. Jones | A |
| 4208 | Blanche Pomeroy Maria Spragge | A | 4256 | Helen Robertson | A |
| 4209 | Maria Spragge | A | 4257 | Jessie Robertson | A |
| 4210 | Barbara M. Wallace | A | 4258 | Lina Rothwell | A |
| 4211 | Peter J. Alteman | В | 4259 | Margaret Rothwell | A |
| 4212 | George A. Bingham | В | 4260 | Minnie Waugh | A |
| 4213 | Neil J. Campbell | В | 4261 | Oran Belfry | В |
| 4214 | Robert R. Coutts | B | 4262 | Hugh Blain | В |
| 4215 | Alfred Dorsett | В | 4263 | George A. Clark | В |
| 4216 | William G. Duff | В | 4264 | Ventry R. Conway | B |
| 4217 4218 | Robert E. Hamilton | A | 4265 | Richard Ed. Costin | В |
| 4218 | Rowland O. Harvey | B | $\begin{vmatrix} 4266 \\ 4267 \end{vmatrix}$ | Lauchlin Gilchrist | В |
| 4219 | Robert Knowles | | | J. A. Hill | В |
| 4221 | William Lane | B | 4268 4269 | Henry G. Manley George Mitchell | В |
| 4222 | Alfred J. Long | B | 4270 | Jerome B. Moore | В |
| 4223 | Dougall McArthur | B | 4271 | William F. Moore | В |
| 4224 | Charles K. Newcombe | B | 4272 | Joseph B. Morrow | B |
| 4225 | John J. Palmer | B | 4273 | Alexander McGregor. | В |
| 4226 | Josiah Palmer | B | 4274 | Charles J. McIntyre | B |
| 4227 | Benjamin Parker | В | 4275 | Joseph M. McPherson | $\widetilde{\mathbf{B}}$ |
| 4228 | Augustus R. Robertson | В | 4276 | James F. Parke | В |
| 4229 | John A. Thompson | В | 4277 | William H. Walkey | $^{\mathrm{B}}$ |
| 4230 | Matthew Tovell | В | 11 4278 | Alexander Wilkinson | В |
| 4231 | Charles Watkins | В | 4279 | Isabella M. Carmichael | В |
| 4232 | Mary Arnold | В | 4280 | Lizzie Fischer | В |
| 4233 | Kate Brown Sarah Field Emma Ford | В | 4281 | Fanny W. Gibson | В |
| 4234 | Sarah Field | В | 4282 | Isabella C. Gibson | B |
| 4235 | Emma Ford | В | 4283 | Eva Giles | В |
| 4236 | Louisa Galbraith | В | 1 4284 | Jennie Hayward | В |
| 4237 | Lucy C. Hill | B | 4285 | Jennie E. Kelly | В |
| 4238 4239 | Katie Hiseler | В | 4286 | Calcina Malcolm | B |
| 4239 | Annie Kinsey | B | 4287 | Jane E. Price | В |
| 4240 | Margery Laing | B | 4288 | Alice J. Schofield | В |
| 4242 | Helen F. Lang Elizabeth E. Lawson | B | 4200 | Jennie Wright | B |
| 4243 | Mary Logan | B | 42110 | Jennie Wright | 17 |
| 771) | Mary Logan | D | | | |
| | | 17 | 1 /27 T | 107 1 | |
| | Order in Co | uncu, | 1.MI Jan | uary, 1819. | |
| 4291 | Margaret Bell | В | | | |
| | Managemen Delit | 1.7 | | | |
| | 5.7 * 71 | . 7 | 1000 T | 46.50 | |
| | Order in Co | uncil, | I'M Jan | uary, 1873. | |
| 4202 | Sanger M. Brown | В | | | |
| | Order in Co | uncil. | 25th Jan | nary, 1879. | |
| 4293 | Arthur Walker Wright | 1 | 1904 | Alica Vartin | В |
| 1600 | zaronur warker wright | | 4294 | Alice Martin | 1.0 |
| | | 1 | 15 | | |
| | | | | | |

Order in Council, 30th January, 1879.

| - | | | 30010 G (K) | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| No. | Name. | 2nd Class. | No. | Name. | 2nd Class. |
| 4295 | William J. Greenwood | A | | | |
| 4296 | | | | ruary, 1879. Maggie Meston | В |
| 4298 | Order in Co | | th Febr | ruary, 1879. | |
| | Order in Co. | incil 2 | 2nd Feb | bruary, 1879. | |
| 4299 | Jane E. Foxton | В | | | |
| 4300 | John A. Rutherford | | | rrch, 1879. Christina McKay | В |
| | | | | larch, 1879. | |
| 4302 4303 | Richard C. Cheesewright William J. Eastcott. | A B | 4304 4305 | Thomas D. Sanford | |
| | Order in C | | | | |
| 4306 | John Park | .A | 4307 | Elizabeth J. Anderson | В |
| 1400.1 | Order in C | | | | 71 |
| 4308 4309 | Robert Thomas | B | 4310 | David H. Waugh | В |
| Certi | <mark>ificates grant</mark> ed by Order in Council, dat passed the Profession | ed 19th onal E. | April, | 1879, to Students of the Normal School tions, March, 1879. | who |
| 4311 | Edward Baskin | A | 4349 | Mary Dick | В |
| 4312 4313 | John Eyra Clubine | A | 4350 4351 | Emily Ellis | В |
| 4314 4315 | Noble Dickie John Elliott | $\frac{A}{A}$ | 4352 4353 | Emma Langton Kate H. Long | В |
| 4316 | Colin Fraser | A | 4354 | Jeanie Main | В |
| 4317 : | George W. Holmes John D. Hunt | $\frac{A}{A}$ | 4355 4356 | Pauline Elizabeth McCool James Balfour | B A |
| 4319 4320 | Samuel Henry Newman James Duff Skene | $\frac{A}{A}$ | 4357 4358 | Milton Haight | A |
| 4321 | John Burgess Turner | A | 4359 | Marcus Jacques | A |
| 4322 4323 | John Scott Campbell | A B | 4360 | Albert Odell Henry M. Ptolemy | A |
| 4324 | Henry John Cosgrove | В | 4362 | Allen C. Smith | A |
| 4325 4326 | Samuel Gibson Arthur Henry Newton Jenkins | В | 4363 4364 | Robert Bruce Watson | A B |
| 4327 | Alva Hamilton Kilman John Nathaniel Lannin | B B | 4865 | Andrew Kinewasser | В |
| 4329 | Matthew Robinson Laycock | В | 4367 | George Ross | В |
| 4330 4331 | D. Sutherland Munro Thomas Henry Rogers | B ' | 4368 4369 | Thomas F. Spafford Henry A. Weeks | ВВ |
| 4332 4333 | John Thompson John Whyte | B | 4370 4371 | Elizabeth A. Haggart | $\frac{A}{A}$ |
| 4334 | Mary Ellen Armstrong | A | 4372 | Isabella Sang | A |
| 4335 4336 | Jessie Baxter Annie Letitia Brown | A | 4373 4374 | Mary Jane Sang Sarah A. Brown | A B |
| 4337 4338 | Jean Anderson Butters Eliza Lawson | A A | 4375 4376 | Carrie H. Fair Mary C. Foley | A B |
| 4339 | Amelia Smith | A | 1377 | Jacqueline L. Fortune | В |
| 4340 4341 | Jennie Strang Priscilla Alexander | A B | 4378 4379 | Edith E. Hetherington | ВВ |
| 4342 4343 | Jessie Robina Barclay Maggie Blair | В | 4380 4381 | Arabella McKee Frances McKee | ВВ |
| 4344 | Maggie S. Blair | В . | 4382 | Mary A. McKinnon | В |
| 4345 4346 | Bella E. Burrows Catherine R. Calder | B | 4383 4384 | Phebe Y. Phillips Jennie Ross | B B |
| 4347 4348 | Kate F. Cameron Annie C. Davidson | B | 4385 | Kate F. Shannon | В |
| | | | | | |

Order in Council 4th June, 1879.

| - | | | | | - |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| No, | NAME. | 2nd Class. | No. | Nамк. | 2nd Class, |
| 4386 | Annie Craig Manson | В | | | |
| | Order in | Council | 26th .I. | une 1879 | |
| 4387 | Emma Miller | | | me, we. | |
| | First-class Certificates granted b | y Orde | r in Co | uncil, dated 1st September, 1879. | |
| 4388 4389 4390 4391 4392 4393 4394 4395 4396 4397 4398 | William Cassidy William H. G. Colles Smith Curtis Kate Hagarty William Johnston Samuel N. McCready John T. Bowerman Donald Marshall George E. Phœnix Richard Shepherd Lafayette Welch | A A A B B B | 4399 4400 4401 4402 4403 4404 4405 4406 4407 4408 4409 | Alfred T. Day Thomas Dunsmore Thomas Frazer. James W. L'Amoreaux Freeman H. Mayer Alex. A. McTavish William F. Rittenhouse John W. Scott. James Winterborn. Sandford C. Woodworth James F. White | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 |

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 1st September, 1879, to candidates who passed the Professional Examination, June, 1879.—Toronto Normal School.

| | Examination, June, 1879.—Toronto Normal School. | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | Class. | !! | 1 5 | v. | | |
| 3.7 | 27 | la. | NT. | N | gend class. | | |
| No. | NAME. | 9 | No. | NAME. | ි | | |
| | | 2nd | | | nd n | | |
| 4410 | James Anderson | I A | 1 4449 | Alex. McPhail | 일 | | |
| 4411 | Robert Beatty | A | 1450 | Thomas Porter | В | | |
| 4412 | John Connolly | A | 4451 | Wm. James Sharp | B | | |
| 4413 | Christopher Lewis Crassweller | A | 4452 | William Henry Shaw | B | | |
| 4414 | Alex. Farquharson | A | 4453 | Mirenis Sherk | B | | |
| 4415 | Sydney Foster | A | 4454 | Casper J. Sproule | | | |
| 4416 | Richard Lees | Ā | 4455 | Valentine Stock | В | | |
| 4417 | Francis John Lynch | A | 4456 | Charles Treadgold | | | |
| 4418 | James Marshall | Ā | 4457 | William James Weekes | | | |
| 4419 | Stephen Martin | Ā | 4458 | George Whitebread | | | |
| 4420 | George Arthur Oliver | A | 4459 | Ferdinand Curran Willson | В | | |
| 4421 | John C. Slater | A | 4460 | George W. Young | В | | |
| 4422 | George S. Weir | $^{-}$ A | 1 4461 | Marianne Fessant | A | | |
| 4423 | William Yeandle | A | 4462 | Maggie Morgan Hutchison | A | | |
| 4424 | John E. Adair | В | 4463 | Catharine McDiarmid | A | | |
| 4425 | William Robert Armstrong | В | 4464 | Janet McKinlay | A | | |
| 4426 | George C. Blatchford | В | 4465 | Margaret Richards | | | |
| 1427 | Hector Buie | В | 4466 | Ida V. Straubel | A | | |
| 4428 | Malcolm McLellan Campbell | В | 4467 | Kate Sutherland | A | | |
| 4429 | James Everitt Chute | В | 4468 | Mary Agnes Watt | A | | |
| 4430 | Abram H. Clemmer | В | 4469 | Helen C. Abbs | В | | |
| 4431 | Joseph Wm. Crewson | В | 4470 | Annie Jane Andrews | В | | |
| 4432 | Douglas M. DeCow | В | 4471 | Annie Ballard | В | | |
| 4433 | Tobias Eckhardt | В | 4472 | Elizabeth Banks | В | | |
| 4434 | Angus Ego, Jr | В | 4473 | Mary Bartlett | B | | |
| 4435 | Alex. Heneage Finch | В | 4474 | Jessie Birnie | | | |
| 4436 | Joseph Girardot | В | 4475 | Jannie F. Brown | В | | |
| 4437 | Robert Graham | В | 4476 | Mary E. Caldbeck | В | | |
| 4438 | Philip Edward Harding | В | 4477 | Charlotte Cannell | | | |
| 4439 | Frederick M. Hicks | В | 4478 | Emma Louise Christian | В | | |
| 4440 4441 | William H. Hipple | B | 4479 | Mary Alice Clement | В | | |
| 4442 | Luther Lawrence Hooper | | 4480 | Maggie F. Cleghorn | В | | |
| 4443 | William Henry Ivey | $-\frac{A}{B}$ | 4481 | Jennie Cooley Sarah J. Copeland | В | | |
| 4444 | Samuel James Kilpatrick | В | 4482 | Annie Cusack | В | | |
| 4445 | J. H. Markle | B | 4484 | Ruth Dibb | В | | |
| 4446 | George Middleton James C. Morrison | B | 4485 | Agnes S. Drummond | B | | |
| 4447 | Charles B. Morton | B | 4486 | Julia Ann Hall | B | | |
| 4448 | Lockhart Mullock | В | 4487 | Lizzie Isaac | B | | |
| | THE KING OF GUIDON | 1) | 1 1101 | ASIANIC AMOUNT | 3.7 | | |

| 4489 | nuel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess nald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B | 4503 4504 4504 4505 4506 4507 4518 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 4516 4569 4571 4572 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4576 4577 4578 4578 4578 | Jennie Ovens Adda Palmer Miriam Reid Anna Robertson Catherine Ann Robinson Bella Ross Helen Ross Helen Ross Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip tool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe Delia Bowerman | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| 4489 | ma Fanny King zzie Helen King a B. Lee ssie S. Logan urion Megaw urana Emma Matilda Messacar tience Minshall ttie Mitchell try Elizabeth Maunsey bella McBrien uggie McFarlane unie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie ary Agnes O'Neill Otta muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B | 4504 4505 4506 4507 4508 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 4567 4568 4568 4570 4571 4573 4574 4575 4576 4576 4577 4578 4576 4577 4578 4576 4577 | Adda Palmer Miriam Reid Anna Robertson Catherine Ann Robinson Bella Ross Helen Ross Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB |
| 4491 Ev 4492 Jess 4494 Ma 4495 Para 4498 4496 Ha 4497 Ma 4496 A500 An 4501 Gradullar 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4503 Gradullar 4522 Gradullar 4524 Elwado Gradullar 4526 Jol 4524 Elwado 4526 Jol 4526 Jol 4526 Jol 4526 Jol 4527 Wi 4528 Gradullar 4538 Gradullar 4538 Gradullar 4538 Ha 4548 4549 Gradullar 4548 45 | a B. Lee ssie S. Logan urion Megaw urana Emma Matilda Messacar titence Minshall ttite Mitchell ury Elizabeth Maunsey bella McBrien uggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie ury Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rrbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart bin Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4506 4507 4508 4509 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 4567 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Anna Robertson Catherine Ann Robinson Bella Ross Helen Ross Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Cool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4492 Jes 4493 Ma 4494 Ma 4495 Pa 4496 Ha 4497 Ma 4498 4499 Ma 4500 An 4501 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4503 Joh 4523 Joh 4524 Elv 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4528 Ge 4526 Joh 4528 Ge 4526 Joh 4533 Hu 4545 Ma 4535 Ha 4545 Ma 4546 Ma 4545 Jan 4546 Ma 4546 Ma 4548 Jan 4548 4546 Ma 4548 4546 | ssie S. Logan rrion Megaw rrion Megaw trana Emma Matilda Messacar tience Minshall ttie Mitchell try Elizabeth Maunsey bella McBrien tiggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie acie McKenzie try Agnes O'Neill Otta muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman filliam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4507 4508 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 4567 4568 4569 4571 4573 4574 4575 4576 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Catherine Ann Robinson Bella Ross Helen Ross Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip ool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4493 Ma Ma 4494 Ma 4495 Pa 4496 Ha 4497 Ma 4496 Ha 4497 Ma 4500 An 4501 Gradual 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4502 He 4522 Do 4523 Jol 4524 4525 Ro 4526 Jol 4530 Ge 4530 Ge 4530 Ge 4530 Ge 4536 Ha 4535 Ha 4535 Ha 4535 Ha 4545 Ge 4541 B. 4545 Jan 4546 Width 4545 Jan 4546 Width 4548 Jan 4548 Jan 4548 Jan 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4548 4546 4545 Jan 4548 4546 4548 4546 4548 4546 | urion Megaw urion Megaw tience Minshall ttie Mitchell ury Elizabeth Maunsey bella McBrien aggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie acie McKenzie ury Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart lin Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4508 4509 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 <i>mal Sch</i> 4567 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Bella Ross Helen Ross Helen Ross Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Mary Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Mool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4495 Pai 4496 Ha 4497 Ma 4498 Isa 4499 Ma 4500 An 4500 Ma 45 | tience Minshall ttie Mitchell ttie Mitchell try Elizabeth Maunsey bella McBrien tuggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie try Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman filliam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart tin Knox filliam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4510 4511 4512 4513 4514 4516 4567 4568 4569 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Mary Hannah Slee Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Mary Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Mool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4496 | ttie Mitchell rry Elizabeth Maunsey ,bella McBrien aggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie arie McKenzie rry Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart lin Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ,ward Sandison | B B B B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4511 4512 4513 4514 4515 4516 mal Sch 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4576 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Frances Smith Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Mool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4497 Ma Had | ury Elizabeth Maunsey. bella McBrien uggie McFarlane mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie ury Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rrbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart bin Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B B Wa Nor A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4513 4514 4515 4516 mal Sch 4569 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4576 4576 4576 4577 4578 | Mary Spencer Emily Spencer Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill. Catherine C. Vanderlip cool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4490 Ma 4500 An 4501 Gradual 4501 Gradual 4502 Ma 4502 Ma 4503 Gradual 4502 Gradual 4503 Gradual 4504 Gradual 4505 | nggie McFarlane nie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie ary Agnes O'Neill Otta muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B B Wa Nor A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4514 4515 4516 mal Sch 4567 4568 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Ada Maria Stubbs Gertrude Thornhill. Catherine C. Vanderlip cool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4500 An 4501 Gr. 4502 Ma 4501 Gr. 4502 Ma 4501 Gr. 4518 Fr. 4519 Jud. 4520 Wi 4520 Wi 4521 He 4522 Do 4524 Elv. 4525 Ro 4526 Jol. 4526 Jol. 4527 Wi 4528 Ge 4529 Jol. 4530 Ge 4531 Hu 4535 Ha 4536 Thu 4536 Ha 4537 Sharper | mie N. McKenzie acie McKenzie ury Agnes O'Neill Otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart bun Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B B B Wat North A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## | Gertrude Thornhill Catherine C. Vanderlip Oool. Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B |
| 4502 Ma 4517 Sar 4518 Fr. 4518 Fr. 4519 Jut 4520 Wi 4521 He 4522 Dol 4523 Joh 4524 Elv 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4528 Ge 4531 Ed 4531 He 4531 Ho 4531 Ho 4531 Ho 4533 Ho 4534 Ho 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4548 Joh 4548 Ar 4548 Ar 4548 Joh 4549 Ph | ory Agnes O'Neill Otto Otto Muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart in Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | B wa Nor A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | mal Sch 4567 4568 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4576 4576 4576 4576 4576 4576 4576 4576 | Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B B A A |
| 4517 San 4518 Fri 4519 Ju 4520 Wi 4521 He 4522 Do 4523 Jol 4524 Elv 4525 Ge 4529 Jol 4530 Ge 4531 Hu 4531 Ha 4532 Ho 4533 Hu 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Ro 4541 B. 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4548 Jol 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4549 Ph 4549 Ph 4550 An | otto muel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart lin Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A A A | 4567 4568 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White Havid Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B A A |
| 4518 Fra 4519 Jun 4520 Wi 4521 He 4523 Joh 4524 Elw 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4526 Joh 4528 Ge 4526 Joh 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4533 Hu 4533 Hu 4533 Ar 4536 Th 4536 Th 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4548 Joh 4548 Ar 4550 Ar 45 | nuel James Atkin ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess nald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4567 4568 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Alexander Shaver Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White Havid Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B A A |
| 4518 Fra 4519 Jun 4520 Wi 4521 He 4523 Joh 4524 Elw 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4526 Joh 4528 Ge 4526 Joh 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4533 Hu 4533 Hu 4533 Ar 4536 Th 4536 Th 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4544 Jan 4548 Joh 4548 Ar 4550 Ar 45 | ancis Bisset dah Philip Bowerman Illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess nald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart in Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A | 4568 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Louis Philip Siegmann Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White Havid Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B A A |
| 4519 Juc 4520 Wi 4520 Wi 4521 He 4522 Do 4523 Joh 4524 Elv 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4526 Joh 4530 Ge 4530 Ge 4533 Hu 4535 Ha 4536 Ha 4542 Do 4536 Ge 4541 B. 4545 Jan 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4548 Jan 4549 Ph 4547 Jan 4548 Jan 4548 Jan 4549 Ph 4547 Jan 4548 Jan 4549 Ph 4547 Jan 4548 Jan 4549 Ph 4547 Jan 4548 Jan 4548 Jan 4549 Ph 4547 Jan 4548 J | dah Philip Bowerman illiam Brunton rbert H. Burgess mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart in Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | 4569 4570 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Ezekiel M. Sipprell John Hamilton Standing George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B B B A A |
| 4521 He 4522 Do 4524 Liv 4523 Joh 4524 Elv 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4527 Wi 4528 Ge 4529 Joh 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4531 Wi 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4536 Th 4537 San 4534 Wi 4541 B. 4542 Do 4541 B. 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Joh 4548 Joh 4549 Ph | rbert H. Burgess nald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A | 4571 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | George F. Stewart Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B A A |
| 4522 Do 4523 Joh 4524 Elv 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4527 Wi 4528 4529 Joh 4531 Ed 4531 Hu 4535 Ha 4536 Ha 4544 Jan 4544 4545 Jan 4548 A548 | mald Dunbar hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart lin Knox lilliam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A A A | 4572 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Frederick Wm. Thomas Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B B B A A |
| 4523 Joh 4524 Ehr 4525 Ro 4526 Joh 4527 Wi 4528 Joh 4530 Ge 4531 Ha 4531 Ha 4534 Wi 4535 Ro 4536 Th 4537 Ro 4538 Ar 4540 Ge 4531 Ha 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4537 Ro 4538 Ar 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4543 Ha 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Joh 4548 Joh 4549 Ph 4549 Ph 4550 An | hn Hudson Fairlie wood A. Garratt bert Drury Hart hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A A A A A A | 4573 4574 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Thomas E. Thompson John Thornton Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B B A A |
| 4525 Ro 4526 Jol 4527 Wi 4528 Jol 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4531 Hu 4532 Jol 4533 Wi 4535 Ha 4535 Ro 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Wi 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Ph | bert Drury Hart In Knox Illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A | 4575 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Luther Elliott Van Amburgh Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B B A A |
| 4526 | hn Knox illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A A A | 4576 4577 4578 4579 | Byron F. White David Young Elizabeth Applebe | B A A |
| 4527 Wi 4528 Ge 4529 Jol 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4532 Jol 4533 Hu 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4541 B. 4542 Do 4544 Jan 4545 Vi 4548 Jol 4548 Ar 4548 Ar 4548 Ar 4549 Ph | illiam Moir orge Frederick Morrison hn William McCutcheon orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A A A | 4577 4578 4579 | Elizabeth Applebe | A A |
| 4529 Jol 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4532 Jol 4532 Hu 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4537 Ro 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4540 Ge 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4548 Jol 4549 Ph | hn William McCutcheonorge Allan Nichol | A | 4579 | | A |
| 4530 Ge 4531 Ed 4532 Jol 4533 Hu 4535 Hu 4536 Th 4536 Th 4537 Sau 4538 Ro 4541 B. 4542 Do 4541 Jau 4545 Jau 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph | orge Allan Nichol ward Sandison | A | | | |
| 4531 Ed 4532 Joh 4533 Hu 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4541 B. 4541 B. 4542 Do 4544 Jan 4545 Wi 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Joh 4549 Ph | ward Sandison | | 1. 3:700 | Clara Edith Browne | A |
| 4533 Hu 4534 Wi 4535 Ha 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Ro 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Jan 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Ph | | | 4581 | Mary Browne | A |
| 4534 Wi 4536 Ha 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4541 B. 4542 Do 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4545 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph | hn Sayers igh Simpson | A | 4582 | Eliza Budd Lydia Hambly | A |
| 4536 Th 4537 San 4538 Roo 4539 Ar 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph | illiam King Straith | A | 4584 | Lizzie Hornibrook | Â |
| 4537 Sai 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Jai 4544 Jai 4545 Jai 4546 Wi 4548 Jol 4549 Ph | arland W. Townsend | A | 4585 | Mary McMurchie | A |
| 4538 Ro 4539 Ar 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4544 Ja 4545 Ja 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | omas O. Webstermuel Weir | | 4586 4587 | Flora A. Sawyer Evelyn Belliss | A B |
| 4540 Ge 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4544 Jai 4545 Wi 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | bert Faulke Aldans | В | 4588 | Margaret B. Jane Britton | В |
| 4541 B. 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4544 Jau 4545 Jau 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | thur W. Beall | | $\begin{vmatrix} 4589 \\ 4590 \end{vmatrix}$ | Evelyn Bullard | B B |
| 4542 Do 4543 Hu 4544 Jan 4545 Wi 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | orge Burns Boggs | | 4591 | Emma Bullard | В |
| 4544 Jan 4545 Jan 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | nald Clark | B | 4592 | Jennie E. Day | В |
| 4545 Jai 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | igh Davidson | | 4593 4594 | Sarah Fisher Margaret Jane Fulton | B B |
| 4546 Wi 4547 Ar 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | mes Gordon Dunlop | | 4595 | Charlotte Gerolamy | B |
| 4548 Jol 4549 Ph 4550 An | illiam J. C. Forster | В | 4596 | Lizzie Hoover | В |
| 4549 Ph 4550 An | thur Kent Griffinhn R. Harper | | 4597 4598 | Martha Karley | B B |
| 4550 An | ilip H. Harper | | 4599 | Mary Louise Moore | B |
| | drew Orr Hastings | В | 4600 | Sarah Jane McArthur. | В |
| | illiam Riddell Henderson mes Walter Hodgins | | 4601 | Mary McLaren McKay Rose Northcott | B |
| | illiam Jones | | 4603 | Mary Ashton Poole | B |
| | illiam B. Kayler | | 4604 | Catherine Ross | В |
| 4555 Ge 4556 Ha | orge Leyesury Martin | В | 4605 | Augusta L. Shaw | B B |
| | orge H. Miller | | 4607 | Gertrude A. Steacy | В |
| 4558 Th | 35 35 11 | В | 4608 | Elvia S. Teetzel | В |
| | omas M. Mott | : B | $\frac{14609}{4610}$ | Annie Turnbull | B |
| | illiam McCoy | R | | Ettie Turney | В |
| 4562 W | illiam McCoy ngus McKay | В | 4611 | | |
| | illiam McCoy gus McKay nlay McNabb ilson McRory | B B B | 4612 | Lucy A. Webster | |
| 4564 Jos 4565 Hi | illiam McCoy ngus McKaynlay McNabb | B B B B | | Lucy A. Webster Lizzie Widmer Catherine Wilson | B B |

Special Certificates to Candidates who taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

| | | | | grown process of the arrangement | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| No. | Name. | 2nd class. | No. | Name. | 2nd class. | | | |
| 4617 4618 4619 4620 4621 4622 4623 4624 4625 4626 4627 4628 4629 | David Bell Archibald G. Campbell Tristram Chislitt. Sybella J. Dobie O. S. Hicks Robert R. Lennore John Milligan James Winterborn Jennie Appleget Fletcher Blagborne Salemina Bradley Charles S. Burton Angus Cameron | A A A A B B B B B | 4630 4631 4632 4633 4634 4635 4636 4637 4638 4639 4640 4641 4642 | Adam Fisher Fanny Huber Robert Junkin Jennie Larmon Ferdinand Merner John A. Macdonald Malcolm Mackinnon Michael O'Brien Conrad H. Peterson William Petrie Ellen Potticary Robert Tasker Richard M. White | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B | | | |
| Certific | | | ptember, August, | 1879, to Candidates who taught for three 1877. | e years | | | |
| 4643 4644 4645 4646 4647 4648 4649 4650 | Hugh B. McKay David Archer A. E. Kennedy Mary Ann Gibson A. N. Mosgrove Louise D. Lee Robert Drinnan | B B B A B | 4651 4652 4653 4654 4655 4656 4657 4658 | James Keatley Elizabeth McTaggart Mary Bowden Edward McEvers Helen Madden Agness Cowan Charles C. Hodgins John McMillan | A B B B B B | | | |
| Certific | Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 26th September, 1879, the Candidates having complied with the regulations of the Department. | | | | | | | |
| 4659 4660 | George J. Gibb | AA | 4661 | Charles W. Morey | В | | | |
| Certific | Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 4th October, 1879, to Candidates who taught for three years prior to August 18th, 1877. | | | | | | | |
| 4662 4663 4664 | Elizabeth Robertson | B | 4665 4666 | James M. Ferguson | B A | | | |
| Certifie | | | October, August | 1879, to Candidates who taught for thre, 1877. | years | | | |
| 4667 4668 | Sarah Turnbull | A A | 4639 | David Nairn | A | | | |
| Certific | tes granted by Order in Council, dated | 18th C to 18th | etober, August | 1879, to Candidates who taught for three | years | | | |
| 4670 4671 4672 4673 4674 4675 4676 4677 | Ellen Jenkins Bethea Hamilton Mary Dodd Rowland C. Whittet Nelson Sharpe Sharpe Jennie McKill Evelyn Edwards Hannah Louisa Davis | B B B B B | 4678 4679 4680 4681 4682 4683 4684 | Matthew Powell McMaster Lorenzo W. Thompson John McG. McGillivray Robt. H. McMaster Samuel Martin Thomas C. Graham Richard W. Vollick | B B B B B B | | | |
| Certific | rates granted by Order in Council, dated prior (| 22nd (to 18th | October, August, | 1879, to Candidates who taught for three 1877. | years | | | |
| 4685 4686 4687 | Mrs. R. Moodie Sarah A. Burgess William C. McEachern | В | 4688 4689 4690 | Frederic Humberstone Dencie E. Snively John Keith | B B A | | | |

TABLE P.—Provincial Certificates.

| Certific | | | October, August, | 1879, to Candidates who taught for three 1877. | years | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| No. | Nаме. | 2nd Class. | No. | Nаме. | 2nd class. | | | |
| 4691 4692 4693 4694 4695 | Mary Coltor Neil Shaw Rebecca Louisa Sing William Shannon John Ritchie | B B A B A | 4696 4697 4698 4699 Order in | Annie Burrows William A. Howard* James W. Rodgers Isaac N. Guthrie | A B A B | | | |
| Certific | Tertificates granted by Order in Council, dated 29th October, 1879, to Candidates who have taught for three years prior to 17th August, 1877. | | | | | | | |
| 4700 4701 4702 4703 4704 4705 | Julia Winslaw Annie Craig Manson Kate Race Francis Joseph Gillespie Walter G. Jessop Priscilla Black | A B B B B | 4706 4707 4708 4709 4710 | Wellington H. Wismer Helen Leadbetter W. W. Tait Adelaide Turner J. J. Rheintgen | B B B B | | | |
| | First-class Certificate granted by Thomas Cameron | 1 C | | unvil, dated 18th October, 1879. aber, 1879, valid for one year from date. | | | | |
| | eriquine granted by Oraci in Counta, to | | П | toer, 1010, ration for one gent from thete. | | | | |
| No. | Name. | 2nd Class | No. | Name. | 2nd Class. | | | |
| 4712 | Edward Best | В | | | | | | |
| Certific | ates granted by Order in Council, dated years prio | | | 1879, to Candidates who have taught for ust, 1877. | · three | | | |
| 4713 4714 4715 | Dugald Campbell Sarah Gill Sarah Jane Hysop | A B B | 4716 4717 4718 | James B Hicks | B B A | | | |
| Certific | utes granted by Order in Council, date years pri | | | r, 1879, to Candidates who have taught | three | | | |
| $\frac{4719}{4720}$ | John McKenzie Elizabeth Grant | B B | 4721 | Louise Brownlee | В | | | |
| Certific | ates granted by Order in Council, date years pri | | | er, 1879, to Candidates who have taught ust, 1877. | t three | | | |
| 4722 4723 4724 | Susan M. Nixon John A. Crysler James Asher | В | 4725 | Alonzo Knight | ВВ | | | |
| ertific | rates granted by Order in Council, date three years | ed 22nd prior t | l Novem o 18th A | ber, 1879, to Candidates who have tang lagust, 1877. | ht for | | | |
| $\begin{array}{c} 4727 \\ 4728 \\ 4729 \end{array}$ | Mary E. Walker Isabella S. Pringle Mary Stevenson | B B B | 4730 4731 | Elizabeth R. Davis. | ВВ | | | |
| Certific | rates granted by Order in Council, date three years p | | | er, 1879, to Candidates who have tang ngust, 1877. | ht for | | | |
| 4500 | T 1.0 | - | | | | | | |

TABLE P.—Provincial Certificates.

Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 1st December, 1879, to Candidates who have taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

| No. | Name. | 2nd class. | No. | NAME. | 2nd class. | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------------|--|------------|--|--|--|
| 4734 | William Boyd | В | 4735 | Henry Love | В | | | |
| Certific | | | Decembe August | r, 1879, to Candidates who taught thre | e years | | | |
| 4736 | J. Washington Puffer | В | 1 100 | | | | | |
| Certific | Certificates granted by Order in Council, dated 9th December, 1879, to Candidates who have taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877. | | | | | | | |
| 4737 4738 | Helen Blake | BB | 4739 | Elizabeth McKellar | В | | | |
| Certific | | | | ber, 1879, to Candidates who have taugh rust, 1877. | t three | | | |
| 4740 4741 | Harriett Elizabeth Whelpley Sylvester N. Young | B | 4742 4743 | Samuel Raulston | A B | | | |
| Certific | | | | er, 1879, to Candidates who have taugh just, 1877. | t three | | | |
| 4744 | David Honeywell | . В | 4745 | Frances H. Allingham | В | | | |

XIX.—TABLE Q.—Teachers' Associations, 1879.

| | Balances. | * 0.8882828888888888888888888888888888888 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | .fstoT | * 558827488883788888884777688888484 • \$48848668888888888848888549488 |
| TTURE. | Miscellanous. | * 1982-588888-555858585-4884-14848 * 1982-5888888-1488888-48888888888888888888888 |
| EXPENDITURE. | Libraries. | \$\text{5.5}\$ \text{5.5}\$ \text |
| 8 | Printing and Postage. | ← + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| | Total. | \$\$£\$£\$£\$£\$£\$\$\$£\$£\$ |
| | Balances and other . | 5853854288835. 855483483. 868883235 ° 855883578258 ° 855883578258 |
| PTS. | Members, Fees. | 3. 585588555. 5. 32868. 5855. 32868353. ° ° 78278218: 7: 58682. 6821 15879871: * |
| RECEIPTS | Municipal Grant. | 5 |
| | Grovernment Grant on Libraries. | 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 |
| | Government Grant. | 305655555555555555555555555555555555555 |
| bisq | Total Xumber who have Fees. | :28-14888 :248 :848 :2468 :28 :28 |
| rs. | Total Number of Membe | 863388255 :4:88857788 :2:888288576 |
| | Xumber of Associations. | |
| | NAME OF ASSOCIATION. | Glengarry Stormont Dundas Dundas Prescott Rassell Grenville Grenvi |

| 73 174 00 24 84 218 57 85 8 | 25 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 | 20 25 26 30 40 119 100 | 2400 54 4772 30 2859 94 2015 13 3764 65 2196 99 385 41 1007 67 662 95 |
|--|--|--|---|
| 73 174 00 24 84 218 94 57 06 51 80 165 42 90 215 30 166 42 90 215 26 160 19 15 17 194 26 31 30 44 56 31 30 44 56 31 30 44 56 56 06 56 | 25 00 25 10 25 10 26 75 26 75 26 75 27 25 27 27 25 27 27 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2 | 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 | 54 4772 30 13 3764 63 41 1007 67 |
| 24 174 00 24 94 37 80 166 44 42 30 166 19 15 26 75 50 58 575 50 | | : 373441388784538 | 554 113 41 |
| 280 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8 | | | 24.24 |
| 119 129 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | | ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | 1687 68 1069 76 617 92 |
| | 9 27 8 53 10 18 5 90 8 36 | 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2 | 679 74 4 34 |
| | | 111 112 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 | 7632 24 5961 62 1670 62 |
| | 42 66 133 29 133 29 26 29 26 29 | | 3009 14 1494 92 1514 22 |
| 8 00 17 75 24 00 10 50 42 00 12 00 | 17 50 | 25 | 689 32 67 23 |
| | | 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 350 00 530 00 180 00 |
| 87 00 15 00 37 | | 31 55 31 55 60 95 70 00 | 706 55 534 88 231 67 |
| | | 88888888888888888888888888888888888888 | 2712 50 2712 50 37 50 |
| 16 45 45 42 21 21 21 | ::83 : : | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 | 1762 1684 78 |
| 130 130 130 130 113 113 | 100 70 5: 64 5: 8 | :: 294 # 825: 28 8 # 22 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 4185 3511 674 |
| | | | 9 : |
| Haldimand Norfolk Oxford Oxford North Wellington South Wellington South Grey | North Perth. South Perth. North Huron. Esta Huron. West Huron. | East Bruce West Bruce East Middlesex West Middlesex Eigin East Kent No. 1 Lambton No. 2 Lambton North Essex District of Muskoka District of Parry Sound City of London City of London City of London City of Teronto Town of St. Thomas | Total, 1879 Increase Decrease |

XX.—Report of Sub-Committee on Model Schools, 1879.

To the Rev. Geo. Paxton Young, M.A., Chairman o the Central Committee of Examiners.

Sir,—Your Sub-Committee on County Model Schools beg leave to present herewith their annual detailed report of the attendance of teachers, accommodation provided, and such other matters as are required by the Education Department, of which the following is a brief summary:

| brief summary: | |
|---|------|
| Number of Model Schools in operation | |
| Increase over last year | . 1 |
| Attendance. | |
| Number of Teachers-in-Training, first term | 1006 |
| Males | 1000 |
| Females 474 | |
| Number in attendance, second term | 289 |
| Decrease | |
| Males | |
| Femaļes | |
| | |
| Total attendance, both terms | 1295 |
| Decrease 96 | |
| Attendance 1877 | |
| " 1878 1391 | |
| " 1879 1295 | |
| Lecture Course. | |
| Number of Lectures on Education, including Methods of Teaching | 1758 |
| Decreuse 68 | |
| Number of Lectures on Hygiene | 475 |
| Decrease | |
| Number of Lectures on School Law | 400 |
| <i>Decrease</i> | |
| Number of Lessons in Mental Arithmetic | 1215 |
| Decreuse | 1015 |
| Number of Lessons in Reading | 1215 |
| Decrease | |
| Practical Teaching. | |
| Number of Classes taught by Teachers-in-Training, 1st Term | 1272 |
| " 2nd Term | 574 |
| Increase over last year | |
| Increase over last year. 98 Highest number of Classes taught in any School Lowest " | 70 |
| Lowest | 7 |
| Average number of Lessons taught, 1st Term | 25 |
| " 2nd Term | 27 |
| STANDING OF TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING. | |
| Number reported by Principal in final Report as 1st rate | 266 |
| " 2nd " | 450 |
| " " 3rd " | 372 |
| " Lith " | 123 |
| 5th " | 41 |
| " " " " " " | 7 |
| Number rejected by Board of Examiners | |
| Number rejected last year | 400 |
| Number holding Intermediate Certificates | 409 |
| | |

ACCOMMODATION AND STAFF.

| Number of Model Schools that complied fully with the regulations | 30 |
|---|----|
| Increase | |
| Number with Principals holding a First-elass Provincial Certificate | 42 |
| Increase | |
| Number with duly qualified Assistants | 45 |
| Increase 4 | |
| Number with required room accommodation | 35 |
| Same as last year. | |

Your Sub-Committee has to report that, with two or three exceptions, every Model School was visited either during the first or second term. Owing to the delay in receiving instructions from the Minister of Education, the work of inspection was not begun till about the middle of the first term, and was conducted on the same general principle as formerly, greater stress, however, was laid on practical teaching than during previous years, and the students more frequently tested as to their methods of conducting recitations and managing classes. From the detailed report it will be seen that the students taught a greater number of classes themselves than formerly, and that while their labours in this direction have increased, the number of Lectures delivered by Principals has decreased. We regard the prominence thus given to the practical over the theoretical as a good feature of this year's work. It will also be noticed that 409 teachers-in-training holding Intermediate Certificates passed through the County Model Schools during the past year. The number rejected by County Boards has increased from 52 to 78. The number of County Councils granting aid to the County Model School was 40, as against 36 the previous year.

Suggestions.

The following suggestions are submitted for consideration: --

(1) The appointment of an assistant who could relieve the Principal for at least half of each day, during the Model School term.

(2) Lengthening the term from two to three months.

(3) Making all Public Grants to County Model Schools a certainty, and increasing the sum to at least \$400.

(1) In regard to the first suggestion your Sub-Committee feels that it is of the first importance that Principals should, in some way, be relieved of the great burden which Model School work at present imposes upon them. The employment of an assistant during the M. S. term is the only way to meet the difficulty. By increasing the grant, as above suggested, an ample remedy would be provided.

It is unreasonable to expect Principals to labour from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. and maintain

the physical energy requisite for effective work.

(2) The Lecture course covers so much ground that under the present arrangement, there is little time left for that criticism and review which is felt on all hands to be desirable. And above all the time devoted to teaching is far too limited. It is found that the profit arising to the students from conducting recitations, does not consist in the number of classes taught but in the criticism on methods and manner by the Principal afterwards. To allow sufficient time for this purpose the term should be lengthened; and even although a greater number of Classes might not be taught by the students than at present, the errors and defects of the students could be pointed out, and bad habits more thoroughly corrected. The demand for more time is earnestly requested and we hope will be conceded with as little delay as possible.

(3) Although the majority of County Councils have already voluntarily contributed the grant recommended by the regulation, still the uncertainty that now prevails creates an uneasiness among Boards of Trustees that should be removed. An alternative might be allowed of providing the appropriation required, either from County Funds, or from fees imposed upon students, sufficient to realize either the whole or part of the amount wided

upon.

MODEL SCHOOL STAFF.

There are now 42 Principals with the requisite qualifications, as against 40 last year. It may be safely said that upon the whole they are able, devoted and successful. The relations existing between them and the teachers-in-training have always been of the most cordial character, and their influence of a nature calculated to give tone and dignity to the profession. In many cases they have been assisted by the County Inspectors, members of the Medical Profession and by Clergymen, in the Lecture work.

In closing our report for 1879 it gives us much pleasure to assure you that what was an experiment two years ago is now admitted on all hands to be a decided success, and it only requires a few such changes as those already indicated to place the County Model Schools in a position to contribute even more largely then they do at present to the edu-

cational interests of the Province.

Respectfully submitted.

George W. Ross,
Chairman, Sub-Committee on County Model Schools.

STATEMENT showing the Name and Certificate of the Principal of each Model School, the Qualifications of the Assistants, and the Room and Accommodation provided by Boards of Trustees.

| ×. | |
|---------------|--|
| REMARK | School new |
| 3D. | |
| ROVIDI | |
| ROOMS P | One room do do do do do do None One room One room One room do do do do do do do do do |
| ION OF | |
| FICAT | |
| QUALI | න න න න න න න න න න න න න න |
| | |
| NG OF PAL. | by Board |
| PRINCI | 1st class, County Board 1st B, Provincial 1st B, Provincial 1st do 1st do 1st A do 1st B do 1st A do 1st B do 1st B do 1st A do 1st B do 1st B do 1st A do 1st B do 1st A do |
| | |
| IPAL, | A. Morton W. B. Harvey J. Suddaby J. Irwin J. S. Atkinson, M.D. W. Wilkinson, M.A. Frank Wood D. M. Malloch W. R. Telford W. E. Sprague Geo. Miden M. Armstrong Isaac S. Rowatt M. Ferguson M. Armstrong Isaac S. Bowell M. F. Sprague Geo. Miden M. Armstrong Isaac S. Bowell W. J. Summerby W. B. Miller R. A. Summerby W. J. Garson J. S. Deacon F. C. Powell W. J. Summerby W. J. Garson W. J. Summerby W. J. Garson J. S. Deacon F. C. Powell W. J. Summerby W. J. Garson J. S. Mestervelt F. McLean W. J. Kennedy W. H. Kennedy W. H. Colles A. Kennedy J. Ancel Bowerman John M. Chrigg A. M. Ramnie John M. Chrigg D. J. Goggin N. Grardon R. W. Hicks |
| PRINC | on farvey aby aby kinson, M.D. kinson, M.A. Nood son falloch felford felford felford felford felford folden skrong Rowatt Colles Rowatt Rowatt Rowatt Colles Rowatt |
| | A. Morton W. B. Harvey J. Suddaby J. Irwin J. S. Atkinson, M.D. W. Wilkinson, M.A. Frank Wood D. M. Malloch W. R. Teiford W. E. Sprague Geo, Milden M. Armstrong Hsace S. Rowatt M. R. Ferguson M. R. Miller R. Alexander C. T. Min G. W. Johnston W. R. Miller R. L. Suzanerby M. R. Willer R. L. Suzanerby W. P. Carson W. J. Sunmerby W. H. Colles A. McRae John M. Chigg A. M. Ramie John M. Chigg A. M. Ramie John M. Chigg A. M. Ramie John M. Chigg A. M. Carelon N. Grardon R. W. Hicks |
| | |
| Тооно | Brampton Barrie Bellin Bellerville Berlerville Berlerville Brockville Bradford Chatham Clinton Caledonia Cobourg Cobourg Cobourg Goderich Galt Harriston Harriston Hamilton Lingersoll Kincardine Kincardine Kincardine Kincardine Kincardine Monnt Forest Milton Monrisburg Monrisburg Martintown New Martintown New Yelmburgh Owen Sound Port Perry Port Perry Picton |
| E OF S | Brampton Barrie Belleville Belleville Brantford Bradford Chathan Clinton Caledonia Corbouris Corbouris Corbouris Corbouris Lingersoll Harriston Hamilton Lingersoll Kincardine Kaneste Adount Forest Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Forest Forest Forest Forest Forest Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Morrisburg Forest Forest Forest Forest Morrisburg Forest Morrisburg Morrisburg Forest |
| NAM | Brampton Barrie Berlin Belleville Bradford Bradford Chatham Chuton Chatham Chuton Chuton Durham Durham Durham Hamiston Hamiston Hamiston Hamiston Hamiston Mount Forest Kingston Lindsay Martintown Mount Forest New Beldinbu Owen Sound Port Perry Prescott |
| | NAME OF SCHOOL. NAME OF PRINCIPAL. PRINCIPAL. ASSISTANTS. ROOMS PROVIDED, REMARKS. |

STATEMENT showing the Name and Certificate of the Principal of each Model School, the Qualifications of the Assistants, and the Room STATEMENT showing the Name and Accommodation provided by Boards of Trustees.

| | REMARKS. | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| and Accommodation provided by Doutes of Frances | ROOMS PROVIDED. | One room do do do do do do do do do |
| | QUALIFICATION OF ASSISTANTS. | 8 8 8 8 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| | STANDING OF PRINGIPAL. | 1st |
| | F PRINCIPAL. | Perth |
| | NAME OF SCHOOL. NAME O | Perth Renfrew Sarnia St. Thomas Strathord Simoce St. Catharines Vankleek Hill Whitby Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton Walkerton |

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.



THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.

XXI.—TABLE R.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario, 1879.

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | olumes year. | exclu- | les in | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Local Appropriation. | Legislative Apportionment | Value of Books sent. | Value of Books sent in former years. | Total value of Books sent. | Total Number of Vol supplied during the y | Number of Libraries e sive of sub-divisions. | Total Number of Volumes Libraries. |
| Total Counties and In- corporated Villages | \$ c. 1426 13 | \$ c. 1426 13 | \$ c. 2852 26 | 8 c. 142844 96 | \$ c. 145697 22 | 3281 | 1486 | 257675 |
| Total Cities Total Towns | 173 78 114 98 | 240 75 114 98 | 414 53 229 97 | 18874 76 13065 67 | 19289 29 13295 64 | 393 138 | 17 63 | 24479 16589 |
| Grand Totals | 1714 89 | 1781 86 | 3496 76 | 174785 39 | 178282 15 | 3812 | 1566 | 298743 |

TABLE R.—Statement No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1879 inclusive.

| | | | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|--|
| Grand Total Li- brary and Prize Books. | 1362738 | 35402 | 1398140 |
| Prize Books. | 1063995 | | : |
| Teachers' Library. | 8118 | | : |
| Fiction. | 5041 | | : |
| Tales & Sketches Practical Life. | 83500 | | |
| Biography. | 33071 | | |
| Voyages. | 27545 | | |
| Гітегатиге. | 29242 | | |
| Practical Agricul- ture. | 10009 | | 6. |
| Chemistry. | 2701 | | mber, 187 |
| Vatural Philoso- phy and Manu- factures, | 14414 | sloo | 31st Dece |
| Geology. | 5499 | Institutes and Sunday School | and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1879 |
| Physical Science. | 5236 | s and Sun | despatch |
| Рһепопе па. | 7030 | Institute | ze Books |
| Botany. | 3069 | echanics' | |
| Zoology and Phy- | 01021 | olumes sent to Mec | d Library |
| History. | 49648 | olnmes s | Frand total Library |
| Total Volumes of Library Books. | 298743 | > | 3 |
| | als. | | |

XXII. TABLE S. The High and Public Schools of Ontario, 1879.

| 76 | PRIZE BOOKS. | Value. | \$ c. 14009 46 17953 00 | 3943 54 |
|--|--------------------|---|--|-------------|
| NTHE | PRIZE | Yolumber of Volumes. | 41957 | 10616 |
| APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TO COUNTIES (INCLUDING VILLAGES), CITIES AND TOWNS, DURING THE YEAR 1879. | -sqq | Value of Maps, Al | \$ c. 14325 45 20514 11 | 6188 66 |
| RTMEN' | OBJECT LESSONS. | Historical and other Lessons in Sheets. | 16533 | 10079 |
| DEPA | APPARATUS. | Pieces. | 3246 | 1570 |
| TION YEA | APPAI | Globes, | 161 | 148 |
| DUCA 3 THE | | Other Charts and Maps. | 443 | 498 |
| HE E | | Classical and Scriptural. | 119 | ee : |
| BY T | i | Great Britain and Ireland. | 236 | मुखे • • |
| LIED | Maps of | B. X. America and Canada. | 318 | : % |
| SUPP (AND | | America. | 504 | T : |
| OOKS | | Africa, | 23.9 | £ : |
| ZE BC ES), C | | Asia. | 568 238 | 0g : |
| D PRI | | Em.ope. | 324 | 16 |
| IS AN | | .bfaoW | 327 | 25 |
| APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPAI (INCLUDING VILLAGES), CITIES AND TOWNS, DURING THE YEAR 1879. | | Total. | \$ c. 28334 91 | 10132 20 |
| ξ. | Moneys. | Legislative Ap- | \$ c. 14467 82 <u>3</u> 19630 93 | .5163 103 |
| SUMMARY OF MA | | Local Contribu- | \$ c. 13867 085 18836 18 | 4969 092 |
| SUMM | | MUNICIPALITIES. | Total, 1879 | Increase |

TABLE S.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario, 1879.

| | PRIZE BOOKS. | Zumber of | 1022038 | 1063995 |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| THE EDUCATION | Object Lessons. | Historical and other Lessons in Sheets. | 339992 | 356525 |
| YIE BD | ATUS. | Pieces. | 3246 | 40295 |
| ВУ | APPARATUS. | (*Jopes | 3707 | 3868 |
| SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE. | | Other Maps and Charts. | 11209 | 11652 |
| | | Scriptural. | 3664 | 37.83 |
| | | Great Britain and Ireland. | 236 | 5626 |
| | | B. X. America | 318 | 0622 |
| AND 0 1878 | ATUS AND 855 TO 1879 Maps of | America. | 504 | 7033 |
| ATUS 1855 T | | Africa. | 5028 | 5267 |
| PPAR ROM | | .sist. | 5196 | 5764 |
| IPS, A | | Europe. | 6931 | 7255 |
| NE MA | 1 | | 7103 | 7430 |
| UMBER O | | Total. | \$ c. 622115 86 28334 91 | 650450 77 7430 |
| POTAL N | Moneys. | Legislative Ap- portionment. | = 2 | 63 325923 13 |
| OWING TO | | Local Contribu- | .52 80 | 324527 63 |
| SUMMARY SH | | Уелин, | # From 1855 to 1878 inclusive \$ 19660 | Grand Total |

SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS.



SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

XXIII.—TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled Public School Teachers.

| X0. | NAME. | Age. | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superammated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 13 42 47 49 55 56 63 71 73 79 82 83 84 88 92 93 96 07 115 122 126 128 129 135 140 141 142 144 149 157 162 165 170 171 173 174 178 179 184 186 188 190 198 | James Benton W. R. Thornhill John Nowlan George Reynolds John Donald Angus McDonell James Forde Donald McDougall Thomas White Norman McLeod William Glasford John Vert William Benson William Kearns Hector McRae Emily Cozens William Dermott Walter Hick Daniel Wing Isabella Kennedy Peter Fitzpatrick James Kehoe John Miskelly Andrew Power John Brown John Monaghan Richard Youmans Williams Ferguson Daniel S. Sheehan Jeremiah O'Leary James Bodfish E. Redmond W. B. P. Williams Julius Ansley Thomas Buchanan Matthew M. Hutchins Helen McLaren Ralph McCallum John Dodds P. G. Mulhern Thomas Sanders George Weston Robert Hamilton Joseph D. Thomson Henry Bartley | 83 81 88 84 80 87 79 89 87 89 87 81 81 75 79 81 81 75 79 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 | 25 22 24 28 24 28 21 33 38 14 23 34 16 18 31 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 25 20 27 13 21 21 21 21 21 21 22 23 21 21 21 22 23 21 24 20 22 23 21 24 20 22 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 20 22 21 23 21 24 23 21 24 23 21 24 23 24 24 23 | 8 c. 150 00 132 00 144 00 171 00 123 00 201 00 108 00 84 00 142 50 96 00 111 00 129 00 138 00 150 00 156 00 138 00 150 00 156 00 138 00 150 00 | \$ c. 146 00 128 00 140 00 140 00 153 00 152 00 153 00 160 00 166 |

The allowances are subject to a deduction, before payment, of \$4 for annual subscription, required by Law

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| No. | NAME. | Аке | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| 200 201 202 206 207 209 210 211 212 214 215 216 217 218 221 222 228 229 231 242 242 245 247 248 255 261 265 266 267 268 270 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 | Melinda Clarke James Brown. Daniel Callaghan Janes Robinson. Jane Tyndall William Brown Janes Armstrong Caroline F. Mozier Eliza Barber James McKay J. C. Van Every Benjamin Woods John Younghusband William Irvine Richard Campbell Janes Mahon Jolin Douglass Daniel McGill Anna McKay Robert Jordan David Kee Thomas Whitfield John Robinson Archibald C. Boyd James Briggs John Graydon John Ross. John Roberts Mary Crawford William Lewis John Russell George Wilson Benjamin Meeds J. A. G. Williamson Thomas Howatson Alexander McLeod William Moore Thomas C. Smyth George Wilkin Michael Gallagher Robert Futhey John McNaughton Alexander McLityre Frederick Rimmington Hugh Duff James W. McBain John Quin Adam Robinson Mary Blount Thorn William Trenholm John Ferguson | 69 74 82 64 66 67 67 67 68 67 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 | 15½ 27½ 300 18 21 13 25 27 18½ 27 333 20 29 331½ 20 29 331½ 17 19½ 37 30 22 16 15 22½ 30 20 23½ 17 10 48 23 15 29 24 12 21½ 20 31 16½ 14 23 16 | \$ c. 93 00 165 00 180 00 108 00 126 00 111 00 120 00 132 00 132 00 132 00 132 00 132 00 133 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 120 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 120 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 120 00 144 00 120 00 150 0 | \$ c. 89 00 161 00 176 00 122 00 176 00 176 50 116 00 176 00 182 00 176 00 182 00 183 00 176 00 183 00 184 00 184 00 185 0 |

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| No. | NAME. | Age. | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 311 313 314 315 316 317 318 324 325 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 337 338 337 338 337 338 338 339 339 339 339 339 339 339 339 | Ephraim Rosevear Adam Scott James Banks Matthew D. Canfield Richard Coe William Curry John Jamieson Mary Jane Haight William Thorn Edwin Bates John Burke Henry Buckland James Milner Patience S. Courtney William Armstrong Joseph D. Booth Michael Brennan Henry Beuglet Patrick Donovan John Fraser John Isbister Barbara A. Irvine Robert Marlin Archibald McSween Daniel McRae. Timothy J. Newman James Scott James Simpson Thomas Chaplin James Cooke Frances Johnson Robert Rooney John Gibbs Robert Kerr Charles Macartney James Elliott Rebecca A. Johnson Luke D. Maxwell Francis Reynolds Robert Dickson Mathew Elder William Gorman John Lawson Joseph Leighton George McGill Luke Morris Dawson Reid William Gilmer Elizabeth Greerson Levi T. Hyde Michael McAuliffe Jacob Tyndall Charles F. Russell Robert H Wickham William Watson William Watson William Watson William Watson William Watson William Watson | 45 74 74 73 69 51 69 55 60 67 67 65 65 66 67 76 66 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 67 76 76 | $\begin{array}{c} 22\\21\frac{1}{4}\\16\\29\frac{1}{4}\\16\\25\\22\frac{1}{4}\\16\\21\\22\\18\frac{1}{4}\\22\\17\\45\\21\\22\\18\\22\\26\\20\\24\\23\\14\\10\\23\\18\\28\\23\\15\\24\\44\\28\\26\\26\\19\\13\\10\\27\\7\\17\\23\\20\\19\\33\\24\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\$ | \$ c. 132 00 129 00 129 00 129 00 160 00 177 00 81 00 96 00 150 00 135 00 96 00 110 00 135 00 110 00 126 00 126 00 126 00 126 00 126 00 126 00 127 00 126 00 128 00 138 00 144 00 155 00 84 00 102 00 144 00 155 00 84 00 102 00 138 00 108 00 138 00 108 00 138 00 108 00 138 00 108 00 114 00 138 00 108 00 114 00 138 00 108 00 114 00 155 00 168 00 178 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 198 00 | \$ c. 128 00 125 00 125 00 126 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 125 00 125 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 156 00 157 00 116 00 112 00 116 00 115 00 110 00 15 00 110 00 15 00 110 00 110 00 114 00 115 00 116 00 110 00 114 00 114 00 115 00 115 00 116 00 110 00 114 00 114 00 115 00 115 00 116 00 110 00 114 00 114 00 115 00 115 00 116 00 114 00 114 50 116 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 114 50 164 00 164 00 164 00 114 50 164 00 164 00 164 00 114 50 164 00 1 |

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| No. | NAME. | Age, | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 353 354 355 356 358 358 362 363 364 368 368 369 370 372 373 374 375 376 377 381 382 383 384 385 387 381 382 383 384 385 389 390 391 393 404 405 406 407 406 407 409 410 411 411 411 411 411 411 411 411 411 | John Bruce Benjamin Burkholder Asahel B. Clark James C. Clark Robert Graham Henry Greer John S. Kingston A. B. C. McConnell John McMahon William J. Ridley William R. Rodway Edward Rothwell Solomon P. Smith Daniel Sullivan Alexander Best Nathan Bicknell Alexander Canning Jane S. Chadwick Margaret Cozens William Earngey James Hodgson James Joyce Elizabeth Murray John McAdam John McIntyre John Ovens John Paul John Beaton Janes Devlin John B. Diamond Henry Dugdale John Fraser James B, Hilton Joseph Hugill James Kelley Allan Kennedy Alexander Rodgers J. G. Rothwell E. G. Woodward John Bremner Anthony Elmlinger Christianna Elliott Patrick J. Moran John G. McGregor Andrew McKenzie James Scott Adam S. Stephen Matthew Wellhauser Huldah L. Whitcomb John Blackley John Blackley John Conn Arthur Hollis Thomas E. Jackson William Kerr James Leonard James Moriarty | 56 79 68 68 64 65 54 73 55 69 46 57 67 | 27 28½ 117 26 25 26 8½ 9 17 20 16 40 35 22½ 15 13½ 14 18½ 16 18 13 24 30 14 19 25 12 25 24 30 26 28 14 27 12 21 21 21 21 22 24½ 11 12 21 22 24½ 11 12 21 22 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 21 22 25 24½ 11 27 11 27 | \$ c. 162 00 171 00 177 50 156 00 150 00 156 00 150 00 150 00 154 00 102 00 120 00 96 00 240 00 210 00 81 00 84 00 111 00 126 00 180 00 180 00 181 00 180 00 181 00 180 00 180 00 181 00 181 00 180 00 181 00 181 00 182 00 183 00 184 00 185 00 185 00 186 00 187 00 187 00 188 00 189 00 180 00 | \$ c. 158 00 167 00 113 50 152 00 146 00 152 00 47 00 50 00 98 00 160 00 98 00 160 00 236 00 206 00 131 00 86 00 77 00 80 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 134 00 86 00 176 00 80 00 176 00 80 00 176 00 80 00 176 00 80 00 176 00 80 00 176 00 80 00 177 00 176 00 80 00 177 00 176 00 80 00 177 00 176 00 177 00 177 00 178 00 178 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 179 00 |

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| | TABLE 1.—The Superannuated of | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| No. | NAME. | Age. | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
| 422 423 426 427 428 430 431 432 433 434 435 437 438 439 440 441 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 467 467 468 469 470 471 473 474 477 478 479 480 481 482 | William McKerrow. Adam Simpson William Davidson Alexander Kennedy Oliver O. Kenney Jeremiah D. O'Sullivan Alexander Weldon James Cavanagh James De Cantillon William Davidson Thomas W. Garland Elizabeth Hopkins J. W. Poole William John Hull William John Hull William John Hull William John G. Boyd Samuel Derby John McNamara Margaret Brown George W. Dulmage William Emerson Hugh Hamilton William Barr Parsons D. Henry Adele B. Rochan Bernard Daly John Dunlop Patrick O'Brien Richard W. Young, M.A Adolphus Andrews Richard H. Banks William M. Crewson William M. Crewson William M. Crewson William Millar William Millar William Millar William Elmslie Alexander Goulet John Ireland Robert Russell James Doyle Horatio Mills Thomas Scott Hugh Gauley Robert Preston Andrew Quinton William H. Griffin James B. Lynn Francis Kedslie Mary Jane Barry Charles F. H. Metzdorf James O'Meara Helen Cullen | 70 73 63 64 71 63 73 50 53 72 59 63 66 67 66 67 77 24 42 59 63 77 64 62 57 39 43 52 81 46 81 60 55 62 68 62 68 67 47 45 47 | $\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 13\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4} \\ 20 \\ 23 \\ 27 \\ 20 \\ 11\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \\ 24\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \\ 24\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \\ 24\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2} \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ 24\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 21 \\ 26 \\ 23 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23$ | \$ c. 108 00 87 00 180 00 87 00 180 00 138 00 138 00 120 00 69 00 159 00 99 00 168 00 131 00 183 00 183 00 183 00 183 00 183 00 183 00 183 00 182 00 132 00 135 00 135 00 135 00 131 50 102 00 63 00 211 00 156 00 126 00 127 00 128 00 129 00 130 00 130 00 130 00 131 00 131 00 131 00 132 00 135 00 | \$ c. 104 00 77 00 83 00 176 00 134 00 176 00 135 00 165 00 165 00 164 00 179 00 164 00 209 00 89 00 189 00 128 00 128 00 128 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 127 00 127 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 127 00 128 00 129 00 120 00 121 00 122 00 123 00 124 00 125 00 134 00 134 00 155 00 |

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| | - | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| No. | NAME. | Age, | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superammation Allowance, | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December, |
| 483 484 485 486 487 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 497 499 501 502 503 504 506 507 508 509 511 513 514 515 517 518 518 520 521 522 523 524 525 527 528 529 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 | Duncan McColl Edward Rose Samuel Vandewater Thomas S. Agar John Coleman Alexander Hamilton John Lindsay John G. McLaughlin Christopher J. Shaw Patrick Sullivan Henry Wilson James Bell Jeremiah O'Meara Robert Wiggins Elizabeth R. Mowat David Sloan William Campbell Robert W. McKay Archibald Thomson David Johnston Alexander Campbell Robert McClelland John Mackay James McGirr W. A. Pringle Peter Cameron Walter Renwick Thomas Armstrong John Sinclair Philip D. Harty William Wilson Philip J. Shevlin Eliza C. Brown A. D. Fordyce Thomas Kelly Rev. J. Kilgour J. C. Bateman John Earl Robert McLean Henry Selman James Magill Alexander Forbes Hugh C. Henry Angus E. Kennedy Margaret Dodge John Ferguson Robert Blackwood Dennis O'Brien Jacob A. Brown Samuel Rabb Reuben De Courcey A. J. Merriman Robert Conway Patrick O'Meara | 48 56 48 71 65 73 65 66 70 44 73 79 61 4 66 64 61 66 51 62 64 44 53 66 67 53 31 78 44 78 39 58 64 76 65 69 76 44 39 76 65 69 76 44 39 76 65 69 76 64 65 69 76 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 17½ 25½ 17 25½ 17 25½ 17 25½ 17 25½ 17 22½ 19 19½ 20 28 23 20 36½ 30 15 24 7 16 32 22 18½ 22 12½ 26 23 19½ 21 22 24 21½ 10½ 11½ 12½ 12 | \$ c. 105 00 153 00 116 50 146 00 54 00 117 00 72 00 120 00 168 00 138 00 144 00 42 00 96 00 155 00 155 00 156 00 157 00 156 00 157 00 158 00 159 00 159 00 159 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 151 00 151 00 151 00 151 00 151 00 152 00 153 00 155 00 | 8 c. 101 00 149 00 149 00 112 50 142 00 50 00 113 00 68 00 116 00 134 00 134 00 134 00 134 00 138 60 92 00 140 00 150 00 151 00 152 00 152 00 152 00 152 00 152 00 152 00 152 00 153 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 155 00 157 00 157 00 158 80 158 80 158 80 158 80 158 80 158 80 158 90 159 90 150 90 |

TABLE T.—The Superannuated or Disabled P. S. Teachers.

| No. | NAME. | Age. | Years of Teaching in Ontario. | Amount of Superannuation Allowance. | Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to Superannuated Teachers from 1st January to 31st December. |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| 543 544 545 546 547 548 559 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 560 561 562 563 564 565 567 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 | Catharine Carter James Minions Robert Nixon T. B. Townsend Alexander Watt Malcolm Currie Ralph Foster Duncan McColl George Peters James Bishop William Gerrard Joseph Mills Joseph Mills Joseph G. Ward Amos Clendenan C. Donaldson Andrew Glass Alexie M. Lindsay John W. Walker Alexander Bell Robert Elliott Robert Hoops James McDonnell V. A. Coleman Theo. McKerrall Henry W. Perrett Duncan Ferguson David Forbes Daniel Wright Donald MacDonald Rev. George Blair John Bodaly Burton Schooley Rev. W. A. Ferguson Oliver Olnstead James Y. Cameron William Landon Colin McKeracher Peter Comrie | 45 53 56 68 88 29 47 47 67 63 61 61 64 58 67 64 45 38 62 45 45 45 45 62 45 47 63 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 47 64 64 47 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 | 20 30 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 15 10 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 21 19 13 25 14 25 28 4 $14\frac{1}{2}$ 15 16 $16\frac{1}{3}$ 17 10 $34\frac{1}{2}$ 25 17 10 $34\frac{1}{2}$ 25 17 10 $34\frac{1}{2}$ 25 17 11 10 $34\frac{1}{2}$ 25 17 11 10 $34\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 27 28 29 29 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 3 | \$ c. 120 00 201 50 93 00 90 00 60 00 54 00 152 00 133 50 133 00 78 00 150 00 63 00 150 00 150 00 168 00 24 00 87 00 93 00 84 00 96 00 99 00 147 00 157 50 102 00 78 00 60 00 210 50 72 00 35 00 87 00 132 00 161 00 150 00 162 00 163 00 170 00 184 00 185 00 185 00 187 00 187 00 187 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 00 188 50 188 50 201 00 | \$ c. 108 00 169 50 55 00 86 60 15 00 169 55 00 15 00 142 50 129 50 129 00 66 00 131 00 42 00 146 00 37 00 70 00 98 00 4 00 67 00 40 00 62 00 52 00 59 00 133 00 151 00 98 00 4 67 60 00 4 67 60 00 133 00 151 00 98 00 22 00 6 00 4 67 6 00 133 00 151 00 98 00 22 00 6 00 133 00 151 00 98 00 22 00 6 00 4 67 46 00 31 00 83 00 109 50 119 50 30 34 54 25 24 00 148 00 |
| | | | | | |

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the individual is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

During 1879, \$2237.79 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund.

The amount paid to new superannuated teachers for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscriptions they have respectively paid in.

The total number of superannuated Public School Teachers now in receipt of retiring allowances is 360.



MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XXIV.—TABLE U.—A general Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1867 to 1879, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

| 1879 | | 494424 | 104 | 4932 | 191 | 5231 | 12136 | 006 | 462233 | 24779 | 500048 | \$2072822 |
|--------------------|------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1878 | | 492360 | 104 | 4813 | 177] | 2098 | 10574 | 0006 | 463405 | 25610 | 500489 | \$2011208 |
| 1877 | : | 494804 | 104 | 4955 | 185 | 5248 | 9229 | 0006 | 465908 | 24952 | 500989 | \$2038099 |
| 1876 | : | 502250 | 104 | 4875 | 167 | 5467 | 8541 | 006 | 465243 | 25294 | 510740 | \$1838321 |
| 1875 | | 501083 | 108 | 4678 | 156 | 5258 | 8342 | 800 | 451568 | 22673 | 494065 | \$1758100 |
| 1874 | | 511603 | 108 | 4592 | 166 | 5165 | 7871 | 800 | 441261 | 22786 | 483861 | \$1647750 |
| 1873 | | 504869 | 108 | 4562 | 170 | 5124 | 8437 | 800 | 438911 | 22073 | 480679 | \$1520123 |
| 1872 | | 495756 | 104 | 1490 | 171 | 5042 | 2062 | 800 | 433256 | 21406 | 472800 | \$1371594 |
| 1871 | 1620851 | 489615 | 102 | 4438 | 160 | 5004 | 7490 | 800 | 425126 | 21200 | 463057 | \$1191476 |
| 1870 | | 483966 | 101 | 4403 | 163 | 4970 | 7351 | 800 | 421866 | 20652 | 459161 | \$1222681 |
| 1869 | | 470400 | 101 3 | 4359 | 165 | 4923 | 8099 | 800 | 411746 | 20684 | 448160 | \$1175166 |
| 1868 | | 464315 | 101 | 4318 | 102 | 4882 | 5649 | 800 | 399305 | 20594 | 434933 | \$1003516 81146543 81175166 \$1222681 |
| 1867 | | 447726 | 102 | 4261 | 191 | 4855 | 5696 | 008 | 382719 | 18924 | 416812 | \$1093516 |
| SUBJECTS COMPARED. | Population | Fopulation between the ages of five and sixteen years | County High Schools. | Total Public Schools in opera- | Total Roman Catholic Separate (| Grand Total Educational Estab. | Total Pupils attending County High Schools | Total Students and Pupils at- | Total Pupils attending the Pub- | Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools | Grand Total, Students and Purplis attending Public and High, Normal and Model | Schools* Total amount paid for the Sal-) aries of Public and Separate School Teachers |
| .oV | | 14 | क ग 6 | 20 | ပ | 7 | 00 | 6 | 10 | Ħ | 12 | 13 |

| | | | | | | | 1 | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| \$760262 | \$2833084 | \$241097 | \$54274 | \$304755 | \$3433210 | 6596 3153 3443 | 208 | |
| \$878139 | \$2889347 | \$223010 | \$83968 | \$324496 | \$3520821 | 6473 3060 3413 | 206 | |
| \$1035390 | \$3073489 | \$211607 | \$51417 | \$250968 | \$3587481 | 6468 3020 3448 | 504 | |
| \$1168135 | \$3006456 | \$195906 | \$46216 | \$589923 | \$3838501 | 6185 2780 3405 | +67 | |
| \$1234980 | \$2093080 | \$184752 | \$76586 | \$569564 | \$3823982 | 6018 26-15 3373 | 111 | |
| \$835770, \$1084403 \$1217582 \$1234980 \$1168135 \$1035390 | \$2865332 | \$179946 | 18989€ | 08082F\$ | \$3587951 | 5736 2601 3135 | | |
| \$1084403 | \$2604526 | \$165358 | \$32030 | \$455302 | \$3258125 | 2642 2581 3061 | 11 | |
| \$895770 | \$2207364 | \$141812 | \$31360 | 8489690 | \$2820226 | 5476 2626 2850 | 113 | |
| \$611818 | \$1473188 \$1588434 \$1624896 \$1712061 \$1803294 | \$113862 | \$24164 | \$356374 | \$2207694 | 5306 26-11 26-55 | 113 | |
| \$489380 | \$1712061 | \$105153 | \$20390 | \$336107 | \$2173711 | 5165 2753 2412 | 1115 | |
| \$149730 | \$1624896 | \$97609 | \$7378 | \$332650 \$330500 | \$2027199 \$2059783 | 5054 2775 2279 | 111 | |
| \$141891 | \$1588434 | \$95848 | \$10267 | | \$2027199 | 4996 2777 2219 | 111 | |
| \$379672 | \$1473188 | \$94820 | \$19190 | \$3332825 | \$1920023 | 28-19 2041 | 11175 | _ |
| 4 Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries, and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc. | 5 Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers Sal- aries, the eretion and repairs of School-houses, and for Li- | braries and Apparatus) 6 Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries | 7 Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School- | houses | 9 Grand Total paid for Educa- | tional purposes. O Total Public School Teachers I Total Male Teachers | Average number of months (or days) each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher.+ | |

* Including Collegiate and Private Educational Establishments up to 1876. † Holidays and Vacations included up to 1876; not afterwards.

XXV.—EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

REPORT OF S. P. MAY, Esq., M.D., SUPERINTENDENT.

air Sir. The Educational Museum is not a mere collection of curiosities, but a museum for imparting useful information. It is founded on a similar plan to that of the South Kensington Museum in London, and like it, its chief aim is the dissemination of a knowledge of the educational methods and appliances, as well as the relation of education to Arts and Manufactures. It has become of such general interest that numbers of our own people, who visit it, are gaining more correct and intelligent views of the objects of education, while many others from the United States, England, and elsewhere, see in it a visible representation of the principles of our system. More than 20,000 persons registered their names in the year 1879, but as the visitors were usually in parties of three or four, many of them omitted to sign their names, and the mode then in use only imperfectly recorded the total number of visitors, hundreds of persons not taking the trouble to sign their names. I may, therefore, safely say that more than 50,000 persons visited the Educational Museum in the year 1879. While, no doubt, many persons visited the Museum out of mere curiosity, yet a very large number studiously devoted themselves to an examination of the different objects, and must have gained much information and benefit from this study. The visitors generally highly appreciate the efforts so successfully made in establishing this Museum, at once popular and useful in its character, and so impressed have French and American educationists been with its value that both in Paris and at Washington museums have been formed on a similar plan. This Museum is not only of great benefit at present, but can be developed so as to become still more a means for promoting and advancing the general taste, and the appreciation of objects of artistic skill in design and execution. The Museum is freely open as a School of Art and Design to students, and a number are availing themselves of this opportunity in making copies and drawings of paintings, sculptures and architectural models.

The Ontario School of Art has also been assisted from the Museum by the loan of drawing models, plaster casts, statues, also a series of examples of pupils' work from Art schools in Paris, which were obtained by me in exchange, at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

The Ontario College of Agriculture, at Guelph, has also had transferred to it from this Museum as a nucleus of its own, a collection of 30 models of agricultural implements, constructed for the Imperial Agricultural Society of Austria, 45 models of agricultural implements constructed for the Hohenheim Institute of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and 9 models of implements from Denmark. In addition, a large number of framed engravings and photographs have been sent to that institution.

Contents.—The Museum contains specimens illustrative of ancient and modern sculptures, copies of paintings and engravings of the old masters, representing the different schools, photographs, copies of medals, medallions, seals, etc.; Art examples in fictile ivory, and electrotypes, philosophical apparatus, models of school buildings, maps, charts and diagrams, and other school appliances, and a small collection in natural history.

The following concisely states the chief objects in each class.

I.—Sculpture.

- 1. Egyptian Sculpture.—The collection consists of 17 plaster casts of statues, busts, heads, lid of sarcophagus, slabs, Rosetta stone, etc., from the British Museum. The originals were found in Thebes, Karnac, Cairo, Alexandria, etc. Some of these specimens have a peculiar kind of relief, the design is sunk below the surface and there is no projecting part above the original plane of the material. This style of relief is very advantageous for delicate subjects, a harmonious distribution of light and shadow is insured, and the sharp outline is well defined.
- 2. Assyrian Sculpture.—There are 17 specimens of plaster casts of slabs, etc., illustrative of this country, also from the British Museum; these are of interest to the antiquary. Until recently very little was accurately known of the Assyrians, but the

discovery of the remains of ancient Assyrian cities have brought to light fine examples of the character and habits of the people. The slabs in the Museum are records o remarkable incidents, such as besieging a city, hunting lions, feasting, etc. The most striking object, however, is a colossal figure of the human-headed winged bull. This representation of the human form combined with the brute is supposed to show the union of intelligence and strength: the figure is attached to a back-ground, but the relief is so high that it has the effect of an entire statue. It has a technical peculiarity not found in the monuments of other nations, being represented with five legs; in the front view are two legs, and in the profile are three additional legs.

- 3. Grecian and Roman Sculpture.—The Museum contains a very full collection illustrating the Grecian and Roman periods, consisting of 3 large groups, 15 large statues, 50 statuettes, over 100 busts, etc. It may be said that sculpture first became an ideal art in Greece. D'Anvers says "The Greek peopled his land with deities, embodying the elements in ideal form, instinct with life and intellect. In studying the sculpture of Greece, the double impersonation of the powers of nature and of human attributes must never be lost sight of." In the collection, we have the sculptures of the Parthenon, commonly called the Elgin Marbles, the Head of Juno from the temple at Argos, Niobe, the Laocoon group, Dying Gladiator, etc. The Romans created no ideal or original forms in art: they were content to reproduce the great masterpieces of Greece. In our collection are the famous Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de' Medici, Diana the Huntress, and others. The casts in this group are from the originals in the museums and galleries in Rome, Florence, Naples, Berlin, Madrid, Paris and London.
- 4. Modern Sculpture (of the 18th and 19th Centuries).—There is a large collection of works of the modern artists, including Canova, Thorwaldsen, Gibson, Baily, Foley, Thornycroft, Powers, Rogers, etc. There are several large groups and statues, and busts of English crowned heads, English and French statesmen, divines, medical and scientific men, literary celebrities, architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, and the like. It is said that Italian sculpture rapidly declined from the time of Michael Angelo, and did not regain its former position until the time of Canova, (1747-1822). Canova was born at Possagno, near Venice, and first attracted attention by making a model of a cow in butter. He was sent to Venice and Rome, and visited England and France. His works are remarkable for their purity, beauty, simplicity and execution. In one collection may be specially noticed the Three Graces, Venus leaving the Bath, and Hebe. Thörwaldsen, a Dane (1770-1844), received recognition from Canova, who had become celebrated when Thörwaldsen first visited Rome. Gibson, an English sculptor, studied with Canova for three years. He is said to have surpassed his master in many respects, his Psyche borne by Zephyrs being one of his masterpieces. Baily is best known by his Eve, and Nelson on the column in Trafalgar Square. Hiram Powers, an American sculptor, is well known for his Greek Slave which was much admired at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The originals from which the casts in this group were taken are to be found in the museums and galleries of Florence, Rome, Paris, Versailles, at Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, etc.
- 5. Architectural Sculpture.—This collection was obtained from the architectural museum in connection with the Department of Science and Art, London.
- (a) Greek.—Greeian architecture is celebrated for details and beauty of finish in the building of temples; we have five examples, principally from the Erechthenium, originally the tomb of an Attic hero, rebuilt after the death of Pericles.
- (b) Roman.—The Romans copied from the Etruscans and the Greeks. The three Grecian orders were frequently introduced into a single building, but the richly decorated Corinthian was the favourite. The Composite or Roman order was an attempt to improve the Corinthian; we have 19 examples, chiefly from the Trajan column, the Forum, the Filla Medici, temples, etc.
- (c) Byzantine.—This style of architecture was principally applied to ecclesiastical purposes. The Church of St. Sophia, now the great mosque of Constantinople, and St. Mark's at Venice, are built in the Byzantine style of architecture. We have five specimens.

- (d) Saracenic.—This style of architecture was applied to Mohammedan mosques. The art is said to have attained its greatest state of perfection in Spain after the conquest by the Moors. The Alhambra, from which our specimens are taken, was one of the finest buildings in Saracenic or Moorish architecture.
- (e) Renaissance (i.e., revival) is the name given to that style of architecture which succeeded the Gothic. Italian Renaissance is divided into three schools, the Florentine, Venetian and Roman. This style of architecture was most ornate; the chief aim was ornamentation; frequently no principle of construction was followed, everything depending upon the fancy and skill of the architect; notwithstanding, some of the finest buildings of this age are looked upon as marvels of architecture, for instance, certain parts of the Louvre, Tuileries, Invalides, Pantheon, etc., in Paris. The examples in the Muscum are principally from celebrated buildings, churches and tombs, in Florence and Paris.

II.—ARCHITECTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

- (a) Norman.—This style of architecture continued from 1066 to about 1200. The chief characteristics of it are semicircular arches, enriched with mouldings, etc. Some of the arches in churches are decorated with human figures, wreaths, etc. The columns are of immense diameter, while their capitals are frequently decorated with copies from nature of animals, shells, plants, etc. The windows are often grouped together in twos or threes. Some of the principal cathedrals and churches in England arc of Norman architecture, from which the examples in the Museum have chiefly been taken.
- (b) Gothic.—This is commonly known as Early English or Pointed architecture, from the large number of pointed arches in buildings of this style. Gothic architecture shews long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, usually in groups of from three to seven. The Round-arched Gothic style is the term applied to the transitional between Romanesque and Pointed. The specimens in the Museum are chiefly from English cathedrals and churches. The ornaments of the Early English style are more numerous than the Norman. The most distinctive enrichment is called dog-tooth or tooth ornament. Examples are to be seen in the museum.
- (c) Decorated Style of Gothic.—This style succeeded the Early English, and is sometimes known as the Middle Pointed. The chief differences between it and the Early English are that the arches are not so acute, and the mouldings are carried down to the base of the pier or jamb without being interrupted with a capital; the mouldings are not so much enriched. The examples in the Museum are from Westminster Abbey, Ely, Canterbury, Lincoln, Winchester, and other cathedrals and churches.
- 6. Plaster Casts of Works of Art, Medals, Medallions, Seals, etc.—This collection of art gems includes the following medals:—50 Roman Emperors, 120 illustrative of Roman History, 256 Sovereign Pontiffs, 38 Kings of England, 79 Kings of France, 24 Russian Emperors, statesmen, etc., 50 modern celebrated men, and 200 miscellaneous subjects; also 470 Poniatowski Gems, classical subjects, and a large collection of medallions, the Great Seals of England, Shields of Roman Emperors, Kings, etc., and casts from nature, including fruit and animals.

III.—PAINTINGS.

1. ITALIAN SCHOOL.—We have no copies of paintings representing the early Christian art, but commence with the Florentine School in the 15th century. The oldest painting represented in the museum is from Fra Angelico da Fiesole (Giovanno Guido), called from the holiness of his life Il Beato Angelico, 1387-1445. His principal works are frescoes. Our copy is from the Sacristy of Santa Maria Novello at Florence.

The following artists of this school are also represented in our collection:—

Perugino (the master of Raphael), 1446-1524. He was famous for purity of colouring and his knowledge of perspective.

Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519, was a universal genius; he was a painter, sculptor, poet, musician, anatomist, etc., and considered the head of the great Milanese School.

Domenichino, 1449-1493, a painter of historical subjects, in which he usually introduced portraits from life.

Francesco Francia, 1450-1533. His principal works are in the churches of Bologna, his native town.

Fra Bartolommeo, 1469-1517. This artist painted in a similar style to Leonardo da Vinci, and is said to be the true master of Raphael. A close friendship existed between these two painters.

Albertinelli, 1485-1520, was one of Fra Bartolommeo's most distinguished scholars. The Venetian School is noted for its varieties of colours.

Titian, 1477-1576, stands pre-eminent in this school. He is considered the finest portrait painter of any age, his rendering of flesh tints having never been surpassed, and his treatment of local colouring and chiaroscuro has seldom been equalled. He died of the plague when nearly one hundred years of age. When Vasari visited him in 1566, although he was eighty-nine years of age, he was busy with his pencil.

The Roman School, or Raphael and his School. Raphael, 1483-1520, who is generally considered the greatest of all painters, had three distinct styles, known as the Perugino, Florentine and Roman, adopted at different periods of his life. Like Leonardo da Vinci, he was a universal genius, excelling alike in painting, sculpture and architecture. His life was very laborious. In addition to the series of frescoes in the Vatican and elsewhere, he executed no less than 287 pictures and 576 drawings and studies, although he died at the early age of thirty-seven.

Andrea del Sarto, 1488-1530, was an excellent colourist and enriched several churches with original frescoes and altar pieces.

The Schools of Lombardy. Correggio, 1494-1534, introduced a new manner in the art of painting, he was the greatest master of chiaroscuro, which gave effect to grace and softness to his pictures. He directed his attention chiefly to the harmonious play of light and shade, and to combinations of colour.

As it will take up too much space to give even brief sketches of all the Italian painters represented in the Educational Museum, I must now confine myself to their names and dates.

Luini, 1500-1550; Daniele da Volterra, 1509-1566; Guilio Romano, 1510-1550; Bassano, 1510-1592; Paul Veronese, 1528-1588; Alessandro Allori, 1535-1607; Annibale Caracci, 1560-1609; Ludovico Caracci, 1555-1619; T. Vanni, 1563-1609; Cararaggio, 1569-1609; Guido Reni, 1575-1642; Martinelli, 1575-1625; Christofano Allori, 1577-1621; F. Albani, 1578-1666; Guercino, 1590-1666; Domenichino, 1581-1641; Castelfranco, 1600; Gherardo, 1600; Pietro de Cortona, 1596-1669; Sassoferrato, 1605-1685; Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673; Carlo Dolci, 1616-1686; Canaletti, 1697-1768; Rotari, 1707-1762.

2. Flemish School.—The artists of this school laboured under disadvantages, the preference for wood carvings rather than paintings as altar pieces limited their field of action, besides having had very few patrons of art to encourage genius; nevertheless, their paintings are distinguished for their faithful rendering of individual character, purity and distinctness of expression, and thorough originality. The following painters of this school are represented:—

Jean Van Eyck, 1370-1441; Quintin Matsys, 1450-1529: John Matsys, 1480; Claessens, 1490; Grimmer, 1510-1546; Martin de Vos, 1520-1604; Franz Floris, 1520-1570; Franck, 1546-1616; Van Dort, 1557-1641; John Breughel, 1565-1642; F. Pourbus, 1570-1622; Rubens, 1577-1642; Snyders, 1579; G. Seyhers, 1589-1657; Sustermans, 1597; Vandyck, 1599-1641; Teniers the younger, 1610-1690; D. Ryckaert, 1615-1677; Gaspar de Wit, 1621-1673; Weenix, 1644-1719; Boeyrmans, 1660; Ommeganck, 1755-1826; S. Linnig and Noterman.

3. Dutch School.—Bernard Van Orley, 1490-1560; Heemskerk, 1498-1573; P. Breughel, 1510-1570; Peter Pourbus, 1510-1583; Otto Van Venius, 1556-1634; Leonard

Bramer, 1596; Rembrandt, 1606-1665; A. Cuyp, 1606-1672; Philip de Coninck, 1609-1668; Adrian Van Ostade, 1610-1685; Ferdinand Bol, 1611-1681; Gerard, 1613-1674; De Jonghe, 1616-1697; Isaac Van Ostade, 1617-1654; Mommers, 1623-1708; Antonissen, 1625-1654; Nicolas Maes, 1632-1693; Jan Steen, 1636-1689; I. Le Duck, 1636-1695; Van de Velde, 1629-1792; Steenwyck, 1640; Brackenburgh, 1650-1702; Deban, 1673-1700; Quinkhard, 1687-1772; Schmidt, 1737-1794; Van Stry, 1756-1815; Van Os, 1776-1839.

- 4. Miscellaneous Paintings from Flemish and Dutch Schools.—Van Tchel, Verboeckhoven, Lys, Thys, Vandenkorch, Verhoeve, Verellier, Rottenhamer, Snayers, Krunz, C. De Vylder, Clevenburg, Deheeme, Moerenhout, Mirevelt, F. Debaan, Oberman, Simon Van Dow, Drerucker, Vandenbosh, Rosenboom, Wuillot, etc.
- 5. German School.—Albert Durer, Sir Peter Lely, Hackert, Clement de Zimmerman, Eugene de Block.
 - 6. French School. Vernet, David, Lafargue, Nicollie, Lecaur, Greuze, Delacroix.
 - 7. Spanish School. —Murillo.

IV.—Engravings.

1. On Steel and Copper.—Set of 43 plates on sacred and allegorical subjects after Rubens and Vandyck, by eminent engravers, from 1570 to 1732. Set of 85 original sketches drawn and engraved by Rembraudt, 1606-1665. Set of 67 original sketches drawn and engraved by Callot, 1593-1635. Set of 58 original views drawn and engraved in aqua fortis, by Hermann Van Swaneveldt, 1620-1654. Set of 52 original plates, comprising the entire works of Adrian Van Ostudz, engraved by himself, 1610-1685. Set of 27 large engravings from the Luxembourg Gallery, after Rubens, by celebrated engravers. Set of 24 plates after Nicolas Poussin, engraved by Claudia Stella, 1636-1697. Set of 12 engravings by Visscher, after views by Berghem, 1624-1683. Set of 45 engravings by Moyreau, after Wouvermans, 1620-1668. Set of 13 engravings by Lebas, after Teniers, 1610-1694. Set of 12 engravings by Tardieu, after Rubens, representing scenes in Roman History, 1720-1772. Set of 28 engravings after paintings by eminent French artists. Set of 50 miscellaneous engravings after paintings by Italian masters.

V.—LITHOGRAPHS.

A number of fine Lithographs from various public and private galleries, after Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, French, and English paintings, also a large collection of chromo-lithographs and engravings published by the Arundel Society, London, consisting of copies of frescoes, etc., after the old masters.

VI.—PHOTOGRAPHS.

Copies of *Photographs* taken from the British Department of Science and Art, and published by the Arundel Society, viz. —*Tudor* portraits, etc., studies from *Raphael's* cartoons and drawings, original drawings by *Raphael*, in the museum of the Louvre, copies of Italian sculpture, etc., copies of *Mulready's* paintings, miscellaneous paintings, Majolica, Palissy, Henry II, Persian, Flemish, Dresden and Sevrès ware, English porcelain and Wedgewood ware, rock crystal ware, embroideries, boookbinding and illuminated pages, ecclesiastical utensils, decorative plates, bronzes, clocks and jewellery, enamels, ivory and wood carvings, etc.

VII.—VARIOUS ART GEMS.

Electrotype reproductions of decorative plated ware in the South Kensington Museum, representing the Italian, French, Flemish, Portuguese and German schools of design in the ornamentation of domestic utensils, medallions, etc.

VIII.—CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

A small collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Burmese, Turkish and Maltese curiosities and antiquities; also Greek and Roman, Foreign, English, Irish, Scotch

and Colonial coins, trophy of ancient arms, illustrations of mediaval history, knights armour, old Japanese armour, and illustrations of Swiss costume, embroidered in silk, with gold and silver lace, representing the standard-bearers of the various Swiss cantons and towns.

IX.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Collection of 125 rocks and minerals, and 76 fossils of Nova Scotia, arranged by Principal Dawson, Montreal; collection of fossils presented from the Geological Survey, by Sir Wm. Logan; collections of minerals from various countries; collection of shells; insects, injurious and beneficial to vegetation; Japanese fishes, Canadian fishes, and a typical collection representing the fauna of Canada, herbariums prepared in Germany, etc.

X.—School Apparatus and Appliances.

This section of the Museum contains specimens of educational appliances for teaching

in the Public Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, Colleges, etc.

The following abbreviated list of school material exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, will give an idea of the large number of articles kept for reference.

Exhibited at Philadelphia, 1876.

| 1. | Educational Reports, etc | 22 | Exhibits |
|-----|---|-----|----------|
| 2. | Edcational institutions, photographs, etc | 57 | 66 |
| 3. | Models of school buildings and plans | 13 | 44 |
| 4. | School fittings and furniture | 9 | " |
| 5. | School work—penmanship, drawing, etc | 192 | 66 |
| 6. | Drawings from School of Practical Science | 22 | 44 |
| | School method and organization | 21 | 44 |
| 8. | Text-books for High and Public Schools | 15 | " |
| 9. | Teachers' professional library | 17 | 66 |
| 10. | Library department, history, biography, etc | 158 | 46 |
| 11. | Reading lessons, arithmetic, etc | 35 | 44 |
| 12. | Drawing books, models, etc | 56 | 46 |
| 13. | Music charts, etc | 6 | 46 |
| 14. | Chronological and historical charts | 58 | 44 |
| 15. | Terrestrial globes, physical globes, etc | 18 | 44 |
| 16. | Maps, diagrams, atlases, etc | 54 | 44 |
| 17. | Astronomical globes, charts, apparatus | 17 | 4.6 |
| 18. | Geology and crystallography | 8 | 44 |
| 19. | Botanical models, charts, cabinets, etc | 34 | 44 |
| 20. | Geological specimens, diagrams, etc | 50 | 44 |
| | Ethnological models and charts | 56 | 44 |
| 22. | Anatomy and physiology | 5 | 46 |
| 23. | Chemical apparatus, diagrams, etc | 76 | 44 |
| | Pneumatic apparatus, meteorology, etc | 34 | 46 |
| | Acoustic apparatus | 11 | 66 |
| | Light, optics, microscopes, etc | 30 | 66 |
| 27. | Heat and steam | 20 | " |
| | Electricity, magnetism, etc | 89 | 66 |
| 29. | Mechanics and mechanism | 10 | 66 |
| 30. | Hydrostatics and hydraulics | 10 | " |
| 31. | Kindergarten illustrations | 32 | 44 |
| 32. | Appliances for teaching the blind | 28 | 66 |
| | | | |

From the above list it will be seen that everything is kept that is applicable for use from the primary school to the college. This collection is invaluable, for reference, to teachers, trustees and educationists. Here can be found illustrations of Kindergarten teaching in the primary departments, and the various grades from the primary school to the The philosophical instruments were purchased in Paris, London, and the

United States, while many of them were manufactured in Canada. The globes vary in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 30 inches in diameter. The instruments, etc., are labelled, giving visitors information as to their uses, etc.

XI.—THE LIBRARY.

The library contains several thousands of volumes, not yet classified. A catalogue has been commenced, which will be of great value when completed. It is proposed that this library shall be kept up to the present time with works on general education, fine arts, technology, and manufactures. It also embraces a very valuable collection of books and documents relating to the history of this continent. Some of the Canadian books are very rare, and are being classified according to subjects and dates, as well as names of authors, so that there will be no difficulty in finding any books or pamphlets on any particular subject or event occurring during the administration of any Lieutenant-Governor or Governor-General.

There are also a large number of illustrated works of art, including Meyrick's Illuminated Ancient Armour; Hope's Costumes of the Ancients; Galerie du Palais Pitti, par Louis Barde; Imperiule et Royale Galerie de Florence, par le Chevalier P. Lasino; Galleria dell' I. e Rêale Accademie delle Belle Arti di Firenze; S. Marco convento en Firenze illustrato del. B. Vincenzo Marchese; Penitures à Fresque du Campo Santo de Pise; Tabernacle de Ste. Marie Nouvelle; Scênes de la Vie des Peintres, par Madon; Histoire de L'Art Monumental dans L'Antiquité et au Moyen Age, suivée d'un traité de la Printure sur verre, par L. Batissier: Galleries Publiques de L'Europe; Paris, Vues et Monuments : Dessines et Lithographies en couleur, par Jules Arnout ; Nuova Raccolta delle Vedote, Obelischi, Fontane e Chiostro de Roma e Suor Conterini, Da Domenichino Amici Romano. Description of the chief pictures in the Dresden Gallery; Handbook of Puinting—the German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and French schools, edited, with notes, by Sir Edmund Head: The Early Flemish Painters, notices of their lives and works; Treasures of Art in Great Britain, being an account of the chief collections of paintings, drawings, sculptures, illuminated MSS., etc., by S. Waagen; Works of the Early Masters in Stained Glass; Metal Work and its Artistic Design, illustrations in colours, by Digby Wyatt; Antiquities of Athens, by C. R. Cockerell and other architects: The Pictorial Gallery of Arts; The works of eminent masters in painting, sculpture, architecture and decorative art; The Encyclopædia of Fine Arts, comprising architecture, sculpture, painting, heraldry, numismatics, poetry, music and engineering; The Book of Art, cartoons, frescoes, sculpture and decorative art applied to the new Houses of Parliament, etc., with directions for painting in fresco; The Art Journal; Gems of European Art, by S. C. Hall; Interiors and Exteriors in Venice, by Lake Price; Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India, by I. Ferguson: Annals of the Artists of Spain, by Stirling; Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors and Architects, from ancient and modern times, by S. Spooner; The Wilkie Gallery, a selection of the best pictures of the late Sir David Wilkie, including his Spanish and Oriental sketches; Description of the Building erected in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851, * with plans, elevations, and working drawings; The Journal of Design and Manufactures, with 213 fabric patterns, in cloth and paper, and 640 engravings, etc., etc.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. P. MAY,

Superintendent of Educational Museum and Library.

To the Honourable Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, Toronto. PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

- I.—Canada Paper Co. of Montreal, authorized to publish a series of Reading Books, Dated the 31st of December, 1878.
- II.—MILLER'S SWINTON'S LANGUAGE LESSONS AUTHORIZED, DATED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1878.
- III.—Campbell's New Language Lessons authorized, Dated the 31st of December, 1878.
- IV.—Appointment of Sub-Examiner for December Examinations, Dated the 31st of December, 1878.
- V.—Leave of Absence granted to Mr. J. S. J. Kerr, Dated the 22nd of March, 1879.
 - VI.—Authorization of French Text Books, Dated the 22nd of March, 1879.
- VII.—High School, London, to be called a Collegiate Institute, Dated the 5th of April, 1879.
 - VIII.—Colenso's Algebra authorized, Dated the 19th of April, 1879.
 - IX.—PRICES OF BOOKS IN DEPOSITORY FIXED, DATED THE 8TH OF MAY, 1879.
- X.—Calkins' World, Morris and Bowen's English Grammar, and Campbell's Geography authorized, Dated the 4th of June, 1879.
- XI.—Thompson's History of England authorized, Dated the 10th of June, 1879. 156

XII.—REGULATIONS AS TO SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES AND COUNTY BOARDS OF EX-AMINERS, DATED THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1879.

REGULATIONS AS TO SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES AND COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th day of June, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education having reference to :-

1st. The Regulations as to Second-class Certificates to teach in the Public Schools.

2nd. Examinations by County Boards of Examiners.

The Committee advise that the said report be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,

Clerk Executive Council Ontario.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following respecting the Education Department:

First. The regulations as to second-class certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools, and respectfully recommends them to be amended, so as to provide that, in the case of a Public School teacher who has successfully taught in a school for at least three years before the 18th day of August, 1877, a second-class certificate may be awarded to such teacher upon successfully passing the non-professional examination for such certificate, and upon satisfactory proof being furnished to the Minister of such period of teaching service, and that it shall not be necessary that any such teacher shall be required to attend a Normal School.

Second. No member of a County Board of Examiners shall be concerned in examining or valuing papers of any candidate who has been instructed by him or in the school with which he is connected, and the presiding examiner will see that this rule is observed, but it is recommended that all the members of the County Board (having due regard to the above exception) shall be present at the examination of third-class teachers, from the first day of the examination, and that such members as are not engaged as presiding examiners shall, as the answers are handed in by the candidates, proceed with the necessary work of the examination.

County Treasurers and other officials are authorized to pay such expenses as are properly incurred by the County Board in connection with these duties.

Third: High School Boards may, in pursuance of the amended Act of 1879, impose at the examination for admission such fee not exceeding one dollar per pupil, upon candidates, being the children of non-residents who are not liable to pay county or municipal rates for the support of such school, but no fee for examining for admission in other cases shall be exacted by any High School Board.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ADAM CROOKS, Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO), TORONTO, 12th June, 1879.

- XIII.—Appointment of Sub-Examiners for July Examinations, Dated the 4th of July, 1879.
- XIV.—High School, St. Mary's, to be called a Collegiate Institute, Dated the 4th of July, 1879.
- XV.—Surrender of Land by the Collegiate Institute, Kingston, Dated the 10th of April, 1879.
- XVI.—Appointment of additional Sub-Examiner for July Examinations, Dated the 16th of July, 1879.
- XVII.—APPOINTMENT OF THE HONOURABLE S. C. WOOD, AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF THE HONOURABLE ADAM CROOKS, DATED THE 16TH OF JULY, 1879.
- XVIII.—High School Programme for 1879-80, Dated the 1st of September, 1879.

HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

I. AMENDED PROGRAMME.

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Department prescribes the subjects of study and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

Lower School.

Group A.—English Language.—Review of Elementary work; Orthography, Etymology and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department;* Composition—the framing of Sentences; Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes: generally, the Formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from standard authors.

^{*} For the examination in 1880, Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard and Goldsmith's Traveller.

- GROUP B.—Mathematics.—(a) Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion, Percentage, in its various applications; Square Root.
- (b) Algebra.—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.
- (c) Geometry.—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces; Volumes of Right Parallelopipeds and Prisms, and of the Sphere, Cylinder and Cone.
- (d) Natural Philosophy.—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments; Centre of Gravity; Mechanical Powers, Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each; Pressure of Liquids; Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it; the Barometer, Siphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, and Air Pump.
- GROUP C.—Modern Languages.—(a) French: The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; De Fivas' Introductory French Reader, pp. 1-49; Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits; Re-translation of Easy Passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.
- (b) German: The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.
- GROUP D—Ancient Languages.—(a) Latin: The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cicero in Catilinam, II., III., IV., and Virgil, Eclogues I., IV., VI., VII., IX.; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Re-translation into Latin of easy passages from Cicero.
 - (b) Greek: Optional.
- GROUP E.—Physical Sciences.—Chemistry.—Combustion: The Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel. The Atmosphere—Its Constitution; Effect of Animal and Vegetable Life on its Composition. Water—Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain-water, River-water, Spring-water, Sea-water, Preparation and properties of Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus; and of their more important compounds; Combining Proportions by Weight and by volume; Symbols and Nomenclature.
- GROUP F.—History and Geography.—(a) Leading Events of English and Canadian History; also of Roman History from the Commencement of the Second Punic War to the Death of Augustus.
 - (b) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical and Political.
- GROUP G.—Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing and Music.—(a) Single and Double Entry; Commercial Forms and Usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.
 - (b) Practice in Writing.
 - (c) Linear and Free-Hand Drawing.
 - (d) Elements of Music.
- An option is permitted between (i.) Latin; (ii.) French; (iii.) German; and (iv.) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping.

Upper School.

Group A.—English Language and Literature.—As prescribed for First-Class Certificates and for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

Group B.—Mathematics.—As prescribed for First-Class Certificates and for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

Group C.—Modern Languages—(a) French: Grammar and Exercises; Corneille's Horace; La Fontaine's Fables; Translation from English into French; Conversation; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(b) German: Grammar and Exercises; Schiller, Die Bürgschaft der Taucher; Musaeus Stumme Liebe; Translation from English into German; Conversation; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

GROUP D.—Ancient Languages.—(a) Latin: Grammar; Cicero, Pro Ligario; Ovid, Fasti, Book I.; Horace, Odes, Book III.; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(b) Greek: Grammar; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book II.; Homer, Illiad, Book VI., Odyssey, Book IX.; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, I., II., and III.; the other subjects required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

GROUP E.—Physical Sciences.—(a) Chemistry: Heat—its sources; Expansion; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat; Specific and Latent Heat; Calorimeters; Liquefaction; Ebullition; Evaporation; Conduction; Convection; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation and the Characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and Silicon. The Principal Points in the Chemistry of the following Metals:-Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Aluminium, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Tin, Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Silver, Gold.

Carbolic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphurie Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases,

and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

(b) Botany: An introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily, and Grass Families: Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada

(c) Physiology: General View of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body: the Vascular System of the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Functions of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell; Hearing and Sight; the Nervous System.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(a) History: English, the special study of the Tudor, Stuart, and Brunswick Periods; Roman, from the commencement of the Second Punic War to the death of Augustus; Grecian, from the Persian to the Peloponnesian War, both inclusive.

(b) Geography: Ancient and Modern.

Head Masters are at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any

subject in the Lower School programme that they may think fit.

Every pupil in the Upper School must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D, and E. In cases of doubt, the Head Master shall decide. Candidates preparing for any examination, shall be required to take only the subjects prescribed for such examination.

At the Intermediate Examinations, papers will be set in English Grammar and Etymology, English At the Intermediate Examinations, papers will be set in English Grammar and Etymology, English Literature, Dictation, Composition. Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Roman, English, and Canadian History, Geography, Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Book-keeping. No Candidate must take more than one of the four optional departments, i.e. (a) Latin; (b) French; (c) German; (d) Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, and Book-keeping—at this examination. All candidates, whether male or female, must take Euclid.

Although Music and Drawing will form no part of the Intermediate Examination in 1880, yet the Schools in which these subjects are properly taught will receive credit therefor in the report on results of inspection referred to in the Regulations respecting the apportionment of the grant.

XIX.—Playter's Physiology Recommended, Dated the 11th of September, 1879

XX.—Amended Resulations—(1) Candidates for Certificates, (2) High Schools Intermediate Examinations and Apportionment, (3) Conditions, Teachers' Certificates, (4) Amended Model School Regulations, (5) Amended Regulations for Inspection of Normal Schools, Dated the 4th of October, 1879.

I.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES AS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Amended Regulations approved by the Lieutenent-Governor in Council, 32th day of September, 1879.

A.—Non-Professional Examination.

1.—Time and Place of Examination.

- 1. The examination of all candidates for first and third-class certificates, shall be held in the month of July, in each year, on the days appointed by the Minister.
- 2. The examination of candidates for second-class certificates, shall be held concurrently with the Intermediate Examinations for High Schools in July.
- 3. Candidates for first-class certificates shall be examined at Toronto; candidates for second and third-class certificates at the County Towns. If there is no County Town in any Inspectoral Division in which an examination is held, the candidates shall be examined at such place as may be appointed by the Inspector.
- 4. The duties of County Boards are confined solely to the examination for third-class certificates. They may, at their discretion, require candidates for third-class certificates before being admitted to examination, to produce certificates from their teachers or other persons to the effect that in their judgment they are reasonably well prepared for such examination.
- 5. In order that needless expense be not incurred, Public School Inspectors are empowered to require candidates for second-class certificates to present themselves for examination at some High School in the County. In the case of those candidates who are not pupils of the High School, any additional expense entailed on the High School Board by their attendance for examination at the High School, should be certified by the Public School Inspector to the County Treasurer for payment to the High School Board.
- 6. Candidates for first-class certificates, and Students of the Normal Schools shall be examined at the Normal Schools; the examinations of all other candidates shall be held in such building or buildings as may in each case be appointed by the Inspector.
- 7. The Inspector shall give at least three weeks' public notice of the time and place of each examination, in such manner as he shall deem expedient.

2.—Notice to be given by Candidates—Testimonials—Identification.

8. Every person who proposes to present himself at any examination, shall send to the presiding Inspector not later than the 1st June preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and the description of certificate he already possesses, if any; such notice to be accompanied by the evidence of character and service required by the regulations. In giving this notice, the candidate, if he desires to be exempt from examination in the group Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping, and to take the Latin, or French, or German, required for the High School Intermediate Examination instead, must inform the Inspector to that effect.

- 9. Candidates for first-class certificates shall forward to the Department, through the Public School Inspector, not later than the 1st of June, the evidence of character and service required by the regulations.
- 10. Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding examiner as to his personal identity, before the commencement of the second day's examination. Instances of personation of candidates having occurred, the examiners are expected to use all necessary vigilance in this respect.
- 11. Any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate, is to be reported to the Department, and he will thereupon be deprived of his certificate and standing as a teacher.
- 12. Each candidate at the non-professional Examination for a third-class certificate, other than at an Intermediate Examination, must also produce proper proof, if a male, of being at least seventeen years of age, and if a female, of being at least sixteen years of age; and it is the duty of the Examiners to require this, and to exclude every candidate who omits or fails to furnish such proof. Any untrue statement as to age, on the part of any candidate, shall forfeit the examination, and all claim to a teacher's certificate.

3.—Mode of Conducting Examinations.

- 13.—Every presiding Inspector shall send to the Education Department, one month before the time of the examination, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for second-class certificates. To each name so sent, the Department will affix a NUMBER which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire examination.
- 14. The Department will provide envelopes of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the first and second-class examination papers—one envelope with each paper.
- 15. The County Public School Inspector shall preside, and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations, and for the safe-keeping, unopened, of the examination papers until the time of examination; but in case of any inability to attend he shall send to the Education Department for the approval of the Minister, one month before the examination, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint as his substitute at those examinations at which he himself cannot preside: otherwise the Department will make the appointment.
- 16. When more than one room is required for the candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room, to preside in his stead.
- 17. The presiding Inspector shall transmit to the Education Department, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other examiners, (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any examiner):

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour, affection, or partiality towards any candidate."

- 18. The presiding Examiner shall subject the candidates for third-class certificates to viva voce examinations in Reading, of the result of which a record shall be made and reported to the Department.
- 19. No Examiner or member of any County Board shall take any part in examining or valuing the papers of any candidate who has been instructed by him, or in any school with which he is connected; and the presiding Examiner shall see that this rule is strictly observed.

4.—Directions to Presiding Examiners.

20. Places shall be allotted to the candidates for second-class certificates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room. Candidates for third-class certificates must be placed sufficiently far apart to prevent copying.

- 21. All these arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery shall be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.
- 22. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within *one hour* after the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave, he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on the subject in hand.
- 23. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner shall, in the examination-room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.
- 24. The Inspector shall further see that at least one Examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. If Intermediate and second-class candidates are being examined together, the following rule applies:—No trustee, master or teacher of the school concerned can be appointed to preside, and no master or teacher of the school shall be present during the examination in the room with the candidates.
- 25. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, these being duly fastened in the envelopes.
- 26. The Inspector, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate for a second-class certificate, and on the same day shall forward by express (prepaid), to the Education Office, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The Inspector shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also, with the papers of each candidate, a certificate to the Department, that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of such candidate, upon proper grounds.
- 27. When two or more rooms are occupied by candidates for second-class certificates, the Examiner, in his report to the Department, shall indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.
- 28. It is recommended that all the members of the County Board (having due regard to the provisions of Regulation 19 above) shall be present at the examination for third-class teachers from the first day of the examination, and that such members as are not engaged as presiding Examiners shall, as the answers are handed in by the candidates, proceed to read them.
- 29. In the case of candidates for third-class certificates, the Inspector shall see that the written answers are without delay read and reported on by the County Board, and he shall thereupon see that these answers, and all reports thereon, as approved by the Board, together with the list of certificates issued by it, are also, as soon as possible after the close of the examination, transmitted by express (prepaid) to the Education Department.
- 30. In examining the answers for third-class certificates, two Examiners at least should value each paper. And points relative to the examination for third-class certificates, on which a majority of the Examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Education Department for decision.
- 31. The Central Committee of Examiners shall assign numerical values to each question, or part of a question, on the examination papers for third-class certificates, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The local Examiners shall give marks for the answers according to the value assigned to each question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.
- 32. In order to obtain a third-class certificate, the marks must not be less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank. County

Admin state at

Boards have the power of increasing the percentage of marks in particular subjects after due notice to the candidates.

- 33. Candidates who pass the Intermediate Examination, obtaining twenty per cent. on each subject, and forty per cent. on the group, will be regarded as having passed the non-professional examination for third-class certificates. Those who, besides fulfilling the above conditions, make fifty per cent. of the entire marks attainable, will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for second-class certificates, grade B; while those who make thirty per cent. on each subject, fifty per cent. on the group, and sixty per cent. of the aggregate marks will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for the second-class, grade A.
- 34. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or in taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case, if that of a third-class candidate, at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive. If the case be that of a first or second-class candidate, it shall be reported to the Department.
- 35. The Inspector shall furnish to the Education Department full returns, and all necessary information in matters relating to the results of the examinations.

5.—Rules to be observed by Candidates.

- 36. Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate shall obey it immediately.
- 37. Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made that such aid or assistance has been given or received.
 - 38. Candidates shall strictly observe the provisions of regulation 34, above.
- 39. Every candidate for a first or second-class certificate shall write his Number (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for every page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.
- 40. If a candidate for a first or second-class certificate write his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his paper other than the number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.
- 41. Candidates for first or second-class certificates in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right hand corner. Having written the distinguishing NUMBER on each page, and having arranged the answer papers in the order of the questions, they shall fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes their numbers and the subjects of examination. They shall then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.
- 42. Candidates for third-class certificates in preparing their answers shall write on one side only of each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the ques-

tions, shall fold them once across, and write on the outside sheet their names, the name of the examining County Board, the date, and the subject of the paper.

43. After the papers are handed in, the Examiner shall not allow any alterations thereof, and the presiding Inspector shall be responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them, with all surplus examination papers, to the Education Department.

6.—Candidates from the Normal Schools.

- 44. Such of the foregoing regulations respecting the examination of candidates generally as are applicable, shall also govern the examination of candidates from the Normal Schools; and the Principals thereof, respectively, shall send to the Education Department, one month before such examination, a list of the names of the intending candidates for first and second-class certificates, respectively. The Department will affix a number to each name so sent, and this number shall be signed by the candidate, in lieu of his name, to each page of his answer-papers.
- 45. The duties of presiding Examiner shall be discharged by one of the members of the Central Committee, to be named by the Minister.
- 46. During the examination and previous week of preparation all the rules and regulations of the Normal Schools shall remain in full force, and any infringement thereof shall be summarily dealt with by the Principals.
- 47. During the time in each day while the examination is actually proceeding, the Examiner shall have control and be responsible for maintaining discipline in the examination hall amongst the candidates; and at all other times and occasions during each day of the examination, the Principal's authority shall have full force and effect.

7 .- As to First Class Certificates.

- 48. The non-professional examination for First-class, grade C, shall be separate from that for First B or First A.
- 49. All candidates must take that for grade C before being eligible to be examined for grade B or A.
- 50. The examination for grade B or A shall take place in each year after that for grade C.

A candidate who has gone up to the examination for grade C in a particular year, may take the examination for First B or First A in that year, even though the results of the examination for First C have not yet been ascertained; and, if he succeed in passing the examination for First C, he shall be at liberty to go up to any subsequent examination for First B or First A.

51. A candidate in his examination for First A or First B may take options. He will be allowed to select any one of the following groups of subjects:—(a) English, (b) Mathematics, or (c) Physical Science; but as it is desirable to discourage illiteracy, especially in the case of first-class teachers of the higher grades, a candidate who selects any of the above groups except the first must be examined on one of the authors prescribed for the English Literature course.

8.—Appeal to the Department.

- 52. Any candidate for a third-class certificate shall have the right to appeal to the Minister against the decision of the local Board of Examiners; and any candidate for a first or second-class certificate may claim to have his papers re-read, under the following conditions:—
- 1. Such appeal or claim shall be made within one month after the promulgation of the result of the examination.

- 2. The ground of such appeal or claim must be specifically stated.
- 3. A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained, but otherwise will be forfeited.
- 4. In the case of candidates for third-class certificates, a copy of the appeal, with full particulars of objections, shall be sent by the appellant to the County Board or presiding Inspector.

B .- PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. - Model Schools.

- 53. The professional examinations in the County Model Schools shall be held on such days as the Minister may appoint, and shall be conducted by the several County Boards.
- 54. They shall be mainly oral, but may (if it be thought necessary) be partly in writing.

2.—Normal Schools.

CANDIDATES FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- 55. The professional examinations of the Normal School students shall be partly oral and partly in writing; they shall be held at the several Normal Schools on such days, and conducted by such members of the Central Committee as the Minister may appoint.
- 56. The Examiners shall test the proficiency of the teachers-in-training by such oral, written, or other examinations as may suit the nature of the subjects of this course and shall, upon a conjunct view of the Principal's reports and the results of these examinations, determine to whom certificates should be granted. Subjects.—Education, Reading and Elocution, Mental Arithmetic, Practical Chemistry, Music, Drawing, Hygiene, Drill, and Calisthenics.

CANDIDATES FOR FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- 57. These examinations shall be partly oral and partly in writing; they shall be held at the Toronto Normal School on such days, and conducted by such members of the Central Committee, as the Minister may appoint.
- 58. Candidates for first-class certificates who are not Normal School students, shall undergo their professional as well as their non-professional examination at the Toronto Normal School at the same time and on the same papers with those candidates for first-class certificates who are Normal School students.
- 59. The professional examination will be conducted so as to elicit the extent of the professional training of each candidate, as carried on concurrently with his instruction in the "non-professional subjects," prescribed by the regulations. The professional examination for all grades of first-class certificates will be the same. The Subjects are:

Education, viz.:—1. Educational Methods. (The candidate may consult the following works:—Teacher's Manual of Method and Organization, by Robert Robinson, Inspector of National Schools, Ireland; Methods of Instruction, by J. P. Wickersham, A.M., Principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School; Currie's Common School Education; Jewell on School Government.) 2. History of Education. (The following works may be consulted:—Essays on Educational Reformers, by Robert Henry Quick, M.A.; Practical Educationists and their Systems of Teaching, by James Leitch, Principal of the Church of Scotland Normal School, Glasgow.) 3. Psychological Foundations of Education. (The candidate may consult "Education as a Science," by Alexander Bain, LL.D.)

School Law. Reading and Elocution. Music and Drawing. Drill and Calisthenics.

MONITORS' AND ASSISTANTS' CERTIFICATES.

1. The following regulations have been prescribed concerning monitors' and assistants' certificates:—

(a) The pupil or other candidate shall present to the Inspector a certificate of good character, signed by a clergyman.

(b) The subjects of examination for the position of monitor, shall be Reading, Writing, Spelling, and the elementary parts of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.

(c) The subjects of examination for the position of assistant, shall be those prescribed for third-class certificates.

A competent knowledge of those subjects, at the discretion of the Inspector, shall be required.

2. No certificate shall be given for a longer period than one year. Such certificate may be specially renewed for twelve months at the discretion of the Inspector; but no certificate shall be granted a third time without re-examination.

Subjects for the Non-Professional Examination for Certificates.

The following shall be the subjects of examination for the non-professional examinations for the three classes of certificates:—

1.—For Third-class Certificates.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Reading.—To be able to read any passage selected from the authorized reading-books intelligently, expressively, and with correct pronunciation.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly any passage that may be dictated from the reading-book.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes and affixes and principal roots.

Grammar and Composition.—Grammatical forms and definitions. Analysis and parsing of prose and easy verse. Changing the construction of sentences. Short narratives or descriptions. Rendering of poetry into prose. Familiar and business letters.

N.B.—In regard to teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of French or German Grammar respectively, may be substituted for a knowledge of English Grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly. The County Councils, within whose jurisdiction there are French or German settlements, are authorized to appoint one or more persons (who in their judgment may be competent) to examine candidates in the French or German languages.

English Literature.—To be able to answer easy questions on works or portions of works to be prescribed from time to time.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—The leading events of English and Canadian History.

Geography.—The maps of the Continents, Canada, Ontario, Great Britain and Ireland, and the principal dependencies of the Empire. Map drawing. Rudiments of physical, mathematical and political Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—Simple and compound rules. Reduction. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Proportion. Interest, Discount, Stocks, Exchange. Square root.

Algebra.—The elementary rules and easy Simple Equations.

Euclid.—Definitions, Postulates and Axioms. Book I.

WRITING.

To be able to write legibly and neatly.

2.—For Second-class Certificates.

For the purpose of the examination, these subjects are grouped as in the Intermediate Examination, and the same options are permitted. Candidates must take the first three of the following groups and one of the divisions under the head d:

a. Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid.

b. English Grammar, Composition and Dictation.c. History, Geography and English Literature.

d. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping; or Latin; or French; or German.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author, and to spell all non-technical English words.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes, affixes, and the principal Latin and Greek roots. To be able to analyze etymologically easy words selected from the reading-books.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the definitions and grammatical forms and rules of Syntax, and be able to analyze and parse, with application of said rules, any sentence in prose or verse.

N.B.—In the case of teachers in French or German settlements, the Intermediate papers in French and German respectively, may be substituted for the paper in English Grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

Composition.—The framing of sentences. Familiar and business letters. Rendering of poetry into prose. Themes.

English Literature.—Critical reading of works or portions of works, to be prescribed from time to time by the Department.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—To have a good knowledge of general English and Canadian History. Outlines of Roman History. The examination will be on the periods prescribed in the High School programme for the Lower School.

Geography.—To have a fair knowledge of political, physical and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—To be thoroughly familiar with Arithmetic in theory and practice, and to be able to work problems in the various rules. Areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms. The circle, sphere, cylinder and cone.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; Factoring; Greatest Common measure; Least Common Multiple; Square root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; easy Quadratics.

Euclid.—Books I. and II., with problems.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, AND BOOK-KEEPING.

Natural Philosophy.—To be acquainted with properties of matter and with the elementary principles of Statics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Chemistry.—Combustion. The structure and properties of flame. Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.—The atmosphere. Its constitution. Effects of animal and vegetable life on its composition.—Water. Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important compounds.—Combining proportions by weight and by volume. Symbols and Nomenclature.

Book-keeping.—Single and Double Entry; Commercial Forms and Usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

WRITING.

To be able to write legibly and neatly.

LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Latin.—The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cicero in Catilinam, II., III., IV., and Virgil, Eclogues I., IV., VI., VII., IX.; learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Re-translation into Latin of easy passages from Cicero.*

French.—The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; De Fivas' Introductory French Reader, pp. 1-49; Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits; Re-translation of easy passages into French: Rudiments of Conversation.*

German.—The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd, and 3nd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

3.—For First-class Certificates.

I.—FOR GRADE C.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Grammar.—A thorough acquaintance with the subject will be required.

Composition.—Candidates will be required to show by passing an examination in this subject, and by the character of their answers in other subjects, that they are in the habit of writing the English language correctly.

Etymology.—Candidates will be required to know the prefixes, the affixes, and the principal Latin and Greek roots, to be able to analyze etymologically the easier words in the reading books.

Literature.—Candidates will be required to have a general acquaintance with English literature and its history, and a fuller knowledge of special eras and authors to be prescribed from time to time by the Department.†

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History.—A special knowledge of the history of England between 1688 and 1820, as presented in Green's Short History of the English People, and in Hallam's Constitutional History, chapters 15 and 16.

Geography.—North America, Europe, and the British Empire.

Julius Cæsar.—Shakespeare.
An Elegy in a Country Churchyard.—Gray.
The Traveller.—Goldsmith.
The Spectator—Papers 106, 108, 112, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 131, 269, 329, 335, 517. -Addison.

Johnson's Life of Addison. Macaulay's Life of Johnson.

The edition of Julius Cæsar in the Clarendon Press Series.

^{*} The authors and portions of works here given are those prescribed for 1880. They may be varied from year to year.

[†] The subjects prescribed for the examination in 1880 are-

No particular editions of these texts are prescribed, but the following good ones are mentioned in order to aid candidates:

Morley's Spectator.

Matthew Arnold's Johnson's Chief Lives of the Poets. This contains both Johnson's Life of Addison and Macaulay's Life of Johnson.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.—Fundamental operations; Involution and Evolution; Resolution into Factors; Principle of Symmetry; Theory of Divisors; Fractions; Ratio, Proportion and Variation; Theory of Indices; Surds; Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression; Scales of Notation; Permutations and Combinations; Introduction to Binomial Theorem; Simple and Quadratic Equations, with relations between Roots and Coefficients; Problems.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—To know the subject in theory and practice. To be able to solve problems with accuracy, neatness and despatch. To be familiar with rules for Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I. to IV. (inclusive), Book VI., and definitions of Book V. Exercises.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

Statics.—Equilibrium of Forces acting in one Plane; Parallelogram of Forces, Parallel Forces, Moments, Couples, Centre of Gravity, Virtual Work, Machines, Friction, Experimental Verifications.

Dynamics.—Measurement of Velocities and of Accelerations; Laws of Motion, Energy, Momentum, Uniform and Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Falling Bodies, Experimental Verifications.

Hydrostatics.—Pressure of Fluids, Specific Gravities, Floating Bodies, Density of Gases as depending on Pressure and Temperature, Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.—Definition of Chemistry and of chemical action. Indestructibility of matter. Simple and compound substances. Laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Symbolic and graphic notations. Classification of elements into metals and non-metals, into positive and negative elements.

Theory of atoms and molecules. Empirical, molecular, and constitutional formulæ. Absolute, latent, and active atomicity. Classification according to atomicity. Atomic and molecular combination. Graphic formulæ. Definition of simple and compound radicals. Chemical equations.

French and English systems of weights and measures. Their convertibility. Expansion of gases by heat. Reduction of gaseous volume to standard pressure and temperature. Calculation of the weight and volumes of gases. Calculation of chemical quantities by weight. The crith and its uses. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition.

The preparation and properties of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, silicon, boron, phosphorus and arsenic.

The allotropic modifications of oxygen, carbon, sulphur, boron and phosphorus.

The preparation, properties and composition of water, hydrogen peroxide, the compounds of nitrogen with oxygen and with hydroxyl, ammonia and the ammonic salts, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, the carbonates, light carburetted hydrogen, acetylene, heavy carburetted hydrogen, hydrochloric acid, the oxides and oxyacids of chlorine, bromine, and iodine, hydrobromic, hydriodic, and hydrofluoric acids, the oxides and oxyacids of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen disulphide, carbon disulphide, silica, silicic acid, silicic hydride, boron trioxide, boric acid, phosphuretted hydrogen, the oxides and oxyacids of phosphorus, arseniuretted hydrogen, arsenious and arsenic acids, and the arsenic sulphides.

Manufacture of hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids. Composition and manufacture of bleaching powder. Theory of bleaching. Structure of flame. Suitability of water for domestic purposes. Causes of temporary and of permanent hardness of water. The atmosphere, its constitution; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its constitution. Names and formulæ of some of the more important silicious minerals.

The chief properties of the following named metals; their reduction from their ores; and the preparation, properties, and composition of their more important compounds:—

The monad metals, especially potassium, sodium and silver; the dyad metals, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, cadmium, mercury and copper; and gold, aluminium, lead, platinum, nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese, and chromium.

Manufacture of soda-ash, glass, porcelain and earthenware.

Heat.—General effect of heat upon the volumes of bodies. Experiments illustrative of the expansion of solids by heat. Coefficients of expansion, linear, superficial and cubical. Illustrations of precautions which changes of volume by heat and cold render necessary in the arts. The gridiron pendulum. Construction and use of the mercurial thermometer. Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, and the conversion of the readings of either into those of the other. Dependence of the boiling point of water upon external pressure, and illustrations of this dependence. The temperature at which the maximum density of water occurs, and the effects of this in nature. Change of volume when water passes from the liquid to the solid state, and the effects of this in nature. Bursting of water-pipes in frosty weather. Other substances which expand on solidification. Experiments illustrating the expansion of gases. Principle and action of the fire-balloon. Principles of ventilation. The sun's action in the generation of winds. Explanation of the Trade Winds. Constancy of the co-efficient of expansion of gases. The small deviations from the general rule exhibited by carbonic and sulphurous acid gases, and the chemical and physical character of these gases. The chemical and physical constitution of aqueous vapour and its diffusion through the atmosphere. Meaning of the term saturated, as applied to air charged with vapour. The effect of expansion in chilling air, and the consequent condensation of the aqueous vapour diffused through the air. Application of this knowledge to the explanation of clouds and rain. Meaning of specific heat or capacity for heat. Description and use of the calorimeters of Lavoisier, Laplace and Bunsen. The facts covered by the term latent heat. The latent heat of water and of aqueous vapour expressed in the centigrade and Fahrenheit scales. Conduction and convection, and the distinction between them. The low power of conduction of organic substances. Effect of mechanical texture on the transmission of heat, and the function of the clothes in preserving the body from cold. Character and phenomena of combustion. Chemical actions which occur in the combustion of coal and of ordinary gas. Explanation of the manner in which a candle flame receives its supply of combustible matter. The cause of animal heat. Structure of an ordinary gas flame, and the cause of the difference between this flame and that of a Bunsen's burner. General phenomena of radiant heat. Reflection and refraction. Different powers possessed by different substances to radiate heat. Explanation of how it is that under certain circumstances the cooling of a vessel may be hastened by surrounding it with flannel. Reciprocity of radiation and absorption. Meaning of the term diathermancy. Manifestation of this property by different bodies.

II.—FOR GRADES A AND B.

When First-Class Grade C has been obtained, the candidate who desires to proceed to First B, or First A, may take options. There are three optional departments, viz :--

The Department of English Language and Literature, with History and Geography.

The Department of Mathematics. The Department of Physical Science.

[This latter will not be available until after the July examinations, 1880.]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, WITH HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The English Language:

Composition.

History and Etymology of the English Language.

Rhetorical Forms.

Prosody.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Earle's Philology of the English Tongue.
Abbott and Seeley's English for English People.
Bain's Composition and Rhetoric.

Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

English Literature:

- 1. History of English Literature from Chaucer to the end of the reign of James I.
- 2. Specified works of standard authors to be prescribed from time to time by the Department.*

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Craik's History of the English Literature and Language. Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

History:

Greece.—The Persian to the Peloponnesian War inclusive.—Cox's History of

Rome.—From the beginning of the second Punic War to the death of Augustus.— Mommsen's History of Rome.

England.—The Tudor and Stuart Periods, as presented in Green's Short History of the English People, Macaulay's History of England, and Hallam's Constitutional History.

Canada.—Parkman's Old Régime in Canada.

Geography:

So much Ancient Geography as is necessary for the proper understanding of the portions of the Histories of Greece and Rome prescribed.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS. T

Algebra.—Multinomial Theorem, Exponential and Logarithmic Series, Interest and Annuities, Indeterminate Coefficients, Partial Fractions, Series (Convergency and Divergency, Reversion, Summation), Inequalities, Determinants, Reduction and Resolution of Equations of first four Degrees, and of Binomial Equations, Relations between Roots and Coefficients of Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Problems.

Analytical Plane Geometry.—The Point (including Transformation of Co-ordinates), the Right Line, the Circle, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, the General Equation of the Second Degree, Abridged Notation.

Trigonometry.—Trigonometrical Ratios, General Values of Angles, Functions of Sum and Difference of Angles, Multiples and Sub-multiples of Angles, Trigonometrical equations, Solution of Triangles, Measurement of Heights and Distances, Inscribed, Circumscribed and Escribed Circles of a Triangle, Quadrilaterals, Description of Vernier and Theodolite, Trigonometrical and Logarithmic Tables, Demoivre's Theorem.

*The following are prescribed for 1880: Chaucer.—The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

The Nonne Prestes Tale.

SHAKESPEARE.—Romeo and Juliet.

MILTON.—Areopagitica.
POPE.—The Essay on Man.
JOHNSON.—The Lives of Milton and Pope.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.—The Preface to Johnson's Chief Lives of the Poets.

N.B.—Candidates who take other departments will be required to show, by passing an examination in Romeo and Juliet, that they have read the play carefully, and that they are in the habit of writing the English language correctly.

No particular editions of these texts are prescribed, but the following good ones are mentioned in order to assist candidates:

Morris's edition of Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales and the Nonne Prestes Tale in the Clarendon Press Series.

Hunter's Romeo and Juliet.

Arber's edition of the Areopagitica.

The edition of the Essay on Man in the Clarendon Press Series. Matthew Arnold's Johnson's Chief Lives of the Poets.

† The following are recommended in addition to books prescribed for First C: Algebra.—Gross.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—Puckle: Refer to Salmon's.
TRIGONOMETRY.—Hamblin Smith's; Refer to Colenso's or Todhunter's.

DYNAMICS.—Kinematics and Kinetics.

Dynamics. - Moments of Inertia, Uniform Circular Motion, Projectiles in Vacuo, Collisions, Simple Pendulum, Experimental Verifications.

Elementary Geometrical Optics.—Reflection and Refraction of Light at Plane and Spherical Surfaces (not including aberration); the Eye; Construction and Use of the more simple Instruments.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry. Physics.

Biology. Physiography.

In this group candidates will be allowed an option between Physics and Biology. A detailed synopsis of the work required under the above heads will be published after the July examinations, 1880.

II.—COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRANT.

Amended Regulations, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 30th Sept., 1879.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1.—General Regulations.

- 1. There shall be an Intermediate Examination, concerning which the following regulations are prescribed:-
- (1) This examination is instituted midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the Lower to the Upper School. It will be upon the same papers as are set to candidates for second-class certificates. Pupils who pass this examination will form the Upper School, while those who have not passed it will form the Lower School in any High School or Collegiate Institute.
- (2) Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School will be examined in English grammar and etymology, reading, dictation, composition, writing, arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, English and Canadian history, geography, and in one of the following branches or groups:-
- (a) Latin; (b) French; (c) German; (d) Natural philosophy, chemistry, and bookkeeping.*

12

^{*} At this examination papers will be set in English grammar and etymology, English literature, dictation, composition, arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, Roman, English and Canadian history, geography, Latin, French, German, chemistry, natural philosophy and book-keeping. No candidate must take more than one of the four optional departments, that is (a) Latin; (b) French; (c) German; (d) Natural Philosophy, chemistry, and book-keeping. All candidates, whether male or female, must take Euclid.

Candidates who select Latin as their optional subject, and who may be reading Horace, Livy, Ovid, or some book of Cicero or Virgil other than the one prescribed, with a view to a university or professional examination, need not be examined in Cicero at the Intermediate Examination, provided they satisfy the visiting Inspector that their knowledge of Latin is sufficient to justify him in accepting their work in that subject as equivalent thereto. All classical candidates will, however, be examined in Virgil, Latin grammar and translation into Latin. Special stress will be laid on accuracy in Latin grammar and composition. No exemption granted during the previous half-year will be valid unless renewed.

Although music and drawing will form no part of the Intermediate Examination, yet the schools in which these subjects are properly taught will receive credit therefor in the accounts of results of inspection referred to in the regulations respecting apportionment of grant.

Pupils of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, holding Provincial Certificates as Public School teachers, shall be considered as having passed the Intermediate Examination.

- (3) The Intermediate Examination will be held in each year at the time fixed by the Department.
- 2. The questions will be prepared by the Central Committee, and transmitted to the Department by the chairman of the Committee, and sent under seal to the County Public School Inspectors. The County Public School Inspectors, or their substitutes, will alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. The answers of the candidates will be sent to Toronto to be read and valued by the Central Committee, or by subexaminers acting under their supervision.
 - 3. The subjects will be grouped in the following manner:-

(a) Arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid.

(b) English grammar, composition and dictation. (c) History, geography and English literature.

(d) Natural philosophy, chemistry and book-keeping; or Latin; or French; or German; and candidates who obtain forty per cent. of the total in each group, and not less than twenty per cent. in each subject, shall be considered as having passed the examination.

- 4. Candidates who, in passing the Intermediate Examination, obtain twenty per cent. on each subject, and forty per cent. on the group, will be regarded as having passed the non-professional examination for third-class certificates. Those who, besides fulfilling the above conditions, obtain fifty per cent. of the whole number of marks attainable, will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for second-class certificates, grade B; while those who obtain thirty per cent. on each subject, fifty per cent. on the group, and sixty per cent. of the aggregate marks, will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for second-class, grade A.
- 5. All the answers in each subject are to be read and the values assigned. While the passing is to be determined by these tests, the questions in each subject are to be framed by the examiners, not with reference to any high standard for competitive examinations, but solely to ascertain whether the candidate has acquired a fair knowledge of each subject, and so is qualified or not for the Upper School, or for non-professional standing as a teacher (as the case may be) having regard to his proficiency or deficiency in answering questions reasonably framed for this purpose in each subject.

2.—Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

1.—Preliminary Directions.

- 6. Every Head Master shall send to the County Public School Inspector named in the notice sent, by the 1st of June, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for examination, with their respective ages, and a statement of the optional subjects selected by each candidate. To each name so sent, the Department will affix a NUMBER, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire examination.
- 7. The Department will provide envelopes of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the examination papers—one envelope with each paper.
- 8. The County School Inspector of the County in which the High School is situate shall preside, and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations; but in case there is more than one High School in the County, or for any proper reason he is unable to personally attend, the County Inspector shall send to the Education Department, for the approval of the Minister, not later than the 8th of June, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint as his substitute at those examinations at which he himself cannot preside, otherwise the Department will make the appointment.
- 9. When more than one room is required for the candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead, and the High School Board shall see that proper and necessary accommodation is provided for such examination.

- 10. The Public School Inspectors and the persons appointed by them, with the approval of the Minister, to act as their substitutes in presiding at the Intermediate Examinations at High Schools, or in presiding in the additional rooms, shall be entitled to a fee of \$3 per day, and actual travelling expenses, to be paid by the High School Board. None may act as a substitute unless approved by the Minister. The fees of the examiners appointed to conduct the examinations under these regulations are not payable until the Education Department has decided on the results of the examinations, and no examiner has a valid claim for these fees, if he has failed to perform the duties of his office in a proper manner, as provided by the regulations.
- 11. No trustee, master, or teacher of the school concerned can be appointed as such substitute, and no master or teacher of the school can be present, during the examination, in the room with the candidates, or be concerned in any manner in examining or valuing the papers of any candidate who has been instructed by him, or in the school with which he is connected. The presiding Inspector should see that this rule is strictly observed.

2. Directions for Presiding Examiners.

- 12. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart in all directions. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects for examination are to be removed from the room.
- 13. All these arrangements must be completed, and the necessary stationery (provided by the High School Board) must be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least fifteen minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.
- 14. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner will, in the examination room and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.
- 15. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the examination papers on any subject; and if he then leaves he shall not be permitted to return during the examination of the subject then in hand.
- 16. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner will direct the candidates to stop writing, and will cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.
- 17. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations, will sign and forward, with the answers of the candidates, a solemn declaration (in a form to be provided by the Department) that the examinations have been conducted in strict conformity with the Regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect.
- 13. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations, will secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day will forward by express prepaid to the Education Office, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are not to be arranged by subjects.
- 19. In schools where separate rooms are occupied at the examination, the Examiner, in his report to the Department, will indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.
- 20. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any books, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of the occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be allowed to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such a case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department

3.—Rules to be Observed by Candidates.

- 21. Candidates must be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed any additional time. No candidate will be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate must obey it immediately.
- 22. Every candidate is required to write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for each page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the examiners.
- 23. If the candidate write his name or initials, or any particular sign or mark on his paper other than the distinguishing number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.
- 24. Candidates, in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right hand corner. Having written their distinguishing numbers on each page, and having arranged their answer papers in the order of the questions, they will fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes the distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination only. They will then securely fasten the envelopes, and hand them to the presiding examiner.
- 25. The regulations for the examination of candidates for Public School teachers' certificates shall also apply to and govern the Intermediate Examination in all matters where applicable.*

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

The grant will be distributed as follows:-

- I. In the payment of a minimum fixed allowance of \$400 to each School.
- II. According to average attendance, \$1 per unit.
- III. On report of Inspectors.

The sum of (say) ten thousand dollars will be distributed amongst the schools according to their efficiency, as determined by the report of the Inspectors. In determining this, account will be taken of the following:—

- (a) School accommodation, condition of school premises, general educational appliances (maps, apparatus, etc.)
- (b) Number of masters employed, as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of teaching, etc.
- (c) Character of the work done between the entrance and the intermediate examinations, or in the "Lower School."
 - (d) The quantity and quality of the work done in the "Upper School."
 - (e) Government, discipline, general morale.

* Appeal to the Minister.

- 44. Any candidate for a third-class certificate shall have the right to appeal to the Minister against the decision of the Local Board of Examiners; and any candidate for a first or second-class certificate may claim to have his papers re-read under the following conditions:—
- 1. Such appeal or claim shall be made within one month after the promulgation of the result of the examination by the Department.
 - 2. The grounds of such appeal or claim must be specifically stated.
- 3. A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim be sustained, but otherwise be forfeited.
- 4. In the case of candidates for third-class certificates, a copy of the appeal, with full particulars of objections, shall be sent by the appellant to the County Board or presiding Inspector.

IV. On the results of the Intermediate Examination.

The sum of (say) ten thousand dollars, will be distributed on the results of the Intermediate Examination."

The allowance to each school will be the sum of the amounts specifically assigned in each of the foregoing particulars.

The High School grant for 1879 will, accordingly, be distributed as follows:—

| I.—104 schools at \$400 each | \$41,600 |
|--|----------|
| II.—One dollar per unit of average attendance, say | 6,400 |
| III.—On report of Inspectors | 10,000 |
| IV.—On results of Intermediate Examination | 10,000 |
| - | |
| | 68,000 |

III.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION TO TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amended Regulations, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 30th September, 1879.

CONDITIONS OF OBTAINING CERTIFICATES.

1.—For Third-Class Certificates.

- 1. The conditions upon which third-class certificates may be obtained from County Boards are as follows:—
- (1) In order to be qualified to receive a third-class certificate, the candidate must be, if a male, at least eighteen years of age; if a female, seventeen at least; and proper proof of age must be produced by each candidate.
- (2) The candidate must have passed the prescribed non-professional examination for third-class certificates.
- (a) Any person who shall pass the Intermediate examination in High Schools, or the prescribed non-professional examination for second or first-class certificates, shall be deemed to have passed the non-professional examination for third-class certificates.
- (3) The candidate must subsequently have attended, for one session, at a County Model School.
- (4) At the close of his term of attendance at the County Model School, he shall be examined in the work of the term, together with any other subjects connected with the
- practice of teaching, which the Minister may appoint.
- (a) Before being admitted to this professional examination, the candidate must receive a certificate from the Head Master of the Model School that he has throughout the term paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Head Master, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.
 - (5) He must produce evidence that he is of good character.
- 2. The duration, renewals and endorsement of third-class certificates are governed by the following provisions:—
- (1) A third-class certificate shall be valid only in the county where given, and for three years only.
- (2) No candidate shall be permitted to enter the second time for a third-class certificate, except by special permission of the Minister on the recommendation of the County Inspector. The County Board may further require any candidate for renewal to attend a County Model School before granting such renewal certificate.

- (3) As cases may arise where third-class teachers are unable to qualify themselves for passing the examination prescribed for second-class certificates, or may require further time and opportunity for becoming qualified; and as, nevertheless, it is desirable in some such cases that the teachers who are in this position should not be excluded from the profession; the Minister may, on the recommendation of the County Inspector, allow a third-class teacher, of experience and proved ability as a teacher, to teach permanently, or for any specified length of time, (or for such further time as will afford opportunity for obtaining a second-class certificate) on a third-class certificate within the county for which the certificate has been granted. But each such case must be specially reported on by the Inspector, who shall state fully the grounds which, in his opinion, warrant such extension.
- (4) Third-class certificates shall only be endorsed by a Public School Inspector, having jurisdiction, at the request in writing of a school corporation, and on condition that the holder present a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman within a month of the date of such application.
- (5) A third-class certificate shall be endorsed but once by the same Inspector, and in no case by more than two Public School Inspectors, nor shall it be endorsed in a county in which the holder has previously held one of the same grade.

2.—For Second-Class Certificates.

- 3. The conditions upon which second-class certificates are to be granted are as follows:—
- (1) In order to be qualified to receive a second-class certificate, the candidate must have passed the prescribed non-professional examination for second-class certificates.
- (a) Candidates who, in passing the Intermediate Examination, obtain 20 per cent. on each subject and 40 per cent. on the group, will be regarded as having passed the non-professional examination for third-class certificates. Those who, while fulfilling the above conditions, obtain fifty per cent. of the whole number of marks obtainable, will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for second-class certificates, Grade B; while those who obtain 30 per cent. on each subject, 50 per cent. on the group, and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks, will be considered as having passed the non-professional examination for second-class, Grade A.
- (2) The candidate must have taught, successfully, for at least one year, in one of the Provincial Schools of Ontario, and must have attended, for one session, at a Provincial Normal School.
- (3) At the close of his term of attendance at the Normal School he shall be examined in the work of the term, together with any other subjects connected with the practice of teaching which the Minister may appoint.
- (a) Before being admitted to this professional examination, the candidate must receive a certificate from the Principal of the Normal School that he has, throughout the term, paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Principal, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.
 - (4) He must produce evidence that he is of good character.
- (5) In the case of a Public School teacher, who has successfully taught in a school for at least three years before the 18th day of August, 1877, a second-class certificate may be awarded to such teacher upon successfully passing the non-professional examination for such certificate, and upon satisfactory proof being furnished to the Minister of such period of teaching service. It shall not be necessary that any such teacher shall be required to attend a Normal School in order to obtain a second-class certificate.

3 .- For First-Class Certificates.

4. The conditions upon which first-class certificates are to be granted are as follows:—

- (1) In order to be qualified to receive a first-class certificate, the candidate must have passed the prescribed non-professional examination for first-class certificates.
- (2) He must also have attended for one year at a Provincial Normal School, after obtaining a second-class certificate, and must pass an examination on the work of the session, together with any other subjects connected with the practice of teaching which the Minister may appoint.
- (a) Before being admitted to this examination the candidate must receive a certificate from the Principal of the Normal School that he has, throughout the session, paid satisfactory attention to his duties, and that he is, in the opinion of the Principal, a fit person to be allowed to go up to the examination.

(b) Any person who has taught successfully for two years on a second-class certificate, and has passed such examination as the Minister may prescribe, to test his fitness to teach on a first-class certificate, is exempted from attendance at the Normal School.

(3) He must produce evidence that he is of good character.

4.—General.

- 5. The law provides that no certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who, at the time of applying for the certificate, is not a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the municipality in which such person resides.
- 6. A candidate for the non-professional examination prescribed for first and secondclass certificates respectively, may present himself at any time when an examination is being held, on giving the required previous notice; but no certificate of any class will be granted until all the conditions have been satisfied.
- 7. Teachers holding certificates granted anywhere in the British Dominions, and which the Minister may regard as corresponding to Provincial first or second-class certificates, may be admitted to examination for first and second-class certificates respectively in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good character and time of actual experience, as required of other teachers.
- 8. Graduates in Arts, who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and who produce satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for one year, and satisfactory proof of good character, may be admitted to the examination for first-class certificates without previously obtaining third and second-class certificates.
- 9. Any person who holds the qualification of a High School Head Master shall be regarded as qualified to occupy the position of Head Master of a Public School, not being a Model School. If, besides holding the qualification of a High School Master, he has passed the first-class professional examination, he shall also be regarded as qualified to be Head Master of a Model School.

IV.—COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS—INSPECTION.

Amended Regulations, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 30th September, 1879.

The inspection of County Model Schools shall, in future, be regulated as follows:—

1. The Public School Inspector or Inspectors having jurisdiction within the county or subdivision of the county in which the Model School is situate, shall be entrusted with the duty of organizing the County Model Schools at the beginning of each term, and he or they shall attend at the opening of the first term of the school in each year, and shall direct and assist the Principal of the Model School in the classification of students, and such other work as may be necessary to secure the object for which County Model Schools have been instituted.

- 2. In cases where the County Model School is situate in any city or town, the Public School Inspector of such city or town shall act jointly with the County Inspector or Inspectors, and shall have the like duties and jurisdiction.
- 3. Each Model School shall be visited by such Inspector or Inspectors twice in each term, in which they may exercise the same authority as in cases of inspecting Public Schools; and they may expel any student-in-training for misconduct or neglect of duty, but subject to appeal to the County Board of Examiners. In cases where there are two County Inspectors and only one Model School in a county, the Inspectors shall visit the school in alternate terms.
- 4. The Principal of a County Model School may suspend any student for misconduct or neglect of duty, for one week, subject to appeal to the Public School Inspector or Inspectors having jurisdiction over such school.
- 5. Two visits of one day each to a County Model School by such Inspector or Inspectors shall be considered as equivalent to two half-yearly visits to a Public School, and shall be remunerated in the same way and to an equal extent as if such visits were made to the same number of departments in a Public School.
- 6. The Inspector or Inspectors shall report to the Education Department in December of each year, setting forth the character of the work done in the Model Schools in regard to the efficiency of the Principal and his assistants, and the progress, regularity of attendance and standing of the students-in-training, and such other matters as he or they may consider important.
- 7. In addition to the above-mentioned inspection, with a view of securing a uniform standard and systematized operation of the County Model Schools, as well as of affording special information to County Boards, Public School Inspectors and Principals (where necessary), in regard to the conduct of such schools, and other matters relating thereto, the Minister will also, through the members of the Central Committee of Examiners, extend a general oversight and supervision over County Model Schools, for the express object of enabling them the better to fulfil their functions as local institutions for the training of third-class teachers.

Adam Crooks,

Minister of Education.

V.—NORMAL SCHOOLS—INSPECTION.

Amended Regulations, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 30th September, 1879.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa shall be respectively inspected at least once in each of the three sessions in the Academic Year, and this duty shall be discharged from time to time by any two of the members of the Central Committee whom the Minister may appoint for this purpose, and who shall report to him the results of each inspection, and also any other material circumstances connected with either of such Normal Schools.

Adam Crooks,

Minister of Education.

XXI.—High Schools in the County of Lanark, Dated the 4th of October, 1879.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of October, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, with reference to the High Schools in the County of Lanark, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. Scott, Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

8th October, 1879.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following respecting the Education Department, that is to say:—

The County Council of the County of Lanark, by by-law passed 22nd June, 1878, proposes to discontinue the High School situated in the Township of Pakenham, and the High School situated in the Village of Carleton Place, and the High School situated in the Village of Smith's Falls, in the County of Lanark, in order that there should be but two High Schools within the said county.

The Boards of the respective High Schools proposed to be discontinued have been called upon to answer this proposed action of the County Council, and their answers have been submitted for the report of the High School Inspectors.

- 1. In the case of the Pakenham High School, the High School Inspectors recommend that this school be discontinued upon the following grounds: (1) inasmuch as it is only six or seven miles from Almonte, and about the same distance from Amprior, in which respectively there is a successful High School; (2) with the exception of a brief period, the school has always been in a feeble condition; (3) that such village and neighbourhood cannot supply sufficient material for a good High School, and it is unable to raise sufficient means for securing the services of competent masters, and two-thirds of the ratepayers, by their petition, declare their inability to incur the expense necessary for erecting suitable High School buildings; (4) the interests of education would not suffer if this school be discontinued.
- 2. In the case of the Carleton Place High School, it appears that a good school could be maintained if the ratepayers of the village cordially united in this. Thus far their conflicts have interfered with the efforts of those who endeavour to carry out the instructions of the Department, with the view of securing proper High School accommodation, which has been needed for years. The Inspectors recommend that this school be temporarily suspended, with a view to its being finally closed unless this accommodation is provided without delay, and have also recommended that the High School grant should not be paid so long as this state of things continues.
- 3. In the case of Smith's Falls, it appears that in the past years the school has prepared a large number of successful candidates for teachers' certificates; (2) that the village is financially able to maintain an efficient High School, and that the people are able and willing to secure this is evidenced by the facts that they have recently erected a commodious addition to the High School building, and have engaged a competent assistant to the Head Master; (3) their circumstances justify the conclusion that this school will become still more efficient, and it further appears that it has now entered upon a course of increased efficiency and usefulness.

The undersigned therefore respectfully begs to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:—

- 1. That an Order in Council be passed to approve of the by-law of the County Council of the County of Lanark so far as relates to the discontinuance of the Pakenham High School, and that such discontinuance take effect on and after the first day of January next.
- 2. That the subject of the Carleton Place High School be further considered in case the present default at the Board should be found to continue after the close of this year, but that it is inexpedient that this school should be deprived of its grant for the current year.
- 3. That the Smith's Falls High School be not discontinued, and that the by-law of the County Council in this respect be not approved by His Honour in Council.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario), Toronto, October 3rd, 1879.

XXII.—Report on Irregularities at Belleville Examinations, Dated the 23rd of October, 1879.

REPORT ON IRREGULARITIES AT BELLEVILLE.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of October, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education with reference to certain improper practices at the Intermediate Examinations held in July last at the City of Belleville, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. Scott, Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

24th October, 1879.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the following respecting the Education Department.

That on the 26th day of September, 1879, the undersigned appointed John George Hodgins, Deputy Minister, and Frederick Burrows, Public School Inspector of the County of Lennox and Addington, to be Commissioners for investigating alleged improper practices at the Intermediate Examination, held in July last, at the City of Belleville, who, on the 11th of October, 1879, reported to me the result of their inquiries, which is to the effect that the following candidates, Hattie Elmorthy, No. 991, Annie Elizabeth Anderson, No. 988, E. H. Anderson, No. 1011, A. H. Gilbert, No. 1015, and James H. Munn, No. 1020, had been guilty of improper practices in obtaining extraneous assistance which they used at such examination, and which materially aided them in passing such examination. The Commissioners also report that the said A. H. Gilbert and James H. Munn stated when examined under oath by the Commissioners what they knew to be false, and that it was only after hearing other evidence which proved the collusion between them that they withdrew such false statements.

Under the foregoing circumstances the undersigned respectfully begs to recommend that the examinations of Hattie Elmorthy, Annie Elizabeth Anderson, E. H. Anderson, A. H. Gilbert, and James H. Munn, be disallowed; and that the said A. H. Gilbert be further disqualified from obtaining or holding any teacher's certificate in this Province, and that the said James H. Munn be similarly disqualified from obtaining or holding any teacher's certificate, and that he also be deprived of any status which he at present holds as Public School teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Adam Crooks,

Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ontario), Toronto, 16th October, 1879.

XXIII.—Examination of Alexander Manson and A. B. Telfer Disallowed, Dated the 23rd of October, 1879.

XXIV.—CREIGHTON'S EPOCH PRIMER AUTHORIZED, DATED THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, 1879.

XXV.—Ottawa Normal School Masters' Services dispensed with, Dated the 1st day of November, 1879.

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL MASTERS' SERVICES DISPENSED WITH.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 1st day of November, A.D. 1879.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable Minister of Education, dated 13th October, 1879, the Committee of Council advise that the services of William R. Riddell, B.A., Mathematical Master, and Duncan McArthur, Writing and Book-keeping Master, of the Ottawa Normal School, be dispensed with, and that they each be paid a gratuity equal to four months of their annual salary, amounting to five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars respectively; such allowance being at the rate of one month for each year of service, and that the same be paid out of the appropriations for their salaries for the current year, so far as they may extend, and the residue out of the appropriation for gratuities. The Committee further recommend that a warrant in favour of the Honourable the Treasurer for the sum of \$600, to enable him to make the said payments, be issued.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. Scott, Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

13th November, 1879.

The undersigned begs to report for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council the following respecting the Education Department:—

Upon consideration of the course of study of the Ottawa Normal School, and considering that any arrangement for the instruction of a first division for candidates for first-class teachers' certificates was unnecessary, owing to there being full opportunity for all candidates of this class at the Toronto Normal School, where but one-half of the ordinary number for a first division are now in attendance, and considering the necessity of strictly limiting Normal Schools in the training of candidates for second-class certificates to professional work, the undersigned has found it necessary to make the requisite changes in the course of study in the two Normal Schools for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing, and in doing so has found it unnecessary, and in fact in opposition to the proper scope of the instruction required at the Ottawa Normal School, that the services of the Mathematical Master should be continued, and instruction in the methods of teaching arithmetic can be effectually given by the Principal; and also, that the teaching of bookkeeping and writing to Normal School students is not properly within the scope of professional training, the undersigned is therefore obliged to recommend that the services of William R. Riddell, B.A., Mathematical Master, and Duncan McArthur, the Writing and Book-keeping Master be dispensed with, from the first day of September last, and that each be paid a gratuity equal to four months of their annual salary, and being equal to five hundred (500) dollars and one hundred (100) dollars respectively, computed at the rate of one month for each year of service, and that the same be paid out of the appropriation for their salaries for the current year, as far as they may extend.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,

Minister of Education.

Education Department (Ont.), Toronto, 13th October, 1879.

XXVI.—AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR POOR SCHOOLS, DATED THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1879-

APPLICATION FOR AID FROM THE POOR SCHOOL FUND.

From the County or District Inspector

Instructions.

- 1. Applications to be made annually or semi-annually in May and October, if practicable, but any special cases can be considered at intervening periods.
- 2. The schools mentioned in the report are to be understood as having complied with the regulations herewith.
- 3. In special cases, where the Inspector considers any condition should be dispensed with, he will report the circumstances to the Minister.
- 4. No special form of application need come from the trustees, but the Inspectors will be relied upon for ascertaining and reporting such facts as would justify aid being granted to the schools, and to the extent mentioned below.

Dated,

REPORT. Amount proposed to be granted by the Department. Number of School Section. Special Municipal Aid for the year. Address of the Trustee or Name of Township, if Name of Organized Teacher to whom the Grant without Municipal Or-Township. ganization. should be remitted. I, the undersigned, Public School Inspector for the County (or District) of hereby certify that the above-mentioned schools and Municipalities have complied with the regulations herewith, and that the several facts mentioned in my report, as above, are respectively correct., Inspector.

CONDITIONS OF AIDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

Special Aid will be granted (as hereinafter specified), by the Education Department, to "Public Schools in New and Poor Townships," upon the following conditions, viz.:—

- 1. That a school section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the twenty-sixth and one hundred and seventy-ninth sections of the Public Schools Act.
 - 2. That trustees have been duly elected for such section.

To the Honourable the Minister of Education (Ontario).

- 3. That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school, have been provided by the trustees.
- 4. That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the trustees, for at least six months of the year.
- 5. That the half-yearly and yearly Reports in the prescribed forms be sent in to the Inspector, at the times specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.
- I. Upon the foregoing conditions, the Department will make a School in a new township, without municipal organization.
- II. The grants made by the Department to schools in townships with municipal organization will not exceed the special grant made to them by the County or Township Council concerned, but will generally equal such special grants.
- III. Where circumstances justify it, the Department may also make appropriations out of the grant by way of special aid, without requiring compliance with all or any of the aforesaid conditions.
- IV. Should facts or circumstances, reported to the Department, require it, the grant may be withheld altogether in any particular year, or at the end of any particular period specified, as may be deemed most expedient.

XXVII.—Examination of certain Candidates at Smith's Falls High School Disallowed. Certificates of William A. Howard, Blanche Jarvis, Agnes Craine, Nellie Frost, Maggie Anderson, Henrietta Lamb, Georgina Anderson and Joseph Bourke Cancelled, and status as Public School Teachers taken away. William A. Howard, Agnes Craine and Joseph Bourke Disqualified from obtaining or holding Certificates in this Province, Dated the 18th of December, 1879.

XXVIII.—New Edition of National Series of Reading Books, with "Hoyt's Patent Iron Binding," Sanctioned, Dated the 18th of December, 1879.

APPENDIX B.

Inspectors', High School Masters' and Examiners' Certificates.

Appointments during 1879 by Order in Council (continued from Report of 1878).

I.—Names of Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates.

Note.—All Inspectors will be ex-officio Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Brisbin, Bernard M. Davis, S. P., B.A. Dorland, Peter L. Forrest, William, B.A. Mills, Thomas W., M.A., M.D. McBride, Dugald. McBride, William, B.A. McLurg, James. Sinclair, Angus, M.A.

II.—Names of Persons who have received High School Masters' Certificates.

Campbell, Henry J., B.A. Crosby, Alonzo C., B.A. Dickson, John E., B.A. Ellis, William S., B.A. Forrest, William, B.A., M.D. Irvine, William H., B.A. Johnson, W.D., B.A. McBride, Dugald.

McBride, William, B.A. McDowell, Charles, B.A. McKay, Matthew, B.A. MacLachlan, G., B.A. Morris, Albert M., B.A. Parker, Andrew L., B.A. Perry, Peter. Shannon, Lewis W., B.A. Smith, D. E., B.A. Smith, George, B.A. Wallace, William G., B.A. Wetherell, James E., B.A. Whittington, Robert, B.A. Worrell, Clare L., B.A.

III .- Names of Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates.

Bogert, Rev. J. J., M.A. Boyd, Rev. James M. Blair, Rev. William, B.A. Brown, James. Brown, Oliver J., B.A. Burns, Rev. Nelson. Cockburn, Rev. E. Egan, Rev. J. J. Moffatt, Rev. R. C. Morris, Albert M., B.A. McDiarmid, Hugh. McDowell, Charles, B.A. McLean, Peter. Page, Thomas O. Shortt, Rev. William K., M.A. Somerville, Rev. John, M.A.

APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 27 OF SCHOOL ACT OF 1879.

MacCabe, John A., M.A.

O'Hagan, Thomas.

White, James.

APPENDIX C.

TEACHERS RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1879.

| No. | NAME. | COUNTY. | Amount Returned. |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | | | |
| 1069 | Allen, Richard | Simcoe | \$ c. 5 00 |
| 1070 | Adair, A. A | Perth | 4 50 |
| 1071 | Aurey, E | Lincoln | 3 00 |
| 1072 | Annis, Andrew E | Huron | 15 00 |
| 1073 1074 | Austin, W. C | Hastings | $\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1075 | Armstrong, Francis W | Haldimand | 14 00 |
| 1076 | Allen, James | Grey | 8 00 |
| 1077 | Anderson, Alexander | Wellington | 11 00 |
| 1078 1079 | Ash, Emmanuel | do Middlesex | $\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 00 \\ 13 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1080 | Bradley, John | Lanark | 14 00 |
| 1081 | Bergey, David | Waterloo | 16 00 |
| 1082 1083 | Baxter, Hector | Victoria | 14 00 |
| 1083 | Baird, James L | Kent York | $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1085 | Bowerman, W. K | Prince Edward | 2 00 |
| 1086 | Boyd, Isaac C. Bowerman, W. K. Blackwood, Robert | Waterloo | 20 00 |
| 1087 1088 | Broderick, John Brownell, James E. | Huron | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 1089 | Bain, W. L | Frontenac | 4 00 |
| 1090 | Barr. William | York. Middlesex | 6 00 |
| 1091 | Bromley, Edwin Burrell, G. W Brooks, H. W. | Renfrew | 4 00 |
| 1092 1093 | Burrell, G. W | Wentworth | 6 00 |
| 1093 | Bowman A C | Waterloo | 6 00 |
| 1095 | Brown, W. G. Blanchard, William (deceased) | Ontario | 6 00 |
| 1096 | Blanchard, William (deceased) | Hastings | 28 98 |
| 1097 1098 | Barr, William | Essex | 5 00 |
| 1099 | Burton, John | Waterloo Renfrew | $\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1100 | Bourk, S. C. Contois, Edward | Frontenac | 4 00 |
| 1101 | Contois, Edward | Renfrew | 8 00 |
| $\frac{1102}{1103}$ | Campbell, William | Elgin do | 6 00 6 00 |
| 1104 | Coulter, A. F. Callbary, T. J. Cunningham, A. W. Cushine, Laby (deceased) | Durham | 9 00 |
| 1105 | Cunningham, A. W | Sincoe | 13 00 |
| 1106 | Cushine, John (deceased) Cheeseman, Enoch W Corrigan, Annie B. | Wellington | 64 86 |
| 1107 1108 | Corrigan Annia R | Elgin Middlesex | $\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 124 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1109 | Cooper, Sam | do | 7 00 |
| 1110 | Cloes, John | do Elgin | 6 00 |
| 1111 | Cooper, Sam. Cloes, John Cameron, M. L. Campbell, Chris. G. | Kent | 1 00 |
| 1112 1113 | Cain, Thomas Y. | Northumberland | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 1114 | Cowan, Hector | Waterloo | 8 00 |
| 1115 | Clerke, H. S | Ontario | 10 00 |
| 1116 1117 | Coulon J. F. | Middlesex | 2 00 |
| 1118 | Cullen, J. F. Cody, W. T. Cavell, W. A. | Norfolk Oxford | 15 00 4 00 |
| 1119 | Cavell, W. A | Peel | 1 00 |
| 1120 | Crowder, L. J | Peel Northumberland | 5 00 |
| $\frac{1121}{1122}$ | Davidson, Robert R. Dawdy, W. H. | Perth Lincoln | 5 00 6 00 |
| 1123 | Dierks, Henry (deceased) | Victoria | 11 47 |
| 1124 | Dickie, William | Middlesex | 8 00 |
| 1125 1126 | Decow, Abner E | Norfolk | 4 00 |
| 1126 | Dunham, J. B Deacon, James A. (deceased) | Hastings Grey | 12 00 11 05 |
| 1128 | Dobbin R O | Waterloo | 11 00 |
| 1129 | Dayman, W. H. | Durham | 4 00 |
| 1130 1131 | Dayman, W. H. Emory, C. Van Norman Edwards Richard | Halton | 2 00 9 00 |
| 1132 | Fitzpatrick, John A. | Huron Peterborough | 5 00 |
| 1133 | Foot, William F. | Peterborough | 9 00 |
| | | | |

TEACHERS RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1879.

| No. | NAME. | COUNTY. | Amount Returned. |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 1134 | Fordyce, George C. (deceased) | Wellington | \$24 93 |
| 1135 | Ferguson, John | Ontario | 5 00 |
| 1136 | Fallow, James J | Renfrew | 14 00 |
| 1137 1138 | Foster, F. A. Ford, William | Bruce | $\frac{4}{7} \frac{00}{00}$ |
| 1139 | Fraser, R. N. | Renfrew | 3 00 |
| 1140 | Ferguson, Alexander | Victoria | 5 00 |
| 1141 | Fieldhouse, M. H | Northumberland | 10 00 |
| 1142 | Fear, J. W | Huron | 5 00 |
| 1143 | Farrar, Rev. H | Carleton | 9 00 17 00 |
| $\frac{1144}{1145}$ | Flesher, Thomas | Grey Haldimand | 3 00 |
| 1146 | Fee, William George | Halton | 16 00 |
| 1147 | Farquharson, W | Kent | 5 00 |
| 1148 | Farquharson, James | _do | 3 00 |
| 1149 | Forrester, David | Hastings | 3 00 |
| $\frac{1150}{1151}$ | Gillick, William Glassford, Robert M | Ontario | $10 00 \\ 11 00$ |
| I152 | Graham, J. C | Bruce | 13 00 |
| 1153 | Gray, William | Kent | 10 00 |
| 1154 | Grey, Jeremiah | Durham | 2 00 |
| 1155 | Gottfreidsen, Julius | Frontenac | 5 00 5 00 |
| $\frac{1156}{1157}$ | Hambly, W. S | Wellington Lincoln | 6 00 |
| 1158 | Hewitt, Noah | Bruce | 4 00 |
| 1159 | Hughes, R. A | Essex | 16 00 |
| 1160 | Hay, John Hubbs, C. E | Bruce | 5 00 |
| $\frac{1161}{1162}$ | Hubbs, C. E Houston, Robert | Prince Edward | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1163 | Hughes, George | Elgin | 6 00 |
| 1164 | Huggard, Charles | Simcoe | 5 00 |
| 1165 | Haws, J. D. Holgate, T. F. Hopper, A. E. | Peel | 17 00 |
| 1166 | Holgate, T. F | Hastings | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| $\frac{1167}{1168}$ | Harris, A. B. | Carleton Oxford | 4 00 |
| 1169 | James, William M | Elgin | 5 00 |
| 1170 | Jenner, John E | Kent | 6 00 |
| 1171 | Jamieson, W. S | Hurou | 6 00 |
| $\frac{1172}{1173}$ | Kelly, Michael Kemp, J. M. | Carleton | 6 00 6 00 |
| 1174 | Kennedy, Archibald | Middlesex | 6 00 |
| 1175 | Kerr, W. H | Huron | 8 00 |
| 1176 | Kearns, Charles | Simcoe | 15 00 |
| 1177 | Lowe, W. P. | Renfrew | 6 00 |
| 1178 1179 | Leacock, H. J | Lambton | $\frac{15}{32} \frac{00}{95}$ |
| 1180 | Logan, William | Kent | 14 00 |
| 1181 | Lang, G. H | Simcoe | 6 00 |
| 1182 | Lefebvre, J. M | Leeds | 1 00 |
| $\frac{1183}{1184}$ | Leitch, Thomas | Elgin Lambton | 3 00 5 00 |
| 1185 | Latimer, Eliza A. (deceased) | Grenville | 13 82 |
| 1186 | Miller. Alexander | Huron | 6 00 |
| 1187 | May, Playter | Waterloo | 6 00 |
| 1188 1189 | Manley, Charles L. (deceased) | Welland | $15 95 \\ 12 00$ |
| 1190 | Mahee Ira | Norfolk | 5 00 |
| 1191 | Mabee, Ira Monroe, R. W Moyna, Michael | Renfrew | 14 00 |
| 1192 | Moyna, Michael | Simcoe | 6 00 |
| 1193 | Mathews, W. C | Northumberland | 6 00 5 00 |
| $^{1194}_{-1195}$ | Moran, D. W | Hastings | $\frac{5}{12} \frac{00}{00}$ |
| 1196 | Murphy, E. W | do | 11 00 |
| 1197 | Moore, Neil D. (deceased) | Waterloo | 25 62 |
| 1198 1199 | McBrayne, Dugald (deceased) | Middlesex | $\begin{array}{cccc} 27 & 35 \\ 14 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 1199 | Mackay, Adam W | Lincoln Wentworth | 133 89 |
| 11. | , | 100 | |

TEACHERS RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1879.

| No. | NAME. | COUNTY. | Amount Returned. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | \$ c. |
| 1201 | McDonald, John R | Bruce | 4 00 |
| 1202 | McCatty, John | Lambton | 15 00 9 00 |
| $\frac{1203}{1204}$ | McMurchy, John D | Victoria | 14 00 |
| 1205 | McCready, S. N | Hastings | 11 00- |
| 1206 | McLean, A. B | Victoria | 7 00 |
| $\frac{1207}{1208}$ | McCarthy, William T | Peterborough | 8 00 4 00 |
| 1203 | McCamus, J. A | Ontario | 5 00 |
| 1210 | McLachlan, James | Wellington | 2 00 |
| 1211 | McIntyre, Hugh | Lanark | 2 00 |
| $\frac{1212}{1213}$ | McCallum, Arch. B. McGoey, Joseph J. | Middlesex | 6 00 |
| 1213 | McTavish, H. W | Peel | 12 00 |
| 1215 | McCleary, J. W | Bruce | 4 00 |
| 1216 | McDermott, Thos. H | Simcoe | 10 00 |
| $\frac{1217}{1218}$ | McCallum, F. E | Durham Lambton | 3 00 13 00 |
| 1218 1219 | McIlrov, E. J | Welland | 3 60 |
| 1220 | McIlroy, E. J | Middlesex | e 00 |
| 1221 | McFarland, Robert | Lambton | 8 00 |
| $\frac{1222}{1223}$ | Nash, J. S. Nichols, W. L | Lincoln York | 11 00 14 00 |
| 1223 | O'Brien, John (deceased) | Frontenac | 8 60 |
| 1225 | O'Gorman, Constantine | Ontario | 12 00 |
| 1226 | Popham, E. S | Carleton | 2 00 |
| 1227 | Purves, William | Kent | 13 50 |
| $\frac{1228}{1229}$ | Patteson, Joseph W. (deceased) | Haldimand Sincoe | 39 04 12 00 |
| 1230 | Pinkerton, Samuel | Bruce | 2 00 |
| 1231 | Rutherford, A. C | Dundas | 2 00 |
| $\frac{1232}{1233}$ | Ritchey, C | Haliburton | 2 00 |
| 1234 | Ruttan, R. F | Lennox and Addington Durham | 6 CO 2 OO |
| 1235 | Robertson, R. H. | Perth | 7 00 |
| 1236 | Rutherford, Chas | Grey | 12 00 |
| $\frac{1237}{1238}$ | Rowan, James | | 7 00 31 00 |
| 1239 | Rogers, S. R. | | 2 00 |
| 1240 | Rodgers, J. W | Hastings | |
| 1241 | Robinson, J. M | Wellington | 6 00 |
| 1242 1243 | Strongman, W. A. | | |
| 1244 | Stone, George Suckling, A. N | Dundas | |
| 1245 | Sangster, C. H | Hastings | 3 00 |
| 1246 | Stauffer, Foster. | Waterloo | |
| 1247 1248 | Smith, Arch. D Sharra, W. J | York Dundas | 6 00 |
| 1249 | Sherk, William | Waterloo | |
| 1250 | Sherk, William | York | 7 00 |
| 1251 | Sproule, J. T | Simcoe | |
| 1252 1253 | Sanderson, George Spence, W. H | Hastings Middlesex | 5 00 |
| 1254 | Skelly, T. J. | Sincoe | |
| 1255 | Seebor, Ernst | Bruce | 15 00 |
| 1256 | Sawers, J. M | Simcoe | 8 00 |
| $1257 \\ 1258$ | Sutherland, J. T. Smith, A. G | | |
| 1259 | Stuart, Peter | | |
| 1260 | Shaver, J. W | . Wentworth | 5 00 |
| 1261 | Shea, J. W. : | Simcoe | 2 00 |
| $\frac{1262}{1263}$ | Steacy, G. H Stilwell, J. R | | 9 00 |
| 1264 | Sangster, Alex | | |
| 1265 | Scott, G. T | . Middlesex | 6 00 |
| 1266 | Trainer, William | | |
| 1267 | Tinsdale, R. H | . Bruce | .] 8 00 |

TEACHERS RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1879.

| No. | NAME. | COUNTY. | Amount Returned. |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1287 1286 1296 1291 | Tearle, W. A. Treleaven, R. J. Trueman, T. J. Thompson, William Terryberry, I. B. Tisdale, Edwin S Taylor, Robert Vallillee, J. E. Wilson, William Watson, Albert Wood, William (deceased) Wallace, David White, P. M. Wright, M. J. Warner, R. J. West, W. A. N. Watt, Arven C White, W. H. (deceased) Weir, Henry A Wilson, W. H Waller, T. E Wheeler, Albert Young, John Young, J. M | Huron Simcoe Durham Lincoln Oxford Bruce Russell Bruce Halton Peterborough Carleton Hastings Wentworth Lambton Welland Simcoe York Peel York Hastings York Bruce Hastings York Bruce | \$ c. 7 00 10 00 8 00 45 00 60 00 4 00 7 00 3 00 14 00 3 60 41 57 13 00 11 00 7 00 2 00 8 00 10 71 10 00 15 00 4 00 2 00 7 00 2 00 7 00 2 00 7 00 2 00 |

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

| NAME. | JURISDICTION. | POST OFFICE. |
|--|---|--|
| Donald McDiarmid, M.D. Alexander McNaughton Arthur Brown Wm. J. Summerby Odillon Duford Rev. John May, M.A. Rev. George Blair, M.A. William R. Bigg Robert Kinney, M.D. F. L. Michell, B.A. R. G. Scott, B.A. John Agnew, M.D. Frederick Burrows Gilbert D. Platt, B.A. William Mackintosh | Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville and Town of Prescott Leeds, No. 1, and Town of Brockville Leeds, No. 2 Lanark and Town of Perth Renfrew, Town of Pembroke, and District of Nipissing | Newington. Morrisburg. Vankleekhill. Curran. Ottawa. Prescott. Brockville. Farmersville. Perth. Pembroke. Kingston. Napanee. Picton. |

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

| NAME. | JURISDICTION. | POST OFFICE. |
|--|---|---|
| -John Johnston Edward Scarlett -John J. Tilley | Hastings, No. 2, and City of Belleville Northumberland and Town of Cobourg Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and | Belleville. Cobourg. |
| James Coyle Brown | Port Hope Peterborough Haliburton | Bowmanville. Peterborough. Minden. |
| James H. Knight Henry Reazin | E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay | Lindsay. • Lindsay. |
| James McBrien John Hodgson David Fotheringham | Ontario and Town of Whitby S. York N. York | Myrtle. Yorkville. Aurora. |
| Donald J. McKinnon | Peel and Town of Brampton | Brampton. Cookstown |
| James C. Morgan, M.A. Robert Little Joseph H. Smith | N. Simcoe and Towns of Barrie and Orillia Halton and Towns of Milton and Oakville Wentworth, City of Hamilton and Town of | Barrie. Acton. |
| Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D John B. Somerset | Dundas | |
| James H. Ball, M.A. Clarke Moses James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B. | Welland and Towns of Clifton and Thorold Haldimand Norfolk and Town of Simcoe | Thorold. Caledonia—Seneca. |
| William Carlyle | Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg | Simcoe. Woodstock. |
| Thomas Pearce | Waterloo and Towns of Berlin and Galt N. Wellington and Towns of Harriston and Mount Forest | Berlin. Harriston. |
| J. Craig. Thomas Gordon William Ferguson | S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville W. Grey and Town of Owen Sound S. Grey and Town of Durham | |
| Andrew Grier | E. Grey and Town of Meaford N. Perth and Towns of Listowel, Palmerston | Thornbury. |
| John M. MoranJohn R. Miller | and Stratford S. Perth, Towns of Mitchell and St. Mary's S. Huron and Town of Goderich | Stratford. Stratford. Goderich. |
| Archibald Dewar W. S. Clendening Alexander Campbell | N. Huron and Towns of Clinton and Seaforth E. Bruce | Seaforth. Walkerton. Kincardine. |
| John Dearness Joseph S. Carson A. F. Butler | E. Middlesex W. Middlesex | London. Strathroy. |
| Edmund B. Harrison | Elgin E. Kent and Town of Bothwell W. Kent | St. Thomas. Ridgetown. Rondeau Harbour. |
| Charles A Barnes. John Brebner Theodule Girardot. | Lambton, No. 1, and Town of Petrolea Lambton, No. 2, and Town of Sarnia Essex, No. 1, and Towns of Sandwich and | Forest. Sarnia. |
| D. A. Maxwell | Amherstburgh Essex, No. 2 Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound and | Sandwich. Amherstburgh. |
| Rev. Thos. McKee | Town of Collingwood District of Muskoka | Collingwood Angus. |
| Rev. Robert Torrance. W. G. Kidd | City of | Toronto. Guelph. Kingston. |
| John C. Glashan James B. Grey | i: :: | London. Ottawa. St. Catharines. |
| Rev. A. McColl | Town of | Chatham. Cornwall. |
| John Rogers James Stratton J. M. Platt, M.D. | " | Niagara. Peterborough. Picton. |
| G. W. Ross, M.P. John McLean Rev. George Bell, LL.D. | 6.6 6.6 | Strathroy. St. Thomas. Walkerton. |
| Thomas Hilliard Richard Harzourt, B.A., M.P.P | 4 | Waterloo. Welland. |
| G. A. Somerville J. C. Patterson, M.P. | " | OshawaGuelph P.O. Windsor. |



REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1880.

Frinted by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET, 1881.

CONTENTS.

| PA | AGE. |
|---|------|
| Commissioner's Report | iii. |
| Report of Mr. Peter Byrne, Ontario Agent, London, England | 1 |
| Report of L. Stafford, Dominion Agent, Quebec | 4 |
| Report of Edwin Clay, Dominion Agent, Halifax | 9 |
| Report of Richard M. Persse, Ontario Agent, Quebec | 11 |
| Report of W. J. Wills, Dominion Agent, Ottawa | 26 |
| Report of R. Macpherson, Dominion Agent, Kingston | 28 |
| Report of John A. Donaldson, Dominion Agent, Toronto | 31 |
| Report of John Smith, Dominion Agent, Hamilton | 36 |
| Report of A. G. Smyth, Dominion Agent, London | 45 |

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Department of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1880.

At the beginning of the year 1880, the idea was generally prevalent that, owing to the depression in agriculture and trade in Great Britain and Ireland, a larger number than usual of immigrants would land on our shores and settle in this Province during the year. Those anticipations have been but partially realized, for though a great number of people left the British Islands for the Dominion during that time fewer immigrants actually settled in Ontario than during the previous year, as will be seen farther on in this Report. However, a fair number of tenant farmers, farm labourers, and female domestic servants, the classes in demand, settled in Ontario. The decrease in the number of immigrants who remained in this Province was chiefly owing to the revival of trade and manufactures in the neighbouring Republic, which led mechanics, and persons other than farm labourers and domestic servants, to try their fortunes in that land. For several years previously there was much difficulty in finding employment for all the mechanics who wished to remain in Canada, but the small number who made the Dominion their home last year, had little trouble in procuring employment. There was a brisk demand for farm labourers throughout the season, at fair wages, and they were almost invariably engaged immediately on their arrival. Ontario can find employment for almost any number of this class if they will come early in the season. Men with families should be advised not to emigrate later than the month of September.

The demand for female domestic servants is still very great, especially in the rural districts. Applications come in from all parts of the country, but few of the applicants can be supplied.

There is every indication that the large flow of emigrants from the British Islands, and the Continent of Europe, to the American Continent, which commenced last spring, will continue during the current year. One cannot read the public journals of Great Britain and Ireland, even superficially, without being impressed by the feeling of widespread distress and discontent which prevails among the agricultural and labouring classes. The British farmer, for some years, has been hardly pressed by high rents; and his condition has not been improved by the success of the farm labourer in securing, by means of combination, a higher remuneration for his toil. Recently, foreign competition, with a series of bad seasons, brought many of them to the verge of ruin. Under these circumstances, it would naturally be supposed that tenant farmers would, without delay, transfer their capital and skill to the colonies, where land, in all stages of improvement, can be obtained on very favourable terms. But the conditions for the successful emigration of this class are not so favourable as they appear at first sight. Many are so reduced in circumstances that little would be left, after paying their debts and emigration expenses, to give them a fresh start in some British colony. Tenants in this state are forced to remain in their old homes in the hope that the future may have something in store to relieve them from their embarrassment. Others, after sustaining heavy losses, are still comparatively wealthy, but they find it difficult, in the midst of the general uneasiness, to dispose of their effects to advantage; and they are also loth to leave their unexhausted improvements to their landlords. This class views foreign competition with much anxiety, not so much from its effects in the past as for what it is likely to effect in the future. They see their markets stocked with commodities grown in other countries, and under improved modes of transport, sent from "ever increasing distances, and at ever decreasing cost."

The general awakening of the farming classes in Britain to the advantages offered by Canada may be discovered in the number of delegates sent to this and other colonies to seek new homes. Among the delegates sent hither last summer was Professor Shelden, of the Agricultural College of Wilts and Hants, England. This gentleman visited the Provinces of the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains, and, on his return to England, published a Report containing the results of his investigations. He was favourably impressed with the Dominion at large, but more especially with western Ontario, which he regarded as the garden of Canada. After mature consideration of the conditions and resources of each of the Provinces, he advises English farmers, with considerable capital, to settle in Ontario, where they can obtain improved farms at reasonable prices, and find themselves in possession of all the comforts of civilized life, including the means of giving their children a good education. The other delegates, whose opinions are known to me, with perhaps one exception, arrived at similar conclusions to those of Professor Shelden.

During the past year I caused lists of purchasable farms to be procured from the various counties of Ontario, for the information of British tenant farmers arriving in this Province. These lists contain the name of township, number of each lot and con-

cession, number of acres cleared and uncleared on each lot, price, terms of payment, and a full description of each property. Owing to the eagerness of Canadian farmers, experienced in reclaiming wild lands, for more property for their sons, and for a pioneer life in the North-west Territories, a large number of farms, ranging in price from \$20 to \$90 per acre, have been offered for sale. British farmers, therefore, acting on the advice of Professor Shelden and other delegates, will have little trouble in obtaining in Ontario farms of any size, and at any price, adapted either for stock-raising or dairy purposes, or for the production of grain.

From the year 1872, an arrangement existed between the Dominion and Ontario Governments, under which certain classes of immigrants, without means, were forwarded from Quebec to Ontario free of cost to the immigrant; one-third of the cost of transport was paid by the Dominion, and two-thirds by the Province. Under this arrangement the Dominion Government voted \$70,000 annually to be apportioned among the various Provinces for immigration purposes. Of this amount Ontario received \$25,000 as her share. There was also at that time a special rate of two-thirds of a cent per mile, per adult, from Quebec to Toronto, and one cent per mile for shorter distances. This arrangement was changed in January, 1878, by the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, without the knowledge or consent of the Ontario Government. The rate was raised from two-thirds of a cent to one and twenty-nine hundredths of a cent from Quebec to Toronto, and from one cent to one and two-thirds cents for shorter distances. When the terms of the agreement became known to the undersigned, due notice was given to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, that the Ontario Government did not consider itself bound by the new arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway. The account, therefore, for the carriage of immigrants from Quebec to Ontario stands open for adjustment. On the 23rd December last notice was given to the Hon. the Secretary of State, that the Ontario Government had concluded not to ask the Legislature for an appropriation to continue the arrangement any longer, and that it would therefore cease from and after the expiration of the year 1880.

The question of removing the Ontario Emigration Office from London to Liverpool was under consideration during the year 1879. The change was made in the month of March last. Liverpool being the principal shipping port for emigrants, the Ontario Agent will have an opportunity of gaining a personal knowledge of the classes leaving for Canada, which was impossible for him to obtain with his office in London.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1879 and 1880, respectively, were as follows:—

| 1879—Steerage passengers, | 14,861 ; Ca | abin, 2,380 | 17,241 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1880—Steerage passengers, | 21,730 ; Ca | abin, 3,142 | 24,872 |
| | | | |

Increase in 1880 7,631

6,683

| The Steerage adult passengers were classified on the ship lists as follows: | ows :— |
|---|----------------|
| Farmers | 589 |
| Labourers | 10,184 |
| Mechanics | 903 |
| Clerks and traders | 54 |
| | |
| | 11,730 |
| | |
| Total arrivals at Halifax in 1880 | 3,095 $24,782$ |
| Total arrivals at Quebec in 1880 | 24,782 |
| | - |
| Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec | 27,877 |
| Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1879 | 21,196 |
| | |

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, respectively:—

Increase in 1880

| Year. | English. | Scotch. | Irish. | German. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|-------|----------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|
| 1876. | 5,722 | 1,054 | 1,266 | 654 | 2,736 | 11,432 |
| 1877. | 4,891 | 1,362 | 1,310 | 756 | 3,335 | 11,654 |
| 1878. | 6,124 | 1,785 | 1,551 | 620 | 2,975 | 13,055 |
| 1879. | 12,169 | 2,894 | 3,993 | 1,450 | 3,901 | 24,407 |
| 1880. | 7,980 | 3,027 | 4,518 | 1,197 | 2,569 | 19,291 |

The above table shews a decrease of 5,116 in 1880, as compared with 1879.

The total arrivals in, and departures from Ontario, in 1879 and 1880, respectively, were as follows:—

| Via St. Lawrence. | United States. | Total Arrivals. | Passed through the Province. | Remained in Ontario. |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1879—20,432 | 21,990 | 42,422 | 18,015 | 24,407 |
| 1880-22,443 | 47,432 | 69,875 | 50,584 | 19,291 |
| | | | | |
| | Decr | rease in 1880. | | . 5,116 |

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, were distributed through its respective Agencies, as follows:

| Year. | Ottawa. | Kingston. | Toronto. | Hamilton. | London. | Total. |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1877. | 431 | 743 | 2,534 | 6,590 | 1,356 | 11,654 |
| 1878. | 416 | 746 | 4,602 | 6,348 | 943 | 13,055 |
| 1879. | 608 | 1,134 | 9,509 | 10,639 | 2,517 | 24,407 |
| 1880. | 767 | 1,363 | 7,094 | 8,241 | 1,826 | 19,291 |

vi.

TABLE

| MONTH. | Arrived via St. Lawrence and Halifax. | Arrived via United States. | Total Arrivals. | Went to the United States. | Went to Province | Englie" | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------|----|--|--|
| January | 17 | 11 | 28 | | 43 | 114 | 1 | | |
| February | 23 | , | 23 | | 102 | 136 | | | |
| March | 18 | | 18 | | 21 | 175 | 1 | | |
| First Quarter | 58 | 11 | 69 | | \$6 | 425 | 1 | | |
| April | 47 | 11 | 58 | | 1145 | 170 | | | |
| May | 109 | 37 | 146 | | 48 | 617 | ā | | |
| June | 120 | 38 | 158 | 1 | 4755 | 323 | 3 | | |
| Second Quarter | 276 | 86 | 362 | 1 | 6448 | 1110 | 9 | | |
| July | 101 | 29 | 130 | | 5029 | 624 | 3 | | |
| August | 91 | 32 | 123 | 1 | 2536 | 518 | 2 | | |
| September | 67 | 38 | 105 | | 39 ₃₆ | 340 | 1 | | |
| Third Quarter | 259 | 99 | 358 | 1 | 11431 | 1482 | 7 | | |
| October | 73 | 18 | 91 | | 2038 | 387 | 1 | | |
| November | 65 | 2 | 67 | | 13 25 | 269 | | | |
| December | 32 | 44 | 76 | | 22 ₈₆ | 123 | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 170 | 64 | 234 | | 55 ₉₉ | 779 | 2 | | |
| Grand Total for 1880 | 763 | 260 | 1023 | 2 | 238 34 | 3796 | 21 | | |
| Grand Total for 1879 | 631 | 205 | 836 | | 202)9 | 5743 | 18 | | |

T.I

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs, as having arrived and settled in Ontario:-

| · · | 0 | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
| Ottawa, and | ports within | its Agend | с у | 1,029 | 842 | 768 | 721 |
| Kingston | 66 | " | | 1,770 | 649 | 566 | 589 |
| Toronto | 66 | 66 | | 1,412 | 837 | 716 | 64 |
| Hamilton | 66 | " | | | 674 | 959 | 74 |
| London | 6.6 | " | | 2,014 | 1,883 | 1,411 | 2,73 |
| | Total | • • • • • • | | 6,225 | 4,885 | 4,420 | 5,435 |
| | Increase in | n 1880, t | hrough | Customs | | | 101 |
| The value of th | ne effects of | the imm | igrants | reported | through | Custom | s was:— |
| Ottawa | • • • • • • • • • | | | | | | \$ 24,51 |
| Kingston . | | | | | | | 18,85 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | 61,55 |
| Hamilton . | | | | | | | 44,43 |
| London | | | | | | | 109,56 |
| Total value i | in 1880 | | | | | - | 258,91 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total value i | in 1879 | | | • • • • • • • | • • • • • • • | | 244,618 |

Table A shews the monthly, quarterly, and yearly arrivals at, and departures from the various Agencies, the nationalities of those settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1879 and 1880, respectively.

The following statement shews the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, respectively:

| Year. | Numbers Left. | Settled in Ontario. | Percentage. |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1874. | 241,014 | 25,444 | 10.55 |
| 1875. | 173,809 | 17,655 | 10.16 |
| 1876. | 138,222 | 11,432 | 8.27 |
| 1877. | 119,971 | 11,654 | 9.77 |
| 1878. | 147,663 | 13,055 | 8.84 |
| 1879. | 214,430 | 24,407 | 11.38 |
| 1880. | (Returns not yet received.) | | |
| Numbe | er of single men arrived at Q | uebec in 1880 | 9,654 |
| Numbe | er of single women | | 2,844 |
| Numbe | er of domestic servants sent t | o Ontario by free passes. | 1,020 |
| | | 3711 | |

| Number of persons sent to Ontario by free passes by Ontario Agent. | 5,389 |
|--|-------|
| Number of persons refused passes by Ontario Agent, not being of | |
| the classes entitled to assistance | 2,528 |

The following statement shews the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868, through the undermentioned parties:—

| YEAR. | Miss Ryc. | Miss Macpherson. | Miss Bilbrough. | Mr. Middlemore. | Rev. Mr. Stephenson. | Boys' Home, London. | Cardinal Manning. | Total. |
|-------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1868 | 5 | | | | | • • • • • • • • • | | 5 |
| 1869 | 187 | | | | | | | 187 |
| 1870 | 253 | 194 | | • | | | | 447 |
| 1871 | 277 | 498 | | | | | | 775 |
| 1872 | 185 | 321 | | | | | | 506 |
| 1873 | 134 | 358 | | 102 | | | | 594 |
| 1874 | 193 | 279 | | 50 | 81 | | | 603 |
| 1875 | | 184 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 78 | 43 | | | 305 |
| 1876 | | 163 | | 71 | | | | 234 |
| 1877 | 91 | 115 | | 83 | 28 | | | 317 |
| 1878 | 42 | 68 | 79 | 86 | 32 | | | 307 • |
| 1879 | 96 | 95 | 126 | 57 | 24 | | | 398 |
| 1880 | 68 | 114 | 129 | 41 | 22 | 11 | 22 | 407 |
| Total | 1,531 | 2,389 | 334 | 568 | 230 | 11 | 22 | 5,085 |

The number of farm-labourers, including their families, and female domestic servants brought out through this Department, in 1879 and 1880, were as follows:—

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Farm-labourers | 199 | 273 |
| Female domestic servants | 37 | 121 |

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, respectively, was as follows:—

| | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Agencies in Europe | \$7,651 10 | \$7,955 46 | \$4,806 00 |
| Agencies in Canada | 2,618 38 | 2,295 72 | 2,903 48 |
| | 32111 | | |

| | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec | 7,139 32 | 7,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario | 4,817 94 | 8,944 48 | 9,321 76 . |
| Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance | 5,610 38 | 11,720 57 | 8,513 75 |
| Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money | 775 13 | 222 62 | |
| Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario | 2,406 00 | | |
| Incidentals | 829 84 | 1,511 27 | 939 46 |
| Inspection | 127 00 | | |
| Immigration Pamphlet | | | 6,497 74 |
| Total | \$31,975 09 | \$39,650 12 | \$52,982 19 |
| Cost per head, including Immigrants settled through Agencies only | \$2 44 | \$1 62 | \$2 74 |
| • | | | |

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shews the progress of the Free Grant Districts since 1868:—

| ATTIMICUM | | | | | - | | | - |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 9 | YEAR. | Number of Town-ships set apart. | Number of persons located. | Number of acres located. | Number of purchasers. | Number of acres sold. | Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled. | Number of patents issued. |
| 1868 | | 15 | 511 | 46,336 | 82 | 2,120 | | |
| 1869 | | 24 | 566 | 56,011 | 52 | 956 | | |
| 1870 | | 14 | 1,200 | $155,427\frac{1}{2}$ | 148 | 4,5851 | | |
| 1871 | | 1 | 1,113 | $153,105\frac{1}{2}$ | 139 | $3,452\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 1872 | | 18 | 875 | 115,065 | 97 | $2,268\frac{1}{2}$ | 148 | |
| 1873 | | 6 | 757 | $100,603\frac{1}{2}$ | 79 | 5,038 | 381 | |
| 1874 | | 10 | 919 | 119,070 | 57 | 2,144 | 453 | 755 |
| 1875 | | 1 | 1,387 | 186,807 | 89 | 3,896 | 381 | 570 |
| 1876 | | | 1,463 | 192,858 | 110 | 2,261 | 462 | 546 |
| 1877 | •••••• | 4 | 1,914 | 260,801 | 149 | 5,534 | 691 | 542 |
| 1878 | | 1 | 2,115 | 274,238 | 188 | 6,637 | 1,118 | 472 |
| 1879 | · | | 1,506 | 199,500 | 123 | 4,911 | 1,018 | 513 |
| 1880 | | 23 | 1,292 | 181,745 | 110 | 3,621 | 870 | 487 |
| | Total | 117 | 15,618 | $2,041,567\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,423 | 47,42112 | 5,522 | 3,885 |

STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants settled in Upper Canada, from 1840 to 1867.

| YEAR. | Number of Immigrants. | Sources of Information, |
|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 1840 | 10,048 | From the books of the Toronto Immigration Agency. |
| 1841 | 17,822 | " |
| 1842 | 40,000 | " |
| 1843 | 17,924 | 46 |
| 1844 | 19,383 | u u |
| 1845 | 22,037 | |
| 1846 | 25,550 | 44 |
| 1847 | 70,180 | |
| 1848 | 21,349 | From Sessional Papers. |
| 1849 | 26,687 | From the books of the Toronto Immigration Agency. |
| 1850 | 14,980 | " |
| 1851 | 20,515 | Estimated from the Arrivals at Quebec. |
| 1852 | 19,500 | " Sessional Papers burned. |
| 1853 | 18,500 | |
| 1854 | 27,000 | From Sessional Papers. |
| 1855 | 23,000 | 46 46 |
| 1856 | 24,680 | 4. |
| 1857 | 31,423 | 44 44 |
| 1858 | 11,100 | 44 44 |
| 1859 | 5,500 | ii ii |
| 1860 | 5,383 | From the books of the Toronto Immigration Agency. |
| 1861 | 11,010 | 46 |
| 1862 | 13,676 | From Sessional Papers. |
| 1863 | 19,780 | |
| 1864 | 22,818 | " |
| 1865 | 17,475 | ii ii |
| 1866 | 10,357 | " |
| 1867 | 12,000 | Estimated from the Arrivals at Quebec, |
| Total | 589,647 | |

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants settled in Ontario, through Agencies, and reported through Customs from 1868 to 1880.

| YEAR. | Number settled through Agen- cies. | Number reported through Cus- toms. | Total number settled. | Value of the Effects of Immigrants reported through Customs. |
|-------|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1868 | | | 10,873 | No returns reported. |
| 1869 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | 15,893 | " |
| 1870 | | | 25,590 | |
| 1871 | | | 25,842 | " |
| 1872 | 1 | | 28,129 | 44 |
| 1873* | 1 | | 39,184 | 74 |
| 1874 | 25,444 | 6,276 | 31,720 | Returns not complete |
| 1875 | 17,655 | 4,096 | 21,751 | \$328,236 00 |
| 1876 | 11,432 | 7,691 | 19,123 | . 279,138 00 |
| 1877 | 11,654 | 6,225 | 17,879 | 305,662 00 |
| 1878 | 13,055 | 4,895 | 17,940 | 311,117 00 |
| 1879 | . 24,407 | 4,420 | 28,827 | 244,618 00 |
| 1880 | 19.291 | 5,435 | 24,726 | 258,919 00 |
| Total | 122,938 | 39,080 | 307,477 | \$1,727,690 00 |

^{*}The Immigrants settled through Agencies and those reported through Customs, are included in the totals up to the year 1874.

The following statement shews the number of letters and other documents received, and the number sent out from the Department, exclusive of maps and ordinary circulars, during the years 1879 and 1880:—

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|-------|-------|
| Number of special letters written, copied and sent out, | | |
| including letters sent from Quebec office | 858 | 1,152 |
| Number of other letters written and sent out | | 992 |
| Number of telegrams | 260 | 390 |
| Number of sessional letters and printographed circulars | 1,994 | 2,803 |
| Number of passenger warrants sent to England | 99 | 178 |
| | | |
| Total number sent out | 3,555 | 5,515 |
| Number of letters received and filed | 2,150 | 4,732 |
| Number of sessional letters received | 1,506 | 2,190 |
| | | |
| Total number received | 3,861 | 6,922 |

| Number of Immigration accounts certified and filed in | 1879. | 1880. |
|--|----------|------------|
| duplicate | 387 | 405 |
| Number of Agricultural College accounts received and examined | 254 | 437 |
| Number of approved immigrants sent for Amount of money paid through the Department to | 236 | 394 |
| bring out approved immigrants from the British Isles | 4,585.10 | \$7,444.22 |

Further details will be found in the various appendices to this Report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

Commissioner.

TORONTO, February, 1881.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, ESQ., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
6 SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
31st December, 1880.

The Hon. A. S. HARDY,

Commissioner of Immigration, &c., &c., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the

operations of this agency during the past year.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 9th February last, I made arrangements for the removal of my headquarters from London to Liverpool, with as little delay as possible. The first step was to proceed to the latter place to secure a suitable office. After a careful search I succeeded in finding a fairly good one at the moderate rental of £50 per annum. It consists of two rooms on the second floor of a lofty new building, occupying a commanding position at the above address. It is very conveniently situated, being only about two or three minutes walk from the Canadian Steamship Offices, the Dominion Agency, the Landing Stage, and the principal public offices of the city. The office has four large windows in front overlooking one of the busiest and most important thoroughfares in Liverpool. These windows I have utilized for advertising purposes with good effect.

In furnishing and fitting up the office, as well as in the matter of rent, I have been governed by considerations of strict economy, having due regard to the amount of the

appropriation for these and kindred purposes.

The office being fixed upon, I immediately set about the task of making its whereabouts and its purposes known as widely as possible. To that end I inserted a brief advertisement in about a score of weekly journals of first class circulation, including several specially devoted to agricultural subjects, and circulating almost wholly among the farm-

ing population

I also put a similar advertisement in about 300 country newspapers having a local circulation only. In order to keep within the means at my disposal I was obliged to limit the publication of the advertisement in nearly all these papers to three months, and to make it as short as possible consistent with the main object of attracting the attention of intending emigrants and pointing out where they could obtain full information regarding the resources of Ontario and the advantages it offers to settlers.

The results of this advertising have been very satisfactory and would warrant a much larger expenditure under this head in the future than has been possible this year.

Indeed, I am thoroughly convinced that advertising continuously, or at least, for the greater part of the year in the principal agricultural journals, and in about thirty or forty general weekly newspapers of the largest circulation in the United Kingdom, would be productive of beneficial results to the Province, compared with which the cost would be insignificant. For, owing to the continued depression of agriculture throughout these islands there never was a more opportune time than the present for influencing the emigration of the best and most desirable class of settlers in the world, namely, Old Country tenant farmers. Large numbers have already given up their farms to avoid total ruin, and their example is being constantly followed by others. To many of these men emigration has become a question of personal interest, and they are eagerly inquiring what

field presents a hopeful prospect for a fresh and successful start in life. To stimulate and solicit such inquiry on behalf of Ontario is of prime importance, and I find it is most effectively done by advertising.

Another method which I have adopted of reaching the public, especially the farmers, etc., has been attendance at some of the leading Agricultural Shows on the part of myself or my assistant, Mr. Irving, for the purpose of distributing pamphlets, circulars and

maps, and of personally communicating information when necessary.

The shows thus visited have been, the West of England Agricultural Society's Show, held at Worcester; the Royal, held at Carlisle; the Royal Irish, held at Clonmel; the Highland Society's, held at Kelso; the Fat Cattle Show, held at Birmingham, and the Great Winter Show, at Smithfield, besides some minor shows and fairs in different parts of the country, where I have also had a quantity of literature circulated through local agency.

At these various agricultural gatherings there have been distributed about 60,000 circulars, 1,500 posters, 2,500 maps of the Province with printed matter on the back;

and about 4,000 copies of "The British Farmers' Guide to Ontario.

In this work of spreading emigration literature among the agricultural classes, I have availed myself whenever practicable of the assistance of private persons, most of whom being themselves interested in emigration and having a preference for Ontario, have freely

circulated pamphlets, etc., among their neighbors.

The outcome of these different efforts to attract attention to "The Garden of Canada," as Professor Sheldon, in the newly published report of his late visit to the Dominion, styles Ontario, has been a large correspondence from all parts of the country and a considerable number of personal applications for information. All these letters received, are promptly and carefully answered, and a supply of printed documents sent with each reply. Many of the persons corresponded with were avowedly or presumably in possession of considerable means, and were desirous of knowing what they could do as farmers in Ontario, with a given sum. To such persons, as also to those who signified their intention of purchasing land, I have fowarded in addition to the other printed matter, a list of farms for sale. Of such lists I have received a large supply from several estate agents, in Ontario, for distribution among tenant farmers. They usually give a short description of the farms for sale, together with the price and terms of payment, and thus form a useful guide to the value of farm property in the various sections of the Province.

In response to the numerous applications for information, by letter and in person, there have been distributed through the post office or over the counter about 3,000 pamphlets, 1,500 maps with letter press attached, and about 5,000 circulars. A considerable number of pamphlets, etc., has also been sent out, by express, to volunteer agents in

various parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, as before referred to.

I did not deem it expedient to have recourse during the past year to public lecturing in furtherance of my mission, because I considered that the limited resources at my disposal could be more advantageously used otherwise; but I hold myself ready to do so when necessary, and when circumstances favor this mode of reaching those portions of the public, whose attention we are chiefly anxious to secure.

It will be seen that the methods I have employed to promote emigration have been in a large measure specially designed to influence the agricultural classes, and more particularly the small farmer with capital. I have not been unmindful of the farm laborer, nor of his importance to the province as a settler, and have striven to impress both of these classes with a sense of the manifold advantages afforded them by our Province.

I have also done the same in the case of persons of independent means—retired officers and others—who have sought advice and information as to the prospects and facilities in Ontario for the education of their children and starting them in agricultural pursuits. The number of this class of inquirers has been considerable, and some of those with whom I was in communication, went out during the year.

There have been very few inquiries this season from female domestics, a class of persons always in large demand in Ontario. The fact is they are also in large demand here, so that unless free passages were offered as an inducement, we cannot hope to secure

anything approaching an adequate supply of these useful settlers.

I have received, as usual, numerous applications from shopmen, clerks and persons of no particular calling or occupation whatever, asking what the chances are of obtaining situations or any kind of light employment. I have strongly warned all such persons against going out to Ontario or to any portion of Canada.

I have had also a good many applications from mechanics and artisans of different trades, to whom I have given such advice and information as I considered best adapted to each particular case. To such of them as were possessed of some little capital, the re-

sult of steadiness and thrift, I gave the strongest encouragement.

I believe that on the whole it will be found that the emigration of the past year was of a very satisfactory character, though not so large as was generally anticipated at the beginning of the season. It must be remembered, however, that there are many competitors in the field for the special classes of people we are alone striving to secure as settlers. Many of the great railway companies of the United States, and several of the States themselves, have agents here looking after agricultural emigrants, especially tenant farmers with means enough to buy farms. All the Australian colonies, with New Zealand and South Africa, have likewise agencies here to promote the emigration of the most desirable kinds of people.

I find that the new pamphlet, "The British Farmer's Guide to Ontario," has given very good satisfaction to its readers. But if it be intended to print a new edition when the present one is exhausted, I think it would be well to reduce its weight if possible so as to make it more convenient for distribution, and less expensive to send through the post office. The postage upon it is 2d per copy or \$40 per 1,000 copies, hence on several thousand copies the postage becomes a considerable item. I think it might be

very considerably reduced in bulk without materially effecting its usefulness.

I am just about getting printed a new edition of the map of the Province with letter press on the back. The latter will be thoroughly revised and new matter introduced from Professor Sheldon's and the Agricultural Delegates' report. This publication I have always found very useful and convenient for distribution among farm laborers and others

who do not require and perhaps would not read a bulky pamphlet.

At the beginning of the Quebec navigation season I adopted a plan of co-operation with Mr. Persse, the Government Agent at that port, having for its object the prevention of fraud on the part of emigrants in the matter of free passes from Quebec westward. The plan consisted in overhauling the emigrants on board the steamers here and giving to these found entitled to it an order on Mr. Persse for a pass; and warning him against any that were suspected of fraudulent intentions. The carrying out of this arrangement was attended with peculiar difficulties, and notwithstanding the precautions taken, I fear it must have proved only partially successful.

Now that the Government have decided to discontinue paying towards the conveyance of emigrants from Quebec westwards, such scrutiny of the emigrants will be no

longer necessary.

I shall, however, continue to give all necessary information and every assistance in

my power to Ontario emigrants who may come to this port to embark.

The number of persons who have had their passage paid during the past year by their friends in Ontario, the money being forwarded to me, through the Immigration Department, by Mr. Spence, is 394 souls, equal to 344½ adults, against 246 souls in 1879. Of this number 120 were female domestic servants, and the remainder chiefly the wives and families of farm laborers and others who had previously gone out and settled in the Province.

The Board of Trade annual emigration returns have not been issued up to the time

The Board of Trade annual emigration returns have not been issued up to the time of closing this report, but they will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be procured.

I am happy to add, that Mr. Irving has proved a very efficient clerk and assistant. He is thoroughly devoted to his duties and seconds all my efforts with the utmost alacrity and cordiality.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,

Agent for Ontario.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF L. STAFFORD, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, QUEBEC, 18th December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, herewith, for the information of the Honourable Commissioner of Immigration, for the Province of Ontario, a report shewing the total arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers at this port, during the current year, up to 30th November.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec in 1880, were:

| Add births at sea | Cabin. 3,142 0 | Steerage. 21,738 3 | Total. 24,880 3 |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Deduct deaths at sea | 3,142 0 | 21,741 11 | 24,883 11 |
| | 3.142 | 21,730 | 24,872 |

The arrivals, compared with those of 1879, shew an increase of 7,621 souls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1879 AND 1880.

| | 1 | 879. | 18 | 380. | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Where From. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| England | | 11,969 | 2,927 | 15,720 | | |
| Ireland Scotland | 131 104 | 957 1,498 | 42 173 | 2,443 2,672 | 1,397 | |
| Total from United Kingdom | <u> </u> | 14,424 | 3,142 | 20,835 | 7,174 447 | |
| Cabin | | , | | | | |
| Grand total | | 17,251 | | 24,872 | 7,621 | |

Shewing an increase of 7,174 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 447 via United States, old ships, etc.

The total number of steamers which arrived with passengers was 127.

The average passage of the Allan Line was, mail steamers from Liverpool, $10\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 9 days; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 12 days; Dominion Line of steamers from Liverpool, $12\frac{1}{3}$ days; Belfast, $10\frac{3}{4}$ days; Beaver Line of steamers from Liverpool, 12 days; Temperlay's London Line, $17\frac{1}{2}$ days; Ross London Line, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows:

| | | | | Cabin. | Steerage. | Total. |
|------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Alla | n Line, | , Mail Steamers | | 2,340 | 15,176 | 17,516 |
| | 66 | Glasgow Steam | ners | 173 | 2,672 | 2,815 |
| | 66 | 6.6 | from Liverpool | 9 | 458 | 467 |
| | 4.4 | 41 | from Londonderry | | 611 | 611 |
| | 66 | 6.6 | from Queenstown | | 46 | 46 |
| Don | inion I | Line of Steamers | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 448 | 1,334 | 1,782 |
| Bear | ver Lin | e of Steamers | | 113 | 237 | 350 |
| Tem | perlay' | s London Line o | f Steamers | 51 | 208 | 259 |
| Ross | Londe | on Line of Steam | ners | 8 | 93 | 101 |
| Via | United | l States, odd shi | ps, etc | | 895 | 895 |
| | | | | 3,142 | 21,730 | 24,872 |

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:

| Line. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Germans. | Scandinavians. | French. | Russian Mennonites. | Icelanders. | Swiss. | Total. |
|--|----------|--------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Allan Line, Mail Steamers, from Liver- pool and Londonderry | 8,719 | 1,660 | 5 | 157 | 6,892 | 12 | 70 | | 1 | 17,516 |
| Glasgow Steamers, from Glasgow | | | 2,774 | | | | | 71 | | 2,845 |
| " from Liverpool | 36 | 5 | | 16 | 410 | | , | | | 467 |
| " from Londonderry | | 611 | | | | | | | | 611 |
| " from Queenstown | | 46 | | | | | | | | 46 |
| Dominion Steamers | 1,118 | 536 | 7 | 82 | 32 | 7 | | | | 1,782 |
| Beaver Line of Steamers | 253 | 95 | | 2 | | | | | | 350 |
| Temperlay's London Line | 259 | | | | | | | | | 259 |
| Ross London Line | 101 | | | | | | | | | 101 |
| Via United States, odd ships, etc | 514 | 210 | 75 | 25 | 61 | 8 | | | 2 | 895 |
| | | | | | | | | i | | |
| | 11,000 | 3,163 | 2,861 | 282 | 7,395 | 27 | 70 | 71 | 3 | 24,872 |

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1880, compared with those of 1879, were as follows:—

| .5 • " | 1879. | 1880. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| English | 10,395 | 11,000 |
| Irish | 1,543 | 3,163 |
| Scotch | 1,448 | 2,861 |
| Germans | 349 | 282 |
| Scandinavians | 2,872 | 7,395 |
| French and Belgians | 149 | 27 |
| Swiss | 33 | 3 |
| Italians | 6 | 0 |
| Icelanders | 248 | 71 |
| Russians (Mennonites) | 208 | 70 |
| | 1= 0=1 | 14.252 |
| | 17.201 | 24,372 |

The number of single men arrived was 9,654. The number of single women arrived was 2,844.

Trades and callings of the steerage male adults, as per Passenger Lists, were as follows:—

| Farmers | 589 |
|-------------|--------|
| Labourers | 10,124 |
| Mechanics | 903 |
| Clerks, etc | 54 |
| | |
| | 11.670 |

The following table gives the number of Immigrants assisted to emigrate to the Province of Ontario, by various parties, during the season 1880:—

| Da | TE. | Vessel. | By Whom Sent. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | |
|-------|-----|---------------|--|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--|
| May | 9 | Polynesian | Miss Macpherson | 11 | | 21 | | 32 | |
| 4.4 | 9 | Montreal | Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton | 10 | | 12 | | 52 | |
| 4.4 | 13 | Buenos Ayrean | Miss Bilbrough | 24 | 19 | 52 | 25 | 120 | |
| July | 4 | Sardiniau | Miss Macpherson | 12 | 14 | 51 | • • • • • | 77 | |
| 66 | 4 | | Boys' Home, Queen St., London | | | 11 | | 11 | |
| 44 | 12 | Dominion | Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea, Co. Galway | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 66 | 17 | Polynesian | Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham | 1 | 2 | 31 | 10 | 44 | |
| Sept. | 6 | Moravian | South Dublin Union | | 28 | | | 28 | |
| 44 | 6 | 66 | Miss Rye | | 9 | 20 | 4 | 33 | |
| 44 | 6 | 66 | Miss Bilbrough | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| 6.6 | 11 | Sarmatian | Ballyshanan Union, County Donegal | | 13 | 1 | | 14 | |
| 66 | 11 | Brooklyn | Mullingar Union, County Westweath | 8 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 39 | |

| | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Sexes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | ATE. | VESSEL. | By Whom Sent. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | | | | | | | |
| Sept | . 16 | Buenos Ayrean | Miss Bilbrough | | | 5 | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| 6.6 | 25 | Sardinian | Miss Macpherson | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 19 | | | | | | | |
| 4.6 | 30 | Circassian | Cardinal Manning's Committee | 7 | | 5 | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Nov. | 7 | Sardinian | Old Castle Union, County Meath | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| s 6 | 7 | | Cardinal Manning's Committee | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 4.6 | 14 | Peruvian | Miss Kennedy, Dublin | | 7 | 2 | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 6.6 | 14 | | Cardinal Manning's Committee, London | 6 | | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 87 | 128 | 238 | 46 | 499 | | | | | | | |

The total number assisted with free transport to the Province of Ontario by this office was:—

| | Souls. | Adults. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Males | 3,801 | 3,801 |
| Females | 1,952 | 1,952 |
| Children | 1,202 | 601 |
| Infants | 928 | 0 |
| | | |
| | 7,883 | 6,354 |
| Their nationalities were:— | | |
| | Souls. | Adults. |
| English | 4,226 | $3,373\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Irish | 2,131 | 1,792 |
| Scotch | 1,179 | 921 |
| Germans | 197 | 137 |
| Scandinavians | 145 | $125\frac{1}{2}$ |
| French | 5 | 5 |
| | 7,883 | 6,354 |

They were forwarded to the following places in the Province of Ontario:-

| | | | | | | | | Souls. | Adults. |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--------|------------------|
| Ottawa | | | | | ٠, | | | 337 | $287\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Central District | | | | | | | | 1,163 | $924\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | 4,143 | 3,427 |
| West of Toronto | | | | | | | | 2,240 | 1,715 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 7,883 | 6,354 |

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per return from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

| ay, were as follows.— | |
|--|--------------------|
| Adults. Eastern Townships | |
| Eastern Townships | |
| | |
| Saguenay | 1 6731 |
| Total, Trovince of Quebec | 1,0102 |
| Ottawa City | |
| Ottawa District | |
| Kingston City | |
| Kingston District 504 | |
| Toronto | |
| West of Toronto | |
| Total Province of Ontario ——— | $8,753\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | |
| Nova Scotia 6 | |
| New Brunswick | |
| Manitoba $820\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| British Columbia | 0.001 |
| - | $862\frac{1}{2}$ |
| m | 11 2221 |
| Total Adults | _ |
| To which may be added one-third for children and infants | 3,763 |
| The last of the la | 15.05.01 |
| Total number of souls remaining in Canada | 15,0525 |
| | Adults. |
| Eastern States | $262\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Western States (chiefly Scandinavians) | 6,109 |
| | |
| Adults | 0,371 |

The immigrants of 1880 were landed in a very healthy condition. They were composed of the usual classes of farmers, farm labourers, navvies, mechanics, and female domestic servants; the latter very desirable class in much larger numbers than in former years, viz.: 2,844 as against 1,494 in 1879, and 954 in 1878. They were chiefly destined for Ontario, and I have no doubt all found employment at good wages.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

DAVID Spence, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EDWIN CLAY, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX, N.S.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Halifax, N.S., 15th January, 1881.

D. SPENCE, Esq.,

Secretary,
Ontario Immigration Department,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of your Department, a brief Report of the workings of this agency since I last reported :—

As a result of the action of the Government, at Ottawa, in re pauper immigrants, the arrivals have not been so large, but of a better class. Out of a total immigration at this port, for the eleven months ending 30th November last, of 3,095, as reported to the Minister of Agriculture, 798 were ticketed for points in Ontario, or over one fourth of the whole arrivals.

The health and general appearance of the immigrants has been good, only one death occurring in the steerage, in the person of an old immigrant, on board the *Hibernian*, in April last.

During the year I have issued free passes to the following points in Ontario, viz.:-

| Belleville | | | | | | | | | | | , | | , | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|----|------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| Kingston | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | |] |
| Ottawa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| | | Т | 'n | ta l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |

These were issued at the request of your agents at home, or when friends employed in agriculture in Ontario were waiting the arrival of those whom I assisted.

Mr. Sumner still continues to watch over the interests of immigrants on the trains, and is invaluable to those whose ideas of their destinations are indefinite.

Herewith are statements shewing detailed immigration, as reported to the Department, at Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

Monthly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency, for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1880.

| | | Amount of free transport to indigent Immigrants. | & cts. |
|---|------------------------|--|--------|
| | | Vestern States. | 7 51 |
| | | lastern States. | 358 I |
| | TION | Sritish Columbia. | , m |
| | STIN | lanitoba. | 1 == |
| | , De | oirario. | 862 |
| | General Destination. | Juebec. | |
| | G.E. | 6. E. I. 3 | |
| 1 | | Z. B. Tovinces. | |
| - | | 7.S. X | 562 |
| | ons. | Fennale Servants. | 293 |
| | IPATI | Clerks, etc. Traders, etc. | |
| | TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS. | Mechanics. | 181 |
| | NO R | eral labourers. | 1639 |
| | ADE | Farm and gen- | |
| | | Farmers. | 65 |
| | | Belgians. Other Countries. | 1 |
| | | French and | 2 |
| ı | PIES. | Seandinavians. | 486 |
| | ALL | (‡6rmans. | 27 |
| | Nationalities. | Scotch. | 165 |
| | NA I | Irish. | 681 |
| | | English. | 1754 |
| | Total | Number of Souls, | 3095 |
| 1 | | Children. | 55 |
| | SEXES. | Female. | 626 |
| | 3/2 | Male. | 1921 |
| | 4 | ect | |
| | Number of | the St. from Great fro | 3095 |
| | Number of | arrivals via the St. Lawrence. | |

N.B.—The passenger lists from which these Returns are made up are not strictly correct with regard to nationality, hence small number of Germans and the opposite in Scandinavians,

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. M. PERSSE, ESQ., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

TORONTO, 3rd January, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of my operations during the season of 1880:—

I reached Quebec on Saturday, the 24th of April, to meet the first steamer arriving at that port, then expected.

The *Polynesian* on the 9th of May, the *Sarmatian* on the 11th, and the *Moravian* on the 12th, landed in all the large number of 2,892 passengers; other steamers quickly followed, particulars of which will be found in the annexed statement.

The number of steamships that arrived with immigrants was 128, as against 93 during 1879, shewing an increase of 35 steamships.

The total arrival of immigrants at Quebec during the season of navigation was:-

| | 1880. | 1879. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Cabin | 3,142 | 2,380 | 762 | |
| Steerage | 21,730 | 14,838 | 6,872 | |
| | | | | |
| Total | 24,872 | 17,218 | 7,654 | |

The general destination of the 21,730 steerage passengers was as follows:—

| Adults. |
|---------|
| 24 |
| 436 |
| 1,045 |
| 7 |
| 599 |
| 6,375 |
| 8,753 |
| |
| 17,239 |
| 4,491 |
| |
| 21,730 |
| |

It may be assumed that in addition to the number proceeding at once to Ontario, a great proportion of those destined, in the first instance, for Montreal, have found their way to various parts of this Province.

These figures do not include any who were not bond fide immigrants, such as cattle men who are constantly crossing and returning, and whose names appear on the passenger

lists as immigrants.

* Scandinavians,

STATEMENT shewing name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at port of Quebec; also general destination of the steerage adults; also the number of souls and adults assisted with free railway passes to Ontario, during the navigation season, ending the 14th November, 1880:-

| | ER OF | Abulta wild received Free Passes from Office. | Adults. | 2423 2744 246 246 247 274 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 |
|--|---------------------|--|---------|---|
| The state of the s | N UMBER Sours | Adults received Passes f The On Office. | Souls. | 33.8 |
| | | Ontario. | Adults. | 310 310 329 329 329 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 |
| SSENGERS | | United States. | Adults. | 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| RAGE PAS | | .sdotins14 | Adults. | 21 101 111 321 322 20 20 20 20 3 4 4 4 141 152 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 |
| THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS | | British Columbia, | Adults. | H 10 H |
| | *5 | Maritime Provinces | Adults. | ±4 |
| GENERAL DESTINATION OF | ebec. | Total Quebec. | Adults. | 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. |
| FENERAL | Province of Quebec. | Montreal. | Adults. | 1661 1662 1662 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663 |
| | Provi | Eastern Town- ships. | Adults. | 8 42 E |
| GERS. | | ,[ß. | toT | 2007 2007 1120 1120 1120 1130 1130 1130 1130 1130 |
| No. of Passengers | | етаgе. | etS | 498 1006 1,0 |
| No. ob | | 'ujo | Cal | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| | | AT NAME OF STEAMSHIP. | | Prussian |
| | | DATE ABBUAL QUEBEG. | | |
| | | OF. | | |
| | | No. | | 138452780111111111111111111111111111111111111 |

12

| , | | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 298 | 1128 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8 | ₹009 |
| 117 122 125 125 125 127 14 14 14 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 | 7.4.2.4.8.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4 | 801 |
| 11095 17 | 267 7 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | 1,534 |
| * \$331 1 | * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | $1,132\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 87 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 2 3 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | $119\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | |
| 4 | 61 | 63 |
| 200 H | 11.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 280 |
| 17.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2 | 112 24 10 10 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 2213 |
| 68 3 17 25 65 8 3 19 19 15 E | 7 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | 583 |
| 7113 6349 6349 6349 6349 6349 635 6360 637 637 637 638 638 638 638 638 638 638 638 | 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 | 4,307 |
| 262 263 264 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 | 22 766 145 145 160 160 160 160 173 173 173 173 174 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 | 3,870 |
| 277 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 176 176 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 437 |
| 1 | 44 July 2 Thannes Sardinian 46 4 | Total for July |
| भव तम | ন ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব ব | |

* Scandinavians.

STATEMENT shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at port of Quebec; also general destination of the steerage adults; also the number of souls and adults assisted with free railway passes to Ontario, during the navigation season, ending 14th November, 1880:—

| | _ | ADULTS WHO RECEIVED FREE PASSES FROM THE ONTARIO OFFICE. | Adults. | ಬಹ್ಮರ ರೆಲ್ಲೆ 24 ಇದ್ದಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಪಡೆ ಬೆಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರುತಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರುತಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರುತಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರುತಿ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಳಗೆ | 2683 |
|--|---------------------|--|---------|---|------------------|
| | NUMBE SOULS | ADULTS RECEIVES PASSES THE O) OFFICE. | Souls. | | 336 |
| | | .oiretaO | Adults. | 917.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25. | 932 |
| SSENGERS | | United States. | Adults. | 21. 11. 12. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2 | 328 |
| RAGE PAS | | Alanitoba. | Adults. | 7 7 10 10 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 1 | 783 |
| (FENERAL DESTINATION OF THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS. | | British ('olumbia | Adults. | | : |
| nov of 1 | ces. | nivorT əmitirsIA | Adults. | | П |
| DESTINA | ebec. | Total Quebec. | Adults. | 70 70 64 4 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 2401 |
| ENERAL | Province of Quebec. | Montreal. | Adults. | v verFera results :201420420 | 151 |
| | Provi | Eastern Town- ships. | Adults. | r-H 38 80 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 893 |
| KGERS. | | .Is | Tot | 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2 | 2810 |
| No. of Passengers | | .92er | ste | 25.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.52.5 | 2150 |
| No. of | | .ni | Cab | 64x2252888446 | 099 |
| | | NAME OF STEAMSHIP. | | Brooklyn. Sochand Waldensian Ocan King Circussian Ontario Lake Champlain. Buenos Ayrean Sardinian Tornian Carecian Tornian Dominion Manitoban Polynesian Polynesian Polynesian Lake Winnipeg. Chebec | Total for Angust |
| | | DATE OF ARRIVAL AT QUEBBC. | | Aug. 1 | Total fo |
| SCOTION OF THE PERSON OF THE P | | R _o . | | 888888888888888888888888888888888888888 | |

| 2 2 2 102 102 103 123 123 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 | 283 | : :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | 2311 | |
|---|---------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 2834c8Exe 8c+13140 | 340 | \$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi | 297 | |
| 1774 1774 10 0 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 754 | 2.22 2.24 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.13 3.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5.13 5 | 6903 | wedes. |
| 101 111 3 5 5 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 3441 | 63 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 301 | * Party of 41 Swedes. |
| HW 63 Gg 4 4 HG | 25 | w | 99 | * Party |
| | • | | | |
| - | Н | - | 1 | |
| H 20 21 & 20 21 & 22 22 4 E | 183 | £ 4 4 7 3 8 11 5 | 165 | |
| ve 20, 20, 84 ∞ 50 € 10, 4.00 ve 20, 20, 84 ∞ 50 € 10, 4.00 | 139 | 23. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. | 1202 | |
| 2 5 5 2 10 10 ₂ 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 | 44 | 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 443 | |
| 21.00 24.00 24.00 25.00 | 2556 | 55 2 2 3 4 5 8 8 2 1 2 1 1 2 8 8 8 2 4 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 2036 | |
| 2411 25112 2 | 1853 | 801 802 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 | 1669 | |
| 282 283 142 142 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 | 703 | 147 166 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 | 367 | |
| Sept. 1 Paxo Paxo | Total for September | 102 Oct. 2 Peruvian Dominion 103 3 Dominion 105 5 Eaker Wimitoban 106 8 Eaker Wimitoban 107 16 Eaker Wimitoban 108 16 Eaker Wimitoba 109 16 Eaker Wimitoba 110 16 Eaker Wimitoba 110 16 Eaker Wimitoba 111 16 Eaker Wimitoba 112 18 Eaker Wimitoba 113 22 Eaker Wimitoba 114 22 Eaker Wimitoba 115 26 Ontario 16 Ocean King 27 Ocean King | Total for October | · Approximately the state of th |

15

STATEMENT shewing name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at port of Quebec; also general destination of the steerage adults; also the number of souls and adults assisted with free railway passes to Ontario, during the navigation season, ending 14th November, 1880:—

| | | ROF SOULS ADULTS | WHO RECEIVED FORE PASSES FROM THE ON- TARIO OFFICE. | Adults. | 4.72 8.82 188 188 | 142 |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---------|--|--------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF SOULS AND ADULTS | WHO RECEIVE FREE PASSI FROM THE OF TARIO OFFICE. | Souls. | 7.C.8.4 0.0.7. | 174 |
| | | | .oirstnO | Adults. | 113 113 253 232 233 844 | 3024 |
| The second second | SENGERS | | United States. | Adults. | 272 2 2 2 1 5 67 | 103 |
| O PERSONAL PROPERTY. | RAGE PAS | | Manitoba. | Adults. | 1 5 | ಣ |
| | THE STEE | *1 | sidmuloO deitira | Adults. | | |
| The second second second | General Destination of the Steerage Passengers | *səə | nivor4 əmitirsM | Adults. | | |
| | DESTINA | UEBEC. | Total Quebec. | Adults. | 8 17 3 9 171 171 | 552 |
| | GENERAL | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | Montreal. | Adults. | 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 | 513 |
| THE PERSON NAMED IN | | PROVI | Eastern Town- ships. | Adults. | 9 9 | 4 |
| | NGERS. | | tal. | LoL | 32 253 26 253 20 36 61 61 89 248 | 669 |
| | No. of Passengers. | | .92£19 | Ste | 208 208 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 | 614 |
| | No. 01 | | .nid | Ca | 754 147 130 130 130 | 85 |
| | | | No. of Arrupal at Name of Steamships. Quebec. | | November 4. Grecian "" 7 Sardinian "" 7 Toronto "" 9 Toronto "" 10 Manitoban "" 12 Dominion | Total for November |
| | | | Ž | | 16 16 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | UMBER OF WHO WERE REFUSED F REFUSED F REE PASSES BY THE ON- TARIO OF- FICEAS NOT | CLASSES FOR AID. | 102 225 743 396 353 125 | : | 2,528 | 2,528 | 1,914 |
|---|--|---------------------|---|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Z | CLASS F FOR AID. | | | 2, | 6, | 1,6 |
| | Number of Souls And A dults who Received F ree Passes from the On- Tario Office. | Adults. | 1,5981 1,0201 1,0201 2681 283 2313 142 961 | | 4,241 | 4,241 5,517 | 1,276 |
| | NUMBER AND A WHO I F REE FROM TARIO | Souls. | 2,069 1,261 801 336 340 297 174 | | 5,398 | 5,398 | 1,828 |
| | Ontario. | Adults. | 2,042½ 1,419 1,534 932 754 690½ 302½ 531 | 548 | 8,7531 | 8,753 <u>3</u> 6,946 <u>3</u> | 1,807 |
| SENGERS. | United States. | Adults. | 2,672 1,494 1,1321 328 344 301 103 | | 6,375 | 6,375 2,643 | 3,732 |
| RAGE PAS | Manitoba. | 'Adults. | 214 87 1194 784 31 66 | su | 599 | 599 485½ | 1142 |
| GENERAL DESTINATION OF THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS. | British Columbia. | Adults. | 7 | train, and are not included in Monthly Returns | 2 | 12 | ŭ |
| NON OF T | Maritime Provinces. | Adults. | 25 4 2 1 1 1 2 4 2 | lin Mont | 24 | 24 88 | 44 |
| DESTINAT | Total Quebec. | Adults. | 2173 2023 280 2403 183 165 555 146 | t included | 1,490 | $1,490$ $1,305\frac{1}{2}$ | 184½ |
| ENERAL | Montreal. | Adults. | 1664 1204 1204 1204 1204 1204 1204 1204 120 | nd are no | 1,054 | $1,054$ $1,115\frac{1}{2}$ | 613 |
| 9 | Eastern Townships. | Adults. | 51 68 58 58 44 44 44 44 44 76 76 | train, ar | 436 | 436 190 | 246 |
| NGERS. | tal. | оТ | 6,94,46,972 2,2,800 2,556 699 899 | Special' | 24880 | 24872 | 7,654 |
| No. of Passengers. | .erage. | ets | 6,513 2,874 2,174 1,853 1,669 1,669 895 | rant "S | 21738 | 21730 | 6,892 |
| No. OF | •uid | Cal | 459 431 437 660 703 367 85 | Immig | 3,142 | 3,142 2,380 | 762 |
| | Month. | | May June July L August Coctober November Odd ships via Halifax and New York | Refused Applicants who did not proceed by Immigrant "Special" | Deduct deaths at sea | Grand total in 1880. Grand total in 1879. | Increase Decrease |

The following table shows the number, ages, and sexes of the children assisted to emigrate by various parties, and settled in the Province during the season of 1880:-

| | "Homes" in Ontario. | "Boys' Home," Galt. "Marchmont Home," Belleville. "Guthrie Home," London. "Children's Home," Hamilton. "Children's Home," do Ottawa Agency. Toronto Agency. | |
|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Total number of Souls | 111 | 407 |
| ž | Total Females. | ### ### ### ### #### ################# | 158 |
| SEXEA | Total Males. | :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | 249 |
| | 20 Years and over. | | = |
| · Sa c | 19 Years. | | 23 |
| NUMBER of SOULS, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES. | 18 Years. | | 9 |
| ECTIV | 17 Years. | H H433 : : : 4 : : : | 12 |
| Rest | 16 Уелгз. | [| 17 |
| нети | 15 Years. | 400F 70 1000F0 | 36 |
| E | 14 Years. | 104000 : : H040H0 | 200 |
| TH | 13 Years, | 元421∞ : : : : : : : : | 38 |
| WI | 12 Years. | 01-1-14 : :wo :u- : | 89 |
| , S. | II Years. | | 37 |
| nog | _ 10 Years. | <u> </u> | 4 |
| 92 ~ | 9 Years. | 4 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 | |
| B o | 8 Years, | 0170000 1001 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | - <u>5</u> - |
| IBE | 7 Years. | | -8- |
| Z U.S. | o Years, | <u> </u> | 72 |
| 4 | 4 Years, | | 7 15 17 27 30 19 21 41 37 33 38 38 |
| | 3 Years. | :::: | 7 |
| | By Whom Assisted. | Miss Ryc | |
| | Venskl. | Sarmation Moravian Polynesian Sardinian do Buenos-Ayrean Moravian Noravian Polynosian Polynosian Moutreal Sardinian Sardinian Sardinian Sardinian | Grand Total |
| | DATE. | Sept. 6 Sopt. 6 Sopt. 6 Sopt. 6 Sopt. 26 Sopt. 26 Sopt. 26 Sopt. 13 Sopt. 15 Sopt. 30 Sopt. 30 Sopt. 30 Sopt. 30 Nov. 7 14 14 | |

R. M. PERSSE,

Ontario Immigration Agent.

The total number assisted by the Ontario Immigration Office with Free Railway Passes was :—

| | 1880. | 1879. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Souls | 5,398 | 6,826 | | 1,428 |
| Adults | 4,241 | 5,517 | | 1.276 |

Of the above 4,241 who received free passes, 1,020 were female domestic servants. The total number of immigrants for Ontario in 1880, was 8,753 adults, equal to 11,671 souls, as compared with 6,946 adults, equal to 9,262 souls in 1879, shewing an increase for 1880 of 1,807 adults, equal to 2,409 souls.

The account of the Grand Trunk Railway for the transport of immigrants, furnished periodically (as yet unsettled as between the Government of this Province and the Dominion), amounted in 1880 to \$29,163.87, the amount for the same service in 1879, was \$39,487.43. It will thus appear, while the number of immigrants to the Province in 1880, exceeded by 2,409 the number in 1879, that by carefully examining the immigrants on their arrival, and refusing passes to all who were not bonâ fide agricultural labourers or domestic servants—as specified in departmental regulations—a saving has been effected of \$10,326.56.

STATEMENT shewing the destination of the 4,241 adults assisted with free passes by the Ontario Office:—

| Destination. | Adult Passes. | Destination. | Adult Passes. |
|--|--|--|---|
| Arnprior Aurora Aurora Arthur Alisa Craig Brockville Belleville Belleville Brantford Bradford Bethany Baden Breslau Barrie Brussels Cornwall Carleton Place Collins Bay Coborne Cobourg Cobourg Cobourg Cobourd Cookstown Cliftord Cliftord Centralia Collingwood Chatham Doon Drayton Delhi Douglas Elora Exeter Gananoque Granton Georgetown | $\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 3\\ 1\\ 5\\ 9\\ 96\\ 26\frac{1}{3}\\ 3\frac{1}{2}\\ 3\frac{1}{2}\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\frac{1}{5}\\ 6\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$ | Guelph Galt Goodwood Goldstone Goderich Gravenhurst Haliburton Harriston Harrisburg Ingersoll Kingston Kinmount Kemptville Klineburg Kincardine Lindsay Lancaster Lakefield Lucan Lucknow Listowel London Morrisburg Malorytown Millbrook Markdale Maitland Mount Forest Mitchel Meaford Napanee Newtonville Newburg Newcastle | 18 95½ 1 16 6 1 2 553 2 2 24½ 369½ 6 10½ 11 1 4 4½ 428½ 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Carried forward | • • • • • • • • • • | Carried forward | • • • • • • • |

| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Destination. | Adult Passes. | Destination. | Adult Passes. |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Shannonville | Oakville Osgoode Orangeville Orillia Owen Sound Oxford Ottawa Omemee Oshawa Oakwood Prescott. Pembroke Packenham. Peterborough Port Perry Port Hope Paris Princeton Paisley Port Elgin Perth Renfrew Sand Point Smith's Falls Shannonville Scarborough | 5 1 4 3 3 3 5 201 9 13 2 9 24 112 17 6 7 3 1 1 1 6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Seaforth Streetsville Shelburne Strathroy Stratford Simcoe Stayner Sunderland St. Thomas St. Catharines St. Marys Tyendinaga Trenton Toronto Thorold Thamesville Uxbridge Whitby Woodville Woodstock Woodbridge Weston Widder Walkerton Wingham Total number of passes issued by the | $\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 21 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 1875 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 31 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 101 \\ 2 \\ 101 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

The total number of mechanics, clerks, trades-people, etc., refused Ontario assistance as not coming within the Departmental regulations, was:—

| O | * | _ | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|-------|---|
| May | | | | |
| June | | | | |
| July | | | 743 | |
| August | | | | |
| September | | | 396 | j |
| October | | | 353 | , |
| November | | | | j |
| Trovenion Troven | | | | |
| Total | | | | j |
| Total refused in 1879 | 9 | | | |
| 10tai ieiusea in ioi | | | | |
| Increase in the numb | her refused in | 1880 | 1,914 | |
| Increase in the num | Der reruseu III | 1000 | | |

The cause of the increase in the number refused assistance is, that the form of application for assisted passages circulated by the Dominion Government, had been indiscriminately placed in the hands of steamship agents, and although the form had been filled up by the immigrants, as agricultural labourers, it was found on careful examination by me, on their arrival at Quebec, that large numbers were mechanics, clerks, trades-people, etc., and were consequently refused railway passes at the expense of the Ontario Government.

The immigrants referred to, who came out on the Dominion Government £5 assisted passage, and were refused railway passes by me, not being the class provided for in my instructions, were forwarded to their destination in Ontario by the Dominion Agent, (he taking receipts from them for amount of their railway fare, "to be refunded to the Dominion Government, or their Agent,") * * * * * as the form of application for such passages, (signed by Wm. Annand, Canadian Government Agent, 31 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.,) stipulates as follows:—

"The Government Agent at Quebec will provide the above named class of emigrants with free railway passes from Quebec to places in that Province and to the Province of

Ontario."

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants by each steamer, who were refused Free Railway Passes from Quebec to this Province, at the Ontario Immigration Office, Quebec, in accordance with Departmental instructions, for the season ending 14th November, 1880.

| Осепратіом. | Machinists, engine-fitters, plate-layers, clerks, and grooms. 2 Boiler-makers, 3 miners, 2 tailors, and 5 carpenters. 6 Mechanics, 4 Swedes, and 10 Danes; some of the Swedes being refused Ontario passes, parchased tickets for Chicago. 20 Mechanics, 2 Groens, 2 carpenters, 2 clerks, and 3 blacksmiths. 13 Builder, 1 sweep, and 37 Swedes, some of whom were sent to Thunder Bay by the Dominion Agent. 14 Mechanics and 8 Swedes. 15 Mechanics and 12 Bones, and farm labourers. 16 Mechanics and 12 Bones, and farm labourers. 17 Mechanics and 12 Bones, and farm labourers. 18 Mechanics and 19 Bones, and farm labourers. 19 Swedes, drivers, 3 bricklayers, 4 shoematons, 10 carpenters, 5 clerks, 2 painters, 22 mechanics, and 11 Swedes. 11 Swedes, drivers, 3 bricklayers, 4 shoematons, 10 carpenters, 6 clerks, 2 painters, 23 mechanics, and 11 Swedes. 18 Swedes, drivers, 3 bricklayers, 4 shoematons, 10 carpenters, 6 clerks, 2 painters, 23 mechanics, and 11 Swedes. 19 Swedes, drivers, 3 bricklayers, 10 carpenters, 6 clerks, 2 painters, 23 mechanics, and 11 Swedes. 19 Swedes, 4 Milwrights, 5 shoomatons, 10 carpenters, 5 plumbers, 11 grooms, 4 bricklayers, 4 millers, and 4 mayorists, 3 engine-drivers, 10 carpenters, 5 blacksmiths, 2 cachon hands, and 2 Canadians. 18 Ficklayer, 1 Blacksmith, 2 carpenters, 1 plumber, 2 miners, 1 shipping clerk, 2 bracks, and 4 carpenters, 3 butchers, 2 placebayers, engine-drivers, 2 placebayers, engine-fitters, 2 carpenters, 1 plumber, 2 miners, 1 shipping clerk, 2 bracks, and 4 carpenters, 3 bricklayers, 1 blacksmith, 2 carpenters, 1 plumber, 2 miners, 1 shipping clerk, 2 bracks, and 4 carpenters, 2 weavers, 1 railway road agent, 2 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, carpenters, 2 placebayers, remainder navies. 18 Fire-layers, remainder navies. 18 Fire-layers, remainder navies. 29 Plate-layers, remainder navies. 20 Plate-layers, remainder reporters, 4 weavers, 1 railway guard, 2 boiler-makers, 2 stonemasons, and 14 plates, and marvies, engine-drivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, 5 grooms, 2 pen |
|---|--|
| No. of persons refused passes. | 81 22 23 23 23 24 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 |
| Steamship Line. | Allan Dominion Allan Allan Dominion Allan |
| Stramship. | Moravian Scandinavian Toronto. Gircassian Sardinian Peruvian Manitoban Polynesian Horavian Moravian Brooklyn Sarnadian Ontario Sarnadian Circassian Ontario Sarvian Peruvian Manitoban Peruvian Peruvian Peruvian Manitoban Polynesian Polynesian Circassian Coreian Peruvian Manitoban Coreian Coreia |
| DATE OF ABBIVAL AT QUEBEC. | May 2 dune 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| | 21 |

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants by each steamer, who were refused Free Railway Passes from Quebec to this Province, at the Ontario Immigration Office, Quebec, in accordance with Departmental instructions, for the season ending 14th November, 1880.

| Occupation, | Printer, I bricklayer. Discharged soliders, sent out by Mr. O'Dell, Dominion Steamship Agent, D'ublin, as form Indourers. Discharged soliders, sent out by Mr. O'Dell, Dominion Steamship Agent, D'ublin, as form Indourers. T (arpenters, I cerk, I mechanic Plate-layers, earbenters, L'elerk, I mechanic Plate-layers, earbenters, I clerk, and I delisharged soliders sent out as farm Indourers by Mr. O'Dell, Dublin. O'Dublin. Undersoling, I clerk, I mere, and I blacksmith. Elymenter, 2 grooms, I engine-driver, 2 miners, and I blacksmith. Elymenter, 2 supplied and the soliders in the s |
|----------------------------------|--|
| No. of persons refused passes. | 248222 7×00 x25222822 14800 2 rex4 5800 |
| Steamship Line. | Temperlay's Boss Ross Ross Ross Beaver Allan Beaver Dominion Boss Allan Dominion Allan Dominion Allan Dominion Allan Boss Allan Bominion Bominion Allan Bominion Bominion Allan Bominion Allan Bominion Bominion Allan Bominion Bominion Allan Bominion |
| STEAMSHIP. | Seotland Brooklyn Waldensian Octassian Ontario Dake Champl'in Bronos Ayrean Torouto Thames Torouto Thames Greeian Jake Ningon Viking Pelyuesian Polyuesian Manitoban Polyuesian Manitoban Canadian Montreal Canadian Brooklyn Seotland Brooklyn Scotland Brooklyn |
| DATE OF ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC. | T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C |

| 1 Railway inspector, 2 pensioners, 5 carpenters, 3 grooms, 3 bricklayers, 2 shoemakers, 1 butcher, 2 clerks, 2 carpenters, 2 grooms, and family of 12 whose final destination was Manitoba. 1 Clerk, 1 engine-fitter. 2 Wooller, spinners, 4 glass-blowers, 7 carpenters, 11 grooms or coachmen, 2 butchers, 2 tinsmiths, remainder | 1. Ex-policeman, 1 tanner, 2 stonemasons, 1 harness-maker, 2 shopmen, remainder mechanics. 2 Grocers, 1 groom, 2 brickmakers, 1 tailor, 2 navvies Millers, shipwrights, cabinet-makers, clerks, butchers, bricklayers, coachmen, tailors, navvies. 1 Pensioner, 1 shopman. 2 Shopmen, 1 plate-layer, and 2 navvies. Schoolmaster and his family, 1 carpenter and his family. | Engine-drivers, Itters, clorks, shoemakers, weavers, groons, carpeners, teanisters and navvies. I Maltster, I spinner, I shopman, I grocer, 3 brickmakers, I plate-layer. Plate-layer. Brickmakers, spinners, clerks, grooms, plate-layers, carpenters, engine-drivers and navvies. Army pensioner. I Engineer, I plumber, I iron-monger. Machinists, bakers, clerks, brickmakers, grooms, printers, carpenters and miners. I Calarymen, 2 joiners, 2 grooms | Lordine, 1 grants. Lordine, 2 draper's clerks, 1 school-master, 12 cotton-spinners, 3 brickmakers, 2 butchers, remainder mechanics and navvies. Railway man, I blacksmith, 1 railway porter, family of cloth manufacturer at Renfrew. Railway man, I blacksmith, 1 railway porter, family of cloth manufacturer at Renfrew. Carpenters, 2 spinners, 1 saloon-keeper, 2 carters, 1 dyer, 1 printer, and navies. Navvy. I Tailor, 2 stonemasons, 5 boiler-makers, 3 machinists. I Pensioner, 1 shoemaker, 2 joiners, 10 mechanics, 7 Danes who were not farm labourers. Locksmith, 1 grocer, 1 school-master, 1 butcher, 1 teanster, remainder mechanics and navvies. | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| 48 16 2 2 64 | 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2 | 57 84 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 | 22 7 28 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 2528 |
| Sept. 20 Circassian Allan 4. 20 Ontario Dominion 5. 23 Waldensian Allan 6. 26 Sardinian Allan | 26. Toronto Dominion 30. (Frecian Allan 2. Peruvian I. 3. Dominion Allan 4. Manitoban Allan 5. Thanes Temperlay's 8. I.ake Winnipeg Beaver | : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : | 27 Waldenstan Alian 29 Lake Champl'in Beaver 30 Circassian " 4 Grecian " 7 Sardinian Dominion 9 Lake Nepigon Beaver 10 Manitohan Allan 14 Peruvian Allan | Total Number of perso his refused passes by the Ontario Office |
| Sept | Oet, | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 23 | |

The number of letters, telegrams, etc., received and sent out from the Ontario Immigration Office, Quebec, during the navigation season of 1880, were as follows: Special letters, copied and mailed
Miscellaneous
Telegrams.

| 12 | 1446 105 | 1602 |
|-------------------------------|---|------|
| Departmental letters, special | Letters from Govt. Agents in Ontario, Agents in 1sn- tish Isles, Steanship Agents, and others 1446 Telegranis 105 | 94 |

R. M. PERSSE,

Total number sent out 1180

Ontario Immigration Agent.

DISEMBARKING OF IMMIGRANTS.

On many occasions immigrants were landed as late as 8 p.m., and as it occupied from five to six hours to book and send them forward, I found it impossible to exercise the necessary discretion in issuing passes to deserving immigrants, as, in the dark, the men would go to saloons, etc., while the women and children would wander about the sheds and wharves, and much time being thereby lost in getting them together.

I, therefore, considered it my duty to notify Mr. Stafford, the Dominion Immigration Agent, that I would not be a party to the forwarding of any immigrants landed after

the legal hour, 6 p.m.

I also had reason to complain that the immigrants were frequently subjected to annoyance from sailors and others, who, for want of proper enclosure, could obtain easy access to the Government buildings. I am glad, however, to be able to report, that, owing to the kind representations of Mr. Gregory, Assistant Superintendent, G. T. R., that the Railway Company have now enclosed the buildings with a strong, close-board fence, 7 feet high, with wickets, which are closed as soon as the baggage has been taken into the buildings.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

In my report last year, I called attention to the great falling off in the number of this most desirable class of immigrants; this year I have the satisfaction to report a large increase. The number, in 1880, who received free passes from the Ontario office, was 1,020. This does not include all the domestic servants who arrived, as many had their own European tickets through to their destination in the Province, and did not report themselves at the Ontario office, Quebec.

Although there has been a small reduction in the passage rate from £4 15s. in 1879 to £4, in 1880, yet I believe the increase is due, in a great measure, to the action of the Department in assisting them to find immediate and remunerative employment, the result of which must inevitably be to make Ontario a favourite field with immigrants of that

much-needed class.

PRE-PAID IMMIGRANTS.

During the past year there has been a large increase in the number of approved immigrants sent for through the Department, who received their pre-paid passage orders from Mr. Byrne, the Ontario Immigration Agent in Liverpool. On arrival at Quebec, the immigrants reported themselves to me, and on the production of cards from Mr. Byrne, they were at once sent forward to their friends in Ontario. Mr. Byrne adopted the plan of personally examining immigrants at Liverpool, sending me by each mail steamer, a list, containing the names of such as he considered entitled to free passes, also cautioning me against those whom he thought were intent on practicing fraud. This list was of great assistance to me in the issuing of free passes.

Women and Children.

I found that women, with young children, coming out to join their husbands, employed as agricultural labourers in various parts of the Province, were often unable to provide themselves even with food. In such cases I found it absolutely necessary to supply them with some provisions, as also, occasionally, domestic servants and children, brought out by such parties as Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Miss Bilbrough, Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Mr. John T. Middlemore, and the boys sent out by His Eminence, Cardinal Manning.

In concluding this report, it is with much satisfaction I call attention to the marked improvement in the railway accommodation provided for immigrants by the G. T. R. A few years ago the time occupied in transit between Quebec and Toronto was from

forty to fifty hours, the same journey being now accomplished in twenty-seven to thirty hours. The car accommodation is ample, and all the other arrangements satisfactory. I have always found the officers and employees of the Grand Trunk Railway most courteous and obliging, and in no single instance has a complaint been made to me by immigrants of incivility or inattention on the part of any employees of the G. T. R.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. PERSSE,
Ontario Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable Arthur S. Hardy, M.P.P.,

Commissioner of Immigration,

Toronto.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF W. J. WILLS, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, OTTAWA, 21st January, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual Report of the operations of this agency during the past year, 1880.

Table shewing the number of Immigrants, together with their nationalities, who reached this agency, during the year 1880:—

| | | European : | Immigrants. | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | via St. Lawrence. | via United States. | Total. | | | | | |
| Natives | of England | 262 | 14+ | 276 | | | | | |
| do | Ireland " | 251 | 18 | 269 | | | | | |
| do | Scotland | 82 | 8 | 90 | | | | | |
| do | Germany | 113 | 182 | 295 | | | | | |
| do | France | 28 | 20 | 48 | | | | | |
| do | Norway and Sweden | 27 | 18 | 45 | | | | | |
| Settlers | from the United States | | | 721 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | | 1,744 | | | | | |
| Went to | the Province of Quebec | | | . 238 | | | | | |
| Went to Manitoba 16, to the United States 2 | | | | | | | | | |

Customs Returns, shewing the number of immigrants arrived at the following Ports of Entry, with value of effects:—

| | | | | | | | | Souls. | Value of effects. |
|---------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--------|-------------------|
| Port of | Prescott . | | | | | | | 198 | \$ 3,638 00 |
| 66 | Brockville | | | | | | ٠ | 191 | 7,671 00 |
| 66 | Ottawa . | | | | | | | 129 | 7,667 00 |
| 66 | Morrisburg | | | | | | | 57 | 1,214 00 |
| 66 | Cornwall . | | | | | | | 146 | 4,327 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 721 | \$24,517 00 |

Table, shewing the number of immigrants who received assistance, in the shape of passage orders and provisions:—

| | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|-----|------|-------------------|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| Nat | ives | of England | 113 | 34 | 28 | 175 |
| | do | Ireland | 75 | 95 | 21 | 191 |
| | do | Scotland | 32 | 10 | 6 | 48 |
| | do | Germany | 74 | 50 | 69 | 193 |
| | do | France | 22 | 15 | 8 | 45 |
| | do | Norway and Sweden | 21 | 6 | 7 | 34 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | 337 | 210 | 139 | 686 |

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Agent.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration, Toronto.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RICHARD MACPHERSON, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, KINGSTON, 5th January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual statements for the year 1880, viz:—

1st. Statement shewing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, during each month from 1st January to 31st December last, by way of the St. Lawrence and the United States, respectively, classified as to sexes; also, shewing the number of immigrants fed, and number of free meals and free passes granted.

2nd. Statement shewing the number and destination of adult immigrants who received free passes, during the year ended 31st December last.

3rd. Statement shewing the number of settlers from United States, who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district since 1st January last, and the value of their effects, amounting to \$18,850.00.

Miss Bilbrough, of Marchmont Home, Belleville, continues her good work. She had one hundred and thirty-four (134) children brought out during the past season. They averaged over nine years of age, and came chiefly from Scotland.

The immigrants placed within this Agency during the past season were of a superior class, principally farm labourers, with large supplies of luggage, and many having considerable sums of money. In fact, I have not had as thrifty settlers since my connection with immigration as during the past year, and found no trouble in securing good situations for all the farm labourers and practical miners who came to me. I have to report only two deaths; one occurred in the Kingston Hospital, of typhoid, and the other, of sunstroke; the latter supposed to have been caused by wearing too much clothing while at work in the hot weather of June last. The immigrants, generally, were in good health and proceeded to work immediately on arrival. In several cases persons who arrived in May and June have since sent money to bring out their families.

Stock raising continues to increase in my district, and more attention is being paid by farmers to the improvement of this important branch; also, the manufacture of cheese and butter, and the shipment of eggs and poultry. The mining interests are being developed to a large extent in the rear townships of my district, which contain an almost unlimited supply of iron ore, phosphate, and gold to some considerable degree. 8,000 tons of iron ore were carried over the Kingston and Pembroke Railway to this city during the year just closed, and there has been upwards of 5,000 tons of phosphate shipped from this port during the year 1880.

Trusting that next year will bring an equally good class of settlers, and in increased numbers, early in the season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON.

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Immigration, Toronto.

STATEMENT Shewing the number of Innuigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1880, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|-------|----------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 166 | Number of F | 13 | ಸರ | 4 | : | 29 | 213 | 64 | 122 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 00 | : | 538 |
| 166 | Number of F Lodgings, | : | : | | | : | : | : | - | | - | : | : | | : |
| -imm | Xumber of Ingrants fed. | 14 | 20 | : | : | 78 | 182 | 129 | 81 | 25 | 12 | 10 | : | : | 539 |
| 1.66 | Number of F | 47 | 21 | : | <u> </u> | 197 | 264 | 246 | 223 | 38 | 31 | 12 | : | : | 1,079 |
| Z | Other Coun- | | : | : | : | : | 20 | | | : | : | П | | -: | 7 |
| TLED | American. | | | i | : | : | | : | : | : | : | | - | | : |
| NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED ONTARIO. | Icelandic. | : | : | : | : | | | : | | | | : | : | | |
| RANT | .ssiw2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | : | : | : | : | : | |
| f Immigr Ontario. | Scandi- navian. | <u>:</u> | : | : | : | : | : | : | | : | : | : | : | : | |
| OF I ON | German. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | : | : | |
| TIES | Scotch. | ಣ | 25 | ಣ | : | 150 | 119 | 62 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 4 | | 418 |
| ONAL | .frish. | 62 | ಣ | က | : | 58 | 99 | 54 | 59 | 30 | 12 | 16 | - | : | 304 |
| NATI | English. | 47 | 2 | 16 | : | 137 | 159 | 93 | 63 | 46 | 27 | 28 | 4 | : | 627 |
| .oiret | ni bənisməA nO to əəniv | 52 | 15 | 22 | | 345 | 349 | 233 | 136 | 88 | 20 | 63 | 10 | : | 1,363 |
| .sdoti | Went to Man | : | : | : | : | : | i | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 1 |
| to soni | Went to Prov Quebec. | - | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | Went to the States. | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | : | : |
| | Total Number of Souls. | 53 | 15 | 22 | | 345 | 349 | 233 | 136 | 88 | 20 | 63 | 10 | | 1,364 |
| , | Number of Arrivals via the United States. | | | | | es | 1 | | 63 | 1 | | 1 | | | 6 |
| Number of | Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax. | 53 | 15 | 22 | | 342 | 348 | 232 | 134 | 87 | 20 | 62 | 10 | : | 1,355 |
| | Months. | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | * Settlers from United States | |

29

* Besides these, the several Collectors for Customs estimate about an equal number having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries, not having effects of any considerable value, but intending to reside in Ontario.

Statement shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1880.

| Stations. | Adult Passes. | STATIONS. | Adult Passes. |
|---|---------------|---|---|
| Belleville Toronto Hastings Wolfe Island Brockville Howe Island Cornwall Madoc Marysburgh Picton Napanee Port Hope Lancaster Tyendinaga Collin's Bay Whitby Duffin's Creek Prescott Montreal Oxford Morrisburg Amherst Island Cobourg Trenton Adolphustown Gananoque Sand Point | 3 | Brought forward Ernestown Bath Colborne Campbellford Ottawa Omemee Oshawa Perth Bowmanville Northport London Smith's Falls Lindsay Hamilton Palmerston Harrowsmith Peterborough Arnprior Olden Fredricksburgh Oso Seeley's Bay Parham Lakefield Bethany Newcastle | 3 5 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 5 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 5 2 1 1 1 1 |
| Carried forward | 434 | Total | $495\frac{1}{2}$ |

STATEMENT shewing number of settlers from the United States, as reported to the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration District, for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1880, and the value of their effects.

| PORTS OF ENTRY. | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Children. | Total. | Americans. | Canadians re- turned from United States. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | German. | Other Countries. | Value of Effects. |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|---|
| Whitby Oshawa Darlington Port Hope Cobourg Cramahe Brighton Trenton Picton Belleville Napanee Kingston Gananoque Total | 17 16 7 11 6 5 9 3 18 29 20 26 17 | 6 6 9 11 12 6 10 5 12 43 15 38 16 | 8 3 19 13 16 5 19 10 5 42 12 41 23 | 31 25 35 35 34 16 38 38 18 35 114 47 105 56 | 21 17 14 10 10 49 31 | 15 19 14 17 20 15 38 18 20 72 8 56 25 | 3 4 1 14 16 1039 | 14 15 35 | 3 4 | 1 2 4 | 7 | \$ c. 850 00 800 00 1,246 00 1,196 00 2,515 00 377 00 607 00 1,328 00 1,774 00 1,575 00 4,385 00 1,470 00 |

44 Victoria.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

Immigration Office,
Toronto, January 1st, 1881.

SIR,—I have now the honour of submitting for your information my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

The total number of arrivals at this Agency during that period was 15,898. Of these 15,788 entered the country via Quebec and Halifax, and 110 via the United States. 7,983 remained in Canada; the balance, 7,915, composed chiefly of Norwegians and Germans, passed through on their way to the States.

In addition to the above, some 612 souls are reported at the Toronto Customs, and 34 at Collingwood, thus making a total of 8,629 remaining in Canada.

The number remaining in Ontario, as far as could be ascertained, was some 7,094; adding to this the 646 reported at the Customs, makes a total of 7,740 remaining in this Province.

The general health of the immigrants, during the past season, has been exceptionally good; two deaths only occurred in the early part, both being infants.

The immigrants have mostly been of a very good class, and I have experienced no difficulty in procuring employment for farm hands almost immediately on their arrival. Quite a number of navvies and general labourers obtained ready employment on the Pacific and other railways in course of construction.

Some \$170,000 has been brought into the Province during the past season. A large portion of this has been deposited in the banks, awaiting suitable investments.

A large number of well-to-do immigrants, representing considerable capital, have settled in the Free Grant Districts, thus adding materially to the wealth of that new country.

The visit of the British Delegates, who, wherever they went, were most favourably impressed with the country and its capabilities of supporting a large population, together with the vast amount of live stock and produce being sent over weekly to the English markets, should have a decided influence in inducing the wealthier class of tenant farmers and capitalists in making Canada their home.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

To the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, M.P.P.,

Commissioner of Immigration, etc., etc.,

Toronto.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1880, and their nationalities, the number of free meals, and free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

| | Free | Number of Passes. | 120 | 138 | 147 | 206 | 169 | 404 | 222 | 1453 | 115 | 116 | 99 | 94 | 24971 |
|---|--|--|---------|----------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Number of Free Lodings. | | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| - | Number of Immi- grants fed. | | | : | : | : | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | Free | Number of Meals. | 1700 | 820 | 526 | 851 | 3078 | 1484 | 1089 | 1057 | 814 | 932 | 618 | 305 | 13274 |
| Ì | Other B | | . : | : | : | : | : | : | • | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | SETTLED | American. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | ; | : | |
| | | Icelandic. | : | : | : | : | | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| | IGRA | .ssiw2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | S OF IMMIGI | Scandi- navian. | : | : | : | : | <u></u> | 11 | 70 | 7 | 24 | ಣ | ಣ | : | 09 |
| | Nationalities of Immigrants in Ontario. | German. | : | : | : | : | : | П | ∞ | : | : | : | П | 22 | 12 |
| | LITE | Scotch. | 20 | 30 | 26 | 355 | 271 | 198 | 242 | 108 | 64 | 49 | 53 | 13 | 1094 |
| | TIONA | .hsiaI | 24 | 36 | 120 | 40 | 553 | 322 | 350 | 233 | 158 | 149 | 66 | 48 | 2132 |
| ١ | ZAZ | English. | 114 | 136 | 175 | 170 | 617 | 323 | 624 | 518 | 340 | 387 | 692 | 123 | 3796 2132 1094 |
| | | Remained in Province of Ontario. | 143 | 202 | 321 | 245 | 1448 | 855 | 1229 | 998 | 586 | 288 | 425 | 186 | 7094 |
| | | Went to Mar | : | 25 | 45 | 136 | 199 | : | 163 | 309 | 12 | : | : | : | 888 |
| | | Went to Pr | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| ١ | | Went to the States. | | : | 20 | 82 | 3105 | 1541 | 1519 | 695 | 383 | 370 | 200 | : | 7915 |
| | E + 41-11 | of | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total Number Souls. | 143 | 227 | 386 | 463 | 4752 | 2396 | 2911 | 1870 | 981 | 958 | 625 | 186 | 15898 |
| | Number of Arrivals via the United States. | | | ∞ | • | 1.1 | : | | | | | | - | 30 | 110 |
| | Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax. | | 143 | 219 | 386 | 392 | 4752 | 2396 | 2911 | 1870 | 981 | 958 | 624 | 156 | 15788 |
| | | MONTHS. | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |

32

RETURN shewing the number af Immigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto for the year 1880, their nationality, and the value of their effects entered at said Port.

| NATIONALITY. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Value of Effects. |
|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| English. | 53 | 60 | 33 | \$ 17,832 |
| Irish | 7 | 11 | 12 | 280 |
| Scotch | 11 | 13 | 11 | 3,894 |
| German | 20 | 22 | 3 | 2,985 |
| Canadian | 61 | 71 | 33 | 14,155 |
| American | 67 | 67 | 29 | 21,025 |
| Norwegian. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 50 |
| Italian | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| French | 2 | 2 | 9 | 175 |
| Austrians | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Poles | 1 | 2 | • • • • • • • | 50 |
| | | | | |
| | 225 | 251 | 136 | 60,552 |

RETURN shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Collingwood for the year 1880, their nationality, and the value of their effects entered at said Port.

| NATIONALITY. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Value of Effects. |
|--------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| English | 1 | | | \$ |
| Irish | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| Scotch | 3 | 2 | 5 | 140 |
| Canadian | 4 | 4 | 5 | 582 |
| American | 2 | 1 | 2 | 140 |
| Norwegian | 1 | | | 20 |
| German | 1 | | | 50 |
| | | | | |
| | 13 | 8 | 13 | 1,000 |

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1880.

| STATIONS. | Adult Passes. | STATIONS. | Adult Passes. |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | D. J. C. | |
| A * | | Brought forward | |
| Agincourt | $\begin{array}{c c} 5 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | Dublin | $\frac{1}{c}$ |
| Allandale | 7 | Dundas | 6 |
| Alliston | 11 | Dunville | 4 |
| Alma | 2 | | 1 |
| Angus | 1 | Elora | 4 |
| Arthur | 7 | Elmvale | 2 |
| Atherley | 2 | Etobicoke | 2 |
| Aurora | 6 | Exeter | 24 |
| Avening | 1 ! | 77 | 0.0 |
| Aylmer Ayr. | 3 7 | Fergus Flesherton | $\frac{26}{5}$ |
| Ayr | 1 | Forrest | 52 |
| Baden | 16 | Fort Erie | 1 |
| Ballantrae | 3 | | |
| Barrie | 17 | Galt | 6 |
| Batteaux | 6 | Garafraxa | 2 |
| Beachville | 3 | Georgetown | 12 |
| Beeton | 1 | Gilford | 3 |
| Belle River | $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ | Glen Williams | $\frac{2}{2}$ |
| Belgrave | 5 | Goble's Station Goderich | 14 |
| Berkeley | ĭ | Gorrie | 1 |
| Berlin | 31 | Goodwood | 4 |
| Blythe | 8 | Gravenhurst | 148 |
| Bolton | 3 | Guelph | 28 |
| Bowmanville | 4 | TT 11. | 00 |
| Bracebridge | 101 | Hamilton | 92 |
| Bradford | 65 75 | Hamburg | 3 4 |
| Brampton | 29 | Harriston Harrisburg | 3 |
| Bronte | 2 | Harley | 2 |
| Brucefield | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Hornby | 12 |
| Brussels | 1 | | |
| Burford | 15 | Ingersoll | 21 |
| O wileship | 1 1 | Innerkip | $\frac{2}{12}$ |
| Camlachie Carleton | $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ | Islington | 1 14 |
| Carronbrook | 3 | Kenilworth | 5 |
| Chatham | 61 | King | 4 |
| Chatsworth | 14 | Kingston | 6 |
| Charleston | 6 | Kincardine | 13 |
| Cheltenham | 3 | Kleinburg | 11 |
| Clifford | 6 6 | Komoko | 3 |
| Clifton | 16 | Làmbton | 1 |
| Coboconk. | 4 | Lefrov | 5 |
| Cobourg | 3 | Lindsay | 1 |
| Collingwood | | Lisle | 4 |
| Cookestown | 1 | Listowel | 8 |
| Cooksville | 9 | London | 170 |
| Copetown | 1 | Longford Mills | 10 |
| Courtland Craigleith | 1 1 | Lucan Lucknow | 10 |
| Craigvale | | 1 | i |
| Creemore | 2 | Malton | 6 |
| | | Manitowaning | 3 |
| Davenport | | Markham | 7 |
| Dayton | $\frac{2}{3}$ | Markdale | 1 5 |
| Dixie | | Meaford | 2 |
| Dorchester | | Merritton | 14 |
| Douglas | | Milliken's | 1 |
| Drayton | 4 | Milton | 14 |
| Character 1 | | Commission 1 | |
| Carried forward | 1 | Carried forward | |

| STATIONS. | Adult Passes. | STATIONS. | Adult Passes. |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Brought forward | | Brought forward | |
| Mimico | 7 | Sarnia | 4 |
| Mitchell | 19 | Scarboro' | 8 |
| Mono Road | 7 | Seaforth | 19 |
| Montreal | 11 | Severn Bridge | 4 |
| Moorefield | 3 | Shakespeare | 2 |
| Mount Brydges | 2 | Shelburne | 10 |
| Mount Forest | 22 | Simcoe | 7 |
| Myrtle | 1 | Southampton | 2 |
| | | Springfield | 4 |
| Napanee | 6 | Stony Point | Î |
| Newcastle | 15 | Stone Bridge | 28 |
| Newcastle | 3 | Stayner | 70 |
| Newry | 1 | Stratford | 25 |
| New Lowell | 3 | Strathroy | 8 |
| Niagara | 73 | Streetsville | 31 |
| Norval | 20 | St. Catharines | 22 |
| Norwich | 6 | St. Joseph's Island | 7 |
| 0.1.111 | | St. Mary's | 16 |
| Oakville | 12 | St. Thomas | 4 |
| Orangeville | 17 | Sutton | 1 |
| Orillia | 25 | | l |
| Oshawa | 7 | Thamesville | 13 |
| Ottawa | 4 | Thornbury | 13 |
| Owen Sound | 57 | Thorndale | 2 |
| D-1 | 2 | Thornhill | 10 |
| Palgrave | 2 | Thorold | 22 |
| Palmerston | 18 | Thornton | 1 |
| Paris | 39 | Teeswater | 9 |
| Parkhill | $\frac{1}{33}$ | Tilsonburg | 2 |
| Parry SoundPenetanguishene | 6 | Tottenham | 7 |
| Peterboro' | 4 | Unionville | |
| Petrolia | 27 | Omonvine | 4 |
| Pinkerton | i | Walkerton | 99 |
| Port Credit | 16 | Waterdown | 4 |
| Port Carling. | 2 | Waterloo | 7 |
| Port Colborne | 6 | Watford | 3 |
| Port Elgin | 9 | Welland | 3 |
| Port Dalhousie | 2 | Weston | 19 |
| Port Hope | 3 | Whitby | 3 |
| Port Perry | 3 | Wick | 2 |
| Port Robinson | 1 | Williamsford | 5 |
| Preston | 8 | Windsor | 14 |
| Prescott | 4 | Wingham | 3 |
| Princeton | 5 | Woodbridge | $\overset{\circ}{2}$ |
| Prince Arthur's Landing | 3 | Woodstock | 29 |
| Proton | 2 | Woodville | 2 |
| Quebec | 3 | Wolverton Wyoming | 1 1 |
| D. 1 1 Tru | | | |
| Richmond Hill. | 10 | Yarmouth | 1 |
| Ripley | 1 1 | | |
| Rosseau | 45 | | |
| Carriel forward | | m. t. 1 | 0.400 |
| Carriel Iorinara | | Total | 2,489 |

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON.

DOMINION OF CANADA, IMMIGRATION OFFICE, HAMILTON, January 21st, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with tabular statements an-

nexed, for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

The arrivals at this Agency during 1880 fall below those of 1879, but the immigrants that have been received were of a very superior class, as compared with those arriving in other years. A large number of them brought with them small sums of money, whilst others brought amounts averaging from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars, and in some instances much larger amounts.

The immigrants, with few exceptions, arrived in good health and were well suited for settlers, a large number of them being composed of agricultural and general labourers,

and well adapted for the wants and work of the country.

Those requiring assistance have been few, as compared with the immigrants of previous years, the great majority of them being able to provide for themselves until arriving at their destination.

There has been no difficulty in locating the immigrants on arrival, as the demand for them in this district has been in excess of the supply; not only has this been the case with agricultural and general labourers, but mechanics and artisans of all descriptions have

met with ready employment.

In my last annual report I had the honour of drawing your attention to the practice of certain steamship passenger agents in the United Kingdom, of encouraging and inducing an undesirable class to emigrate to Canada, being entirely unfit for the duties of the country, and I have now to inform you that the means adopted by the Department to put a stop to this species of emigration have been entirely successful, and the complaints from this cause have been almost entirely removed; only one individual case occurred

at this Agency during the present season.

The months of October and November shew a large falling off, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous years. The number arriving and settling in Ontario in 1879 was two thousand two hundred and twenty-six, as against one thousand and seventy-eight for the same period of 1880, the difference being caused principally by the depressed state of trade in Britain last year, when large numbers were sent out to this country by the different religious and other societies. Great difficulty was found and expense incurred in locating them, as the season was so far advanced that it was difficult to find out-door work for them on their arrival.

It is very desirable for all intending emigrants to leave early in the season; this cannot be too strongly impressed upon all parties intending to settle in this country, as a large immigration is expected to flow to the Dominion this year, owing to the depressed state of affairs in Ireland and the unsatisfactory state of the agricultural interests in England and Scotland, with the inducements held out by Canada, arising from the general prosperity of our farmers and the increased activity in all branches of manufacturing and general business. .

During the current years, the British Tenant-farmer Delegates, with other agriculturists, visited this district, and they expressed themselves as more than satisfied with

its capabilities and the productiveness of the soil.

They visited the fruit district of the Niagara Peninsula, and were surprised to see the extent of some of the vineyards and orchards, and the magnificent display of all kinds of fruits, including grapes, peaches, plums, quinces, apples and pears.

Some of the growers informed them that they had contracted to deliver from one thousand to one thousand five hundred bushels of peaches and had ordered the baskets to ship them in. Some of the principal cereal and root-farms were visited; the rotation cropping adopted, with high cultivation, being equal to some of the best managed farms in Britain. In some instances the yield last year was from forty-five to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, and from thirty to thirty-five tons of roots per acre.

They also visited the principal stock farms, the Model Farm, and Bow-Park, also the farms of Messrs. Stone, Jardine, P. White, and other large breeders, which for the

value and extensive proportions exceeded their expectations.

The Bow Park herd having attained the position of being the most valuable in existence, not only on account of its vast proportions, but also for the diversity and purity of its blood, as it comprises all the most valuable families and notable strains of the old and new world, and the prices realized at the annual sales compare, not only very favourably, but probably average higher than the sales of any other herd that have been put up to public competition; and at the present time the demand upon the herd is more than can be supplied, without impairing its high standard.

The past season has been a very successful and profitable one for Canadian breeders. All kinds of animals have met with a good demand for the West and South-Western States at highly remunerative rates; very large prices having been realized for all first class Short Horns and Herefords; and for Leicester, Cotswold, South and Shropshire Downs. Clydesdale horses have also been in good demand for the Western States, and large prices

have been obtained for them.

The export demand for beeves, sheep, hogs and horses for the Old Country has been well sustained during the year. There has also been a good demand for lumber for the

States; also for combing and lustre wools, at increasing rates.

The demand from the United Kingdom for all kinds of bread-stuffs and dairy products has been exceedingly good during the year, with high prices. During the same period there has been a lively demand for barley, at more than average prices, with a keen competition amongst the United States buyers.

There has been a considerable falling off in settlers for the free grant districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, but with the projected railways being constructed, access will be given to the townships waiting settlement, the lands being of good quality

either for grazing purposes or for cultivation.

The Provincial Exhibition held here in September last was visited by the leading

agriculturists from the United States, and by the British Farmer Delegates.

The exhibits shewed a marked improvement on previous years; and this was particularly noticeable in the Implement and Manufacturing Department. The samples of grain, fruit and dairy products were the best ever exhibited in the Dominion.

The exhibits from Muskoka attracted great attention, the roots being remarkable for their size and quality; the same may be said of the hops and hemp, whilst the oats were remarkably fine, and the fruit and corn compared favourably with some of the settled portions of Ontario.

The West, North and South-West States and railroad and agencies in this district have put forward special efforts to induce Canadians to settle upon their lands without obtaining great success. Many that have been induced, by false representation, to emigrate to Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, would be glad to return to Canada, if they could sell out and raise sufficient means to bring them back, as great suffering has been caused by fever-and-ague in some of the States, and in others the crops are very precarious, owing to long and continuous droughts, this being especially true of the State of Texas.

By reference to the following statements the work of this Agency is fully exhibited

Statement A shews the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been granted, with the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and as compared with the corresponding period of 1879, shews a decrease of fully fifty per cent. in the number relieved. This is owing to a better class of Immigrants arriving this year, and the facilities for locating them.

Statement B shews the location of the immigrants in this district.

Statement C shews the number of immigrants who have been provided with free passes, and their destination.

Statement D shews the amount of capital that has been reported, being an increase of fifteen thousand dollars, as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Statement E shews the number of children brought here, and settled in this district by the different philanthrophic societies, the work having been faithfully carried out with the best results.

Statements F to I shew the number of settlers passed at the respective Custom Ports in this district with the value of their effects.

Statement K shews the number of immigrants that have been settled in Ontario with the number fed, the number of meals, lodgings and passes supplied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SMITH,

Immigration Agent.

DAVID Spence, Esq.,

Secretary Department of Immigration.

A.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and the number of passes issued by railways and steamboats, at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1880:—

| 1880. | Number of | Number of | Number of | Number of |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Immigrants. | Passes. | Lodgings. | Meals. |
| January February March April May June July August September October November December | 74 97 413 339 233 200 227 | 55 52 42 52 161 139 110 107 107 63 51 25 | 43 69 43 32 60 94 45 25 136 26 25 14 | 147 229 113 75 399 418 356 260 452 104 84 77 |

JOHN SMITH, Immigration Agent.

B.—Statement shewing the location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

| COUNTY. | No. | COUNTY. | No. |
|--|---|--|---|
| Algoma British Columbia Bruce Brant Cardwell Dundas. Durham Essex Elgin Grey Grenville Frontenac Hastings Halton Haldimand Huron Lanark Leeds Lambton Lincoln Kent Carried forward. | 91 6 371 302 29 12 13 208 229 144 19 12 10 188 157 191 13 17 76 143 208 | Brought forward. Manitoba. Middlesex Muskoka Norfolk Ontario Oxford Ottawa Peel Perth Renfrew Simcoe Stormont. Peterboro' Victoria Welland Wentworth Wellington Waterloo York | 2,439 1,536 497 66 269 394 8 8 91 169 200 231 16 14 1,329 2,006 390 222 1,025 |

C.—Statement shewing the destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1880.

| STATION. | No. | STATION. | No. |
|---|---|--|---|
| Ancaster Aylmer Aylmer Alma Belle River Beamsville Brussels Brantford Buckhorn Bothwell Burlington Brownsville Brampton Baden Clifton Caledonia Cookstown Collingwood Comber Chatham Cayuga Courtland Creemore Canfield Centralia Dundas Delhi Drayton Dorchester Drummondville Drumbo Exeter Flamboro' Fort Erie Galt Guelph Glencoe Hamburgh Hagersville Harriston Gordon Ingersoll Jarvis Kincardine Komoka Kingston | 4 1 1 1 9 6 18 1 3 3 2 1 1 17 4 6 6 1 1 1 5 6 6 1 1 1 5 5 6 1 1 1 5 5 6 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 | Brought forward. Listowell Lewisville Lucknow Leamington Maldon Merritton Moorefield Niagara Norwich Nanticoke Oakville Port Dover Port Burwell Paris Paisley Port Nelson Palmerston Port Colborne Princeton Petrolia Rockton St. Thomas St. Thomas St. Catharines Simcoe St. Anns Stratford Seaforth Toronto Thorold Tilsonburg Thamesville Wallaceburg Windsor Woodstock Winona Wingham Waterdown Walkerton Welland Zimmerman | 59 1 1 6 11 3 176 6 3 12 4 4 8 2 9 20 1 1 2 3 2 1 1 7 2 64 17 7 2 64 17 7 6 6 6 7 7 6 6 6 6 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 |
| Carried forward | | | 920 |

Јони Ѕміти,

Immigration Agent.

D.—Statement shewing the amount of capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and settlers at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1879-1880.

| MONTH. | 1879. | 1880. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| T. | 200,000 | @9F 000 | ****** | |
| January | \$30,000 | \$37,000 | | |
| February | 26,000 | 36,500 | | |
| March | 30,000 | 47,000 | | |
| April | 45,000 | 35,500 | | |
| May | 143,000 | 67,500 | | |
| June | 42,000 | 62,000 | | |
| July | 37,000 | 49,500 | | |
| August | 71,000 | 57,500 | | |
| September | 41,000 | 72,000 | | |
| October | 101,000 | 76,000 | | |
| November | 46,000 | 60,500 | | |
| December | 45,000 | 53,000 | | • |
| | \$657,000 | \$672,000 | \$15,000 | |

John Smith,

Immigration Agent.

E.—Return of the number of children reported at the Hamilton Agency by the following societies for the year ending December 31, 1880.

| | Arrive | d in the year | Number in | Number in | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| NAME OF SOCIETY. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | the Home Dec. 31, 1879. | the Home Dec. 31, 1880. |
| Miss McPherson, Galt | 85 | 25 | 110 | 30 | 46 |
| Miss Rye, Niagara | 5 | 93 | 98 | 6 | 4 ' |
| Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Hamilton | 22 | 4 | 26 | | 8 |
| | | | | | |
| | 112 | 122 | 234 | 36 | 58 |

JOHN SMITH,

Immigration Agent.

F.—Statement of the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1880.

| Sexes. | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | NATIONALITY. | Value of Effects. |
| 15 | 17 | 37 | 69 | English | \$ ets. 3,220 00 |
| 10 | 14 | 30 | 54 | Irish | 1,750 00 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | Scotch | 271 00 |
| 8 | 7 | 13 | 28 | German | 4,470 00 |
| 35 | . 26 | 35 | 96 | United States Citizens | 5,955 00 |
| 44 | 37 | 36 | 117 | Canadians | 5,215 00 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | Other Countries | 500 00 |
| 117 | 106 | 157 | 380 | Total | 21,381 00 |

JOHN SMITH, Immigration Agent.

G.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1880.

| | Sexes. | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | NATIONALITY. | Value of Effects. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 30 | English | \$ cts. 4,150 00 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | Irish | 255 00 |
| 5 | 5 | 11 | 21 | Scotch | 1,050 00 |
| 4 | 5 | 3 | 12 | German | 400 00 |
| 15 | 19 | 5 | 39 | United States Citizens | 2,449 00 |
| 14 | 23 | 23 | 60 | Canadians | 3,335 00 |
| | | | | | |
| 50 | 66 | 56 | 172 | Total | 11,639 00 |

H.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

| | Sexes. | 500 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | NATIONALITY. | Value of Effects. |
| 13 4 1 4 16 19 | 13 4 1 3 20 22 —63 | 13 2 3 5 22 24 | 39 10 5 12 58 65 ————————————————————————————————— | English. Irish Scotch Germans United States Citizens. Canadians | \$ c. 1,875 00 460 00 100 00 485 00 3,475 00 4,550 09 \$10,945 00 |

John Smith,

Immigration Agent.

I.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

| | Sexes. | | | | • | |
|-------|------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Male. | Male. Female. | | Total. | NATIONALITY. | Value of Effects. | |
| 1 1 2 | 1 1 2 | 3 | 2 5 7 | EnglishIrish | \$ c. 300 00 70 00 \$370 00 | |

John Smith,

Immigration Agent.

SUMMARY OF CUSTOMS' RETURNS WITHIN THE HAMILTON AGENCY.

| Port of Entry. | Number of Immigrants. | Value of Effects. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Hamilton Clifton Fort Erie Niagara | 380 172 189 7 | \$21,381 00 11,639 00 10,945 00 370 00 |
| Total | 748 | \$44,435 00 |

K.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1880, and the nationalities, the number of free meals, lodgings, and free passes by railway and other conveyances from this Agency

| _ | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | *s | umber of Free Passes | 7 8964 |
| | 'sSu | umber of Free Lodg | 612 |
| | fed. | umber of Emigrants | 1,483 |
| | *5 | umber of Free Meals | 2,714 |
| Managara Santonia | NTARIO. |)ther Countries. | 196 |
| | ED IN Or | -merican. | 2,132 |
| | IS SETTL | *erman. | 963 |
| | MMIGRANI | Scotch. | 1,374 |
| | Nationality of Lumigrants Settled in Ontario | .fisinI | 1,312 |
| | NATION | English, | 2,404 |
| | ło əsniv | 8,241 | |
| | | 1,536 | |
| | setates. | Went to the Western | 39,680 |
| | .slsvir | 49, 457 | |
| | | Number of Arrivals via United States. | 46,616 |
| | of multiple of | 2,841 | |

John Smith, Immigration Agent.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY, LONDON, ONT., 10th January, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Hon. the Commissioners of Immigration the annual returns of this agency to the 31st December, 1880. The number by way of the St. Lawrence and Halifax, 1,696; via the United States, 437; total, 2,133; of which number 1,826 settled in Ontario, and ninety-one went to Manitoba and 216 to the United States; also, a Statement of Settlers returning from the United States to Canada, 2,731, with the value of household effects as entered at the Custom Houses in my district, amounting to \$109,565. Nearly all these settled in Ontario. I find it a great improvement to have the immigrants forwarded direct from Quebec or the port of landing to my Agency. The demand for real farm labourers at my Agency the past season has been much in excess of the number who reached me. I find a large number are picked up and hired on the route, so that the actual number sent to me from Quebec would be much larger than I am able to report, but, at the same time, the Province has the benefit of the full number. The class of emigrants that has entered and reported at my Agency has been very satisfactory, many having means to assist in making comfortable homes for themselves, and some have rented small farms. The demand for domestic servants has been as great as usual, and the supply very limited. I notice particularly a great want of females to work at farm houses, and there is a great field open for that class, if they could be induced to emigrate, to get good situations in this section.

The British Tenant Farmers' Delegates who visited this section last season, had an excellent opportunity of examining for themselves the great resources of this part of Ontario, and frequently expressed their opinion to gentlemen in my presence that the quality of the land, the abundance of the crops, the class of the farm buildings, and the air of comfort and comparative affluence of our farmers generally were so much in excess of their preconceived ideas of Canada that, without an actual visit, they could not have formed a correct estimate of the great resources of this country, and the fine field it opens for the immigration of the class of farmers they represented. Their reports, no doubt, will induce a large immigration of that class of settlers, and Ontario will receive and hold her full share of the same. The Delegates visited in this section the Counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Lambton, Essex, Kent, and part of Huron and Bruce, examining into the working of cheese factories, butter factories, dairy farms, depots for stock raising, etc., the latter principally for export to Great Britain. They procured good samples of grain and fruits.

The coming season, I anticipate, will be a good one. The usual applications for farm servants are now coming in for spring employment.

The health of the immigrants arriving here has been exceedingly good, no illness of importance having occurred.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,

Secretary, Department of Immigration, Toronto, Ontario.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Inmigrant arrivals and departures at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1880, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

| | 166 | Number of F | 273 | 153 | 4 | 18 | 102 | 653 | 543 | 31 | 21 | 6 | 273 | 173 | 393 |
|--|---|--|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|---------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| - | 166 | Number of F Lodgings. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| CIP. LES SOMPLES PORTE | -ima | Number of I grants fed. | 37 | 18 | 4 | 37 | 134 | 142 | 57 | 96 | 99 | 25 | 21 | 56 | 663 |
| and the second s | ree | Number of I | 211 | 16 | 63 | 95 | 319 | 240 | 233 | 190 | 599 | 40 | 1.0 | 29 | 1,915 |
| A CONTRACTOR | D IN | Other Coun- tries, | - | 22 | 00 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 18 | : | 18 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 85 |
| | SETTLED | American. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | | lcelandic. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | Nationalities of Immigrants Ontario, | .ssiw2 | : | | : | | : | : | : | : | : | ಌ | : | : | ಣ |
| | F IMMIGE ONTARIO | Scandi- navian. | : | : | : | 9 | 13 | 2 | | 9 | : | : | : | • | 27 |
| | OF I | German. | : | 771 | : | : | 00 | 00 | : | 23 | 00 | : | 4 | 67 | 36 |
| BACK CONTRACTOR | TIES | Scotch. | -1 | 6 | 00 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 42 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 204 |
| | ONAL | Irish. | 21 | 13 | 18 | 40 | 93 | 96 | 80 | 5 | 75 | 35 | 29 | 11 | 544 |
| | NATI | English. | 65 | 33 | 47 | 33 | 128 | 105 | 140 | 125 | 68 | 38 | 71 | 53 | 927 |
| | tario. | ni bənisməA 10 to əsniv | 94 | 61 | 92 | 101 | 270 | 252 | 280 | 193 | 211 | 93 | 116 | 92 | 1,826 |
| | .sdotir | Went to May | : | : | : | 9 | 40 | 7 | : | 13 | 6 | 5 | 4 | : | 91 |
| | vince of | Went to Pro | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | - : | : | : | : |
| Table of the same | | Went to the States. | 12 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 46 | 12 | 18 | 26 | 17 | 10 | 23 | 14 | 216 |
| Salar and the sa | | Total Number of Souls. | 106 | 65 | 87 | 127 | 356 | 278 | 298 | 232 | 237 | 114 | 143 | 06 | 2,133 |
| | J. | Ariumber of Arrivals via the United States. | 21 | 23 | 2.4 | 40 | 62 | 45 | 63 | 36 | 44 | 17 | 29 | 333 | 437 |
| The second secon | Number of | Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax. | 85 | 42 | 63 | 87 | 294 | 233 | 235 | 196 | 193 | 26 | 114 | 22 | 1,696 |
| | 7 | Months. | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August tsugak | September | October | November | December | Total |

46

A. G. Smyth,

Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1880.

| STATIONS. | Adult Passes. | STATIONS. | Adult Passes. |
|---|--|---|--|
| Ilderton Lucknow Pt. Stanley Windsor Newbury St. Thomas Strathroy Mt. Brydges Woodstock Hyde Park Chatham Glanworth Ripley Torouto Amherstburgh Stratford Lucan Belmont Thorndale Guelph Park Hill Thamesville Bothwell Ingersoll Forrest Dorchester Glencoe Watford Charing Cross Mitchell Appin Komoka Sarnia | $\begin{matrix} 6 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1$ | Brought forward. Aylmer Brucefield Beachville Shedden Camlachie Delaware Fletcher Station Comber Lambeth Iona Tilbury Lawrence Brecon Hensall Puce River Essex Centre Yarmouth Longwood Wingham Masonville Point Levis Kingston Springfield London Township Clinton Hamilton Oil City Clandeboye Bismarck Wyoming Petrolia | 21 1 2 1 7 1 4 8 4 1 4 1 3 4 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Carried forward | | Total | 393 |

A. G. Smyth, Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN of Settlers at following Ports and value of their effects.

| 202201111 01 1000 | | | 8 | | 20 10 10 10 | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Number. | Canadian. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Other countries. | Male. | Female. | Children. | Value. |
| St. Thomas Stratford Chatham London Windsor | 813 | 379 | 89 | 6 7 67 pt, on 19 | 2 16 21 ly val 28 10 | 50 7 37 ue 298 19 | 64 23 202 224 | 74 18 146 271 | 4 11 140 318 | \$ c. 12,772 00 3,269 00 7,450 00 11,344 00 33,119 00 |
| Amherstburgh Sarnia Goderich | 79 1107 50 | 29 659 30 | 117 | 77 3 | 65 2 | 189 10 | 22 305 28 | 25 324 10 | 32 478 12 | 2,991 00 37,590 00 1,030 00 |
| Total | 2731 | 1435 | 346 | 196 | 144 | 610 | 868 | 868 | 995 | 109,565 00 |

A. G. Smyth, Government Immigration Agent.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

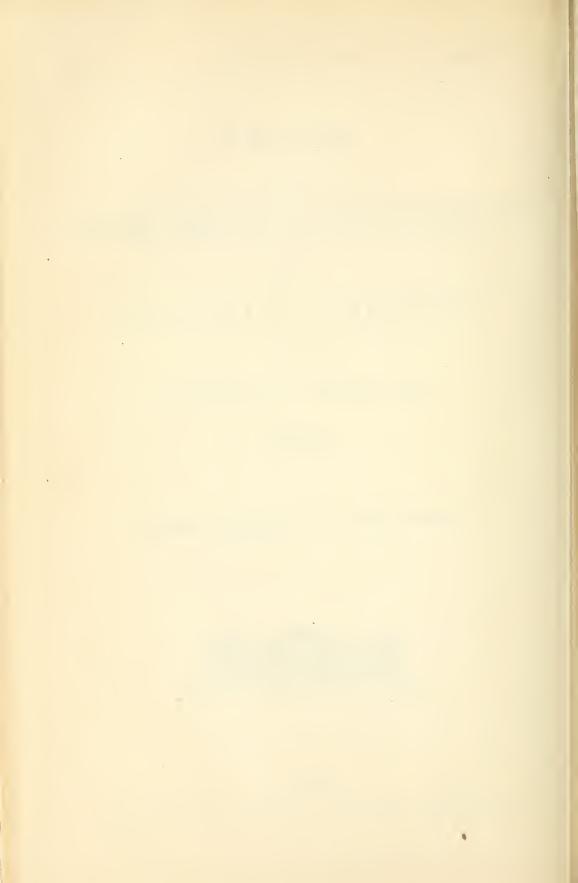
1880.

Brinted by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



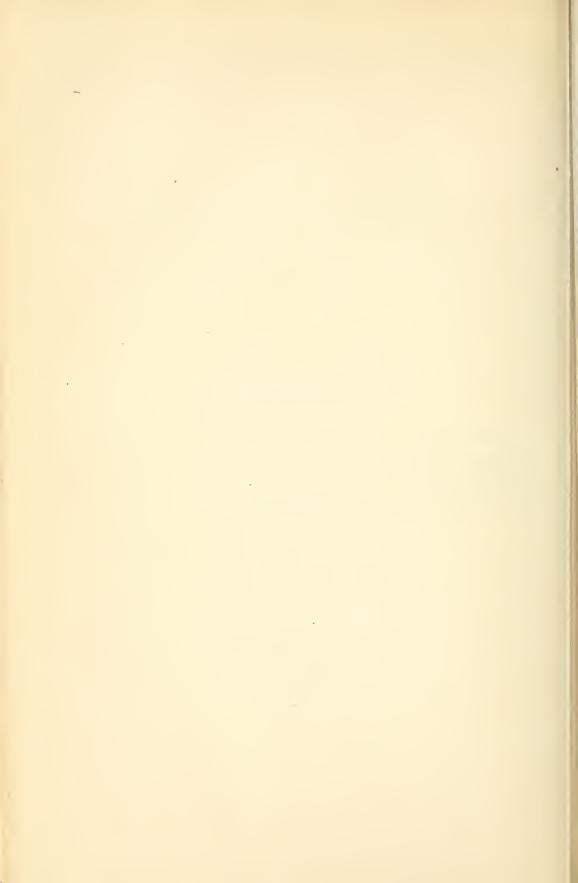
Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET. 1881.



CONTENTS.

| Commissioner's Report | |
|---|----|
| Report of the Architect, etc | |
| Report of the Engineer | 1 |
| Statements of the Accountant and of the Law Clerk | 2: |



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

To His Honour, the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc.

In compliance with the Act in that behalf, I beg to submit the following Report of the Works, etc., prosecuted under the control of this Department, for the year 1880.

Details of the operations in connection with the additions and improvements to the several Public Institutions, for which appropriations were made during the last Session of the Legislature, will be found in the accompanying Report of the Architect of the Department.

The Works required for the maintenance of locks and dams, for the improvement of the navigation on the inland waters of the Province, and the construction of slides, etc., for facilitating the passage of timber, have been continued during the past season, as explained in the appended Report of the Engineer.

Additional matters of information in respect to the progress of Railway construction, during the year throughout the Province, as also a schedule of the Township Municipalities whose debentures have been purchased under the "Drainage Aid Act," will likewise be found in the Engineer's Report.

Competitive plans for the proposed new Proyincial Buildings were, by public advertisement, offering suitable premiums and imposing proper conditions, called for; and, in October last, sixteen different designs, by as many competitors, were submitted. The experts selected to assist in the examining of these several designs were the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and Messrs. R. A. Waite, of the City of Buffalo, and W. G. Storm, of the City of Toronto, the two latter being well known and leading Architects. After careful consideration, I concurred in the unanimous opinion of the experts, and

decided that none of the plans submitted complied with the conditions of the competition; that the three bearing respectively the mottoes, "Detur digniori," "Waterloo," and "Nox," though in mere architectural character inferior to some of the others, most nearly complied therewith; and that, so considered, they in order of merit stood respectively as above named. Being of opinion that these three designs, though not entitled to the premiums, had such special merit as to warrant their being acquired for the Province, I recommended payment therefor of sums equivalent to the premiums offered, namely, \$2,000 for those with the motto, "Detur digniori;" \$1,000 for those with the motto, "Waterloo;" and \$500 for those with the motto, "Nox."

Subsequently, and under the authority of an Order in Council made in the terms of my said recommendation, the plans specially above named were, with the assent of the competitors who submitted them, acquired for and became the property of the Province.

Before making any final selection of a plan for the new buildings, it has been deemed advisable to permit certain of the competing Architects to modify and alter their designs with a view to their being submitted for the further consideration of the Government.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. FRASER,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, December 31st, 1880.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT, ETC.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1880.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The ordinary repairs were made. The furniture and furnishings were supplied as required. The furnaces connected with the heating apparatus being out of order were thoroughly repaired, and are now in a satisfactory condition.

The usual repairs were also made to the green-houses and out-buildings, and the grounds have been kept in proper order.

PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The buildings have been repaired where necessary, and the grounds kept in good order, the expenses of the same having been charged to each Department.

Additional committee-rooms during the sessions of the Legislature, and increased accommodation for the clerks in the Departmental Buildings, are still much required, and I can only repeat what was expressed in previous reports, as to the urgent necessity of providing new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the safe keeping of the Provincial Records, the convenience of the Legislature, and the additional accommodation required for the several Departments.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

The expenditure on account of the appropriation for this building, has been principally for the amount agreed to be paid to the City Council of Toronto towards the construction of a sewer on Queen Street, north of the Asylum grounds, the sewer having been completed last year.

During the progress of the work, the depths at different points were taken and recorded, the sewer being of sufficient depth to meet all future requirements for the drainage of the Asylum property, and will not occasion any increase of the cost of the necessary and proper connection of the Asylum sewer system with the Queen Street sewer, when such connection may be considered requisite.

The sewer will be kept and maintained in good repair and in working order by the City, without any further charge to the Government, and the Province has full right to use the sewer for the drainage of the Asylum buildings and grounds, the necessary by-law having been passed and agreement drawn up and executed between the City Council and the Government for the purpose.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

Sheds for the shelter of the patients were constructed in the airing yards of the refractory ward building, and the galvanized iron roofs over the water-closets in the rear

of the main building, were reconstructed, tenders having been received for the work after due advertisement, the lowest being that of Mr. A. Purdom, London, by whom the work has been satisfactorily done.

Five hundred feet of fire hose, with the necessary couplings and branches, were sup-

plied for the pump in the engine-house.

The grounds round the Refractory Ward building have been graded by Asylum labour.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

The works connected with the wings and additions having been completed last year, the final account of the contractor was examined, approved, and paid.

Tile drains were constructed from the Farmer's, Bursar's, and Engineer's houses, the

excavation for the Farmer's house having been done by the patients.

The excavation for the drains from the Bursar's and Engineer's houses being in rock had to be blasted, and was done by a skilled quarryman; the work is satisfactory, having been done under the superintendence of the Permanent Clerk of Works.

Five hundred feet of fire hose were provided, with the necessary couplings and branches, and have been arranged so as to connect with the pump in the boiler-house.

The grounds in front of the buildings have been levelled, and other improvements made with the labour of the patients.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

Plans and specifications were prepared for the construction of a gas-house, and airing yard wall on the female side, and tenders for the work were received after due advertisement. The tender of Mr. J. McGrath, Kingston, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory and skilful manner.

During the summer the water supply pipes extending from the engine-house of the Toronto Asylum into the lake, were taken up and forwarded to Kingston, where they have been re-laid in a satisfactory manner by Mr. McNeill, plumber, who has made the necessary connections with the steam-pump near the laundry. The Asylum is now supplied with water pumped from the lake, 200 feet south of the wharf, and from a depth of 30 feet from the surface.

The crib-work, to protect the pipe near the shore, was constructed by Mr. McGrath, whose tender was the lowest, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

The excavation from the shore to the engine-house was made by Asylum labour.

The fire hose in the several wards having been condemned as unfit for the purpose, having been in use for several years, new hose has recently been provided for eight wards with the the necessary couplings and branches.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required to com-

plete the water supply and other works.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

The verandahs on the front of the building were repaired under the superintendence of the Clerk of Works. When the framing was taken down, other portions were found to be decayed and were renewed, which caused an increase in the estimated expenditure.

An appropriation will have to be placed in the estimates next year, for the renewal of one of the water tanks in the building, constructed in 1860, and for repairs to the

other tanks which were constructed of wood and lined with lead.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

There has been no expenditure on capital account for these buildings, except the supply of three hundred feet of fire hose with the necessary couplings and branches.

BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.

The galvanized iron deck roofs were repaired during the season and painted with a patent material, which has been successfully applied to roofs of a similar construction, to render them water-tight.

Should the painting of the galvanized iron present further leakage, it may be advisable to apply the material to other roofs of a similar construction, which are a constant source of expense for repairs.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Extensive additions have been made to the College buildings, during this season. Plans and specifications were prepared early in April last, and, after due advertisement, tenders were received from several builders; the lowest for completing the main building and constructing a new dining-room and dormitory being that of Mr. A. J. Brown, Hamilton, was accepted. The dining-room and dormitory were occupied in the latter part of October, and the whole of the work is now fully completed.

Tenders for the steam heating for the whole building were also received in July last, after public advertisement. The tender of Mr. G. Harding, being the lowest, was accepted. The work connected with the steam heating has not progressed as satisfactorily as it should, notwithstanding repeated notices to the contractor, and in consequence, it was found necessary to purchase stoves for heating the buildings, the cost of which will be charged to the contractor, and he has also been notified that the penalty for the non-ful-filment of the contract on the 1st of November last will be enforced.

The buildings are now occupied by about one hundred and thirty pupils, and the apartments are supplied with gas, water, and other requisites, four additional baths, with hot and cold water, having been also provided. A re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required to complete the buildings and for the ordinary repairs.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

The general repairs to buildings and drains have been made, and sundry improvements to the grounds round the buildings, including the sodding of the boulevards, were also made.

The water-power engine was fitted up in the printing room, as required. The ordinary repairs to boilers and the steam heating apparatus were made.

NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

The works in continuation of the construction of the Model School, to complete the Normal School buildings, were continued during the season, and have been fully completed by the contractors, Messrs. Lyons and Robillard, in a satisfactory manner.

The Model School was opened on 1st of September last, but the whole of the class rooms were not occupied until October, when the internal work was completed, except furniture and steam heating.

The alteration of the fences, planking of the yards, and other outside work, were continued during the vacation, and are now completed.

Tenders for the steam-heating were duly advertised in July last, and the tender of Mr. G. Harding, Toronto, being the lowest, was accepted. The works were satisfactorily

completed last month.

Additional appropriations will be required to cover the cost of furniture, steam heating, and sundry work in connection with the yards and grounds.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.

Sundry alterations and repairs were made in the chemical laboratory, and stormsashes have been placed on the windows in the most exposed portions of the building.

OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.

The ordinary repairs to the roofs, cut stone cornices, plumbing work and drains were made as required.

ALGOMA AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

The only expenditure on account of the appropriations for repairs to the several buildings in these Districts, has been for the registry office at Parry Sound, for painting. Plans and specifications for a lock-up at Huntsville were prepared, but there has been no expenditure on account of the appropriation, as a building of a more extensive character seems to be necessary.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

A new wing has been constructed at the south end of the main building, and the east wing has been re-constructed during the past season. Tenders for the same were received after due advertisement; that of Mr. A. J. Brown, of Hamilton, being the lowest, was accepted, and the work has been completed in a satisfactory manner.

The ground to the east and south of the south wing, had to be excavated and the

front portion of the grounds levelled owing to the uneven nature of the surface.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

The works connected with the construction of this building were continued during the summer, and the several apartments were ready for occupation on the 1st of August last, but the Institution was not opened until the following month.

The levelling of the airing yards and grounds, and construction of the roads by Central Prison labour, were continued during the remainder of the season; the roads to the rear portion of the premises could not be completed owing to the early frost, but will be finished next season.

As this building affords accommodation for 275 prisoners, the cost of construction for each prisoner would not be quite \$436, the total cost being under \$120,000, and is \$200 less for each prisoner than the expenditure for the Framingham Reformatory for Females, near Boston, U.S., which amounted to \$636 for each prisoner, the total cost of the latter building which affords accommodation for 440 prisoners, being \$300,000.

Both buildings have been erected with the same description of materials, brickwork with cut stone dressings, plinth, etc.; the iron cell-gates, locks, window guards, and general finish correspond, also steam-heating on the low pressure system, workshops, drainage, gas and water supply. Separate buildings were constructed for the Superintendent's residence, and Hospital at the Framingham Reformatory, but as ample provision has been made in the centre building of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for these requirements, I consider the comparison of cost to be fair in all respects. The cost of this building, estimated by the cubic foot, has been twelve cents.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

KIVAS TULLY,

Architect, &c.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

REPORT

OF

THE ENGINEER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

Toronto, 31st December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the additional works which have been constructed, and repairs and improvements made, also the extension of railways and drainage works throughout the Province, during the year ending this 31st day of December, A.D. 1880.

MUSKOKA RIVER WORKS.

The improvements and repairs which have been made in connection with these works during the present year, are as follows:—A dam and slide has been constructed to further control the water supply, and to facilitate the transit of timber on a branch of the Muskoka River, known as "Go Home." The dam is 85 feet in length, 9 feet in height, 15 feet in width at the bottom, and 12 feet in width at the top, with an opening for slide in centre, 8 feet in width. A portion of the dam adjoining the slide on each side is carried up perpendicular, to a height of 18 inches above the remainder, thus forming two piers 10 feet in length, and 15 feet in width. The top of the dam (except the portions forming these piers), is covered with 3-inch plank, so as to allow the flood-water to pass over it, without injury to the work. It is also supplied with a stop-log platform 12 feet in width, stop-logs, windlasses and chains.

The slide is 318 feet in length and 7 feet 4 inches in width, in the clear inside. It is constructed with framed bents placed 6 feet apart, from centres, and resting on 12 x 12 inch stringers, with corbels securely bolted to them. The corbels rest on piers contructed with round logs, and placed 20 feet apart, from centres. The bottom of the slide is covered with 6-inch planking, and the sides are constructed with 4-inch plank at the

bottom and 3-inch at the top.

It may be necessary that another dam should be constructed at the outlet of "Go Home," so as to raise the water, and form a strong current, which would carry timber brought down this stream out into the Georgian Bay. At present, when the west wind is blowing, it forms a tide, and it is almost impossible to get the timber away from the foot of the slide.

At the "High Falls," on the south branch of the Muskoka River, a boom has been constructed, 500 feet in length, and 3 feet in width. About 200 feet of this has

been placed immediately above the dam, so as to protect it when the timber is being driven down the river, as it was in danger of being carried away. The remainder has been placed a short distance up the stream, at a place known as "Hanna's Falls." This will enable timber and logs to pass gradually over these falls, and thereby prevent them from forming in jambs and causing serious loss and inconvenience. The booms are constructed in from 40 to 60 foot lengths. They are strongly bolted and chained together, and secured to the banks of the river with wrought iron chains, five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The entrance to the slide has been provided with a strong wrought iron plate, securely fastened to the dam to prevent its being injured by the timber.

A glance pier has been constructed on the north branch of the river, at Bracebridge, near Perry's mill, to facilitate the driving of timber over the falls. The pier is 60 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and 8 feet in height. The bottom timbers are securely fastened to the rock with one-inch wrought iron bolts, and the pier is compactly filled with stone. Some projecting points of rock were blasted out of the falls, for the purpose of improving the channel, and also to prevent the timber in transit on the river, from being injured

by them.

In addition to the works already mentioned, it has become a matter for urgent consideration that the following should be constructed, so as to complete what I believe to be necessary improvements on these rivers:—

On the South Branch—At Baysville, a stop-log dam, with four sets of stop logs, and about 460 feet in length, to replace the present dam, which is completely worn out.

At Trethtrewey's Falls, a pier 90 feet in length, and some rock blasting.

At Hanna's Falls, some blasting and removal of rock.

On the North Branch—At Wilson's Falls, two piers, 150 feet in length each. At Duck Chute, a pier, 145 feet long and 10 feet high, and some blasting.

At Sandy Grey's Chute, on that portion of the Muskoka River, below Bala, known as the "Muskos," a dam, 70 feet in length and 12 feet in width, and a slide, 100 feet in

length and 20 feet in width.

The appropriation this year for improvements on the north and south branches of the Muskoka River was merely a re-vote of the unexpended balance of the previous year, and was not sufficient to complete the whole of the works. A portion of it was expended in the construction of the glance pier at Bracebridge, and the booms, etc., at the High Falls, but a re-vote will require to be again taken of the unexpended balance, and an additional appropriation made, in order to construct the above mentioned works, if it be decided to proceed with the same.

MUSKOKA LAKES WORKS.

The repairs and improvements which have been made under this head during the

present year, are as follows :-

At Bala, three piers have been constructed, and 566 feet of boom. The piers are 12 feet square, and 16 feet in height, and the boom is 3 feet in width. This has been placed across the channel above the long dam, so as to prevent the logs and timber from running through, and thereby endangering the pier of the bridge, which is just below. Some blasting was done at the falls, below the short dam, and a quantity of rock removed.

At Port Sandfield, the canal which connects Lakes Joseph and Rosseau has been dredged, so as to have a depth of 7 feet 6 inches, in low water, and a width of 24 feet. The dredging was continued, a similar depth, out a distance of 350 feet from the end of the cribbing on the Lake Joseph side, and to a width of 60 feet, so as to improve the entrance

to the canal.

Before commencing this work, extensive repairs had to be made to both the dredge and scows, and consequently a considerable portion of the appropriation was expended upon them. They are, however, now in good repair, and upon the completion of the work, were properly laid up at Port Sandfield for the winter.

The bridge across the canal has been thoroughly repaired and strengthened. The floor planking was taken up (in the centre span), and lateral bracing put in to stiffen the lower chords, when the planking was again re-laid. Batter-posts and braces were also

framed to the piers and several of the bents on each side of the canal, so as to prevent the

bridge from swaying. It is now, therefore, in good repair.

For several years, but more particularly during the present one, navigation has been seriously interfered with, owing to that portion of the Muskoka River extending from Bracebridge to the lake, being almost continually obstructed with logs during the summer months. The construction of piers and booms at the mouth of the river, would materially assist in lessening this annoyance, as the lumbermen would then be able to get the timber some distance out into the lake to sort it. At present, however, they are unable to do so, and, consequently, have to allow the logs to remain in the river, which at times renders navigation almost an impossibility. The same difficulty again occurs at the outlet of the lake, owing to the steamboat entrance into Bala Bay being very often completely blocked up for weeks at a time, with large drives of logs.

There are, however, two other outlets of the lake, one of which, known as "Coulter's Narrows," could easily be made navigable for steamboats by blasting away some projecting

points of rock, and removing some boulders.

A stop-log dam is required at the outlet of Lake Rosseau, to reserve the water for navigation purposes, and some blasting has been asked for, at a portage on the Joseph River, to make it navigable for small boats and saw logs.

The above, I think, constitute all the improvements necessary to be made in connection with these lakes for some years, except, of course, the repairs which will be required

annually.

OTONABEE RIVER WORKS.

The following improvements and repairs have been made to these works during the

present year:

At Young's Point—Two piers, 20 feet square and 18 feet in height each, have been constructed in the river, above the entrance to the lock, for the purpose of supporting the boom, which was in danger of being broken (owing to its great length) by the steamers and barges continually striking it; this they were unable to avoid, as the current is very strong above the dam.

Five piers, and 477 feet of boom, have also been constructed and placed below the lock, for the purpose of preventing the boats from being driven on shoals and rocks, by the

strong current in the river, below the entrance to the locks.

These piers are of the following dimensions, viz.: one 12 feet square and 5 feet in height, three 12 feet square and 10 feet in height, and one 8 feet square and 6 feet in height.

The boom extends from the end of the lock, down the stream, along the face of these piers. It is 2 feet 6 inches in width for a length of 372 feet, the remainder being 2

feet in width.

At "Henderson's Narrows," a short distance below Young's Point, a pier has been constructed, so as to enable the lumbermen, when driving logs down the river, to swing their booms, and leave a clear channel, through which the steamers can pass. This pier is 16 feet square and 13 feet in height. A pier 12 feet square and 8 feet in height, has also been constructed at a place known as the "Drags" to facilitate the driving of timber.

The slide at Young's Point has been repaired with new flooring and cross sills. The sills are 12 inches square and the planking 6 inches in thickness. The planking at the lower end of the slide is hardwood.

MARY'S AND FAIRY LAKES WORKS.

An appropriation was granted last session to be expended in making some additional improvements in the vicinity of the Mary's and Fairy Lakes Lock. The works for which it was intended have been completed during the year, and are as follows:

A breastwork has been constructed below the lock, 260 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and 7 feet in height. It extends from the lower end of the lock wall, down stream,

and is for the purpose of preventing the sand and gravel, which forms the bank of the river, from being washed in time of freshets into the dredged channel below the lower entrance to the lock.

A quantity of dredging was done in the river below the lock, so as to widen and straighten the channel. The material removed consisted chiefly of sand and gravel. The dredging was done by horse-power, there being no steam dredge in the locality, and the quantity of material to be removed was not sufficient to warrant the construction of one for the purpose.

In addition to the above improvements, it is very desirable that a pier should be built in the river a short distance above the dam, and a boom placed, so as to guide the steamboats into the entrance to the lock. In time of freshets the current is very strong, and the steamer is liable to be swept down the stream, thereby endangering both itself

and the dam below.

MAINTENANCE OF LOCKS, DAMS, AND SWING BRIDGES.

In addition to the usual allowance for maintenance, an amount was included in this year's appropriation for the construction of a new swing bridge over the Scugog River, south of Lindsay, and a store-room and office at the Lindsay Lock. These works were commenced in the early part of the year, and completed before the opening of navigation. The bridge is built on the "Howe Truss" principle; it is 93 feet in length and 14 feet in width and the channel between the piers, is 46 feet 6 inches in width. The centre pier, 18 feet square, has been re-built from the water up, and the space between the timbers inside filled with concrete. A new pier, 12 feet square and 11 feet in height, has been built above the bridge, and the upper guide-pier repaired and extended to it, the total length now being 100 feet, and the width 6 feet 6 inches. The lower guide-pier, 43 feet in length and 14 feet in width, has been straightened, and both upper and lower piers, have been supplied with new corbels and stringers, and covered on the top with 3-inch planking.

The store-room and office is a frame building, 44 feet in length and 14 feet in width; it contains a Lockmaster's office, 9 feet by 13 feet; Superintendent's office, 11 feet by 13 feet, and a store-room and workshop, 23 feet by 13 feet. The outside of the building is

sheeted with 1-inch dressed and matched boarding, and the roof shingled.

The Lockmaster's and Superintendent's offices are plastered, and wainscoted to a height of 3 feet above the floor, and these, together with the whole outside, have been neatly painted. This building was badly required for the purpose of affording safe storage for the tools, camp utensils, etc., belonging to the Department, after the close of the works each year.

The cribwork extending along the bank of the Scugog River, below the lock, has been

rebuilt for a length of 92 feet, and planked on top.

A boom, 150 feet in length and 2 feet in width, has been constructed and placed in the river. It extends from the lower end of the lock wall, down stream to the cribbing, and is for the purpose of preventing the boats and rafts from being swept on the bank by the current in time of freshets.

The following improvements and repairs have been made out of this appropriation during the present year, in the neighbourhood of the Mary's and Fairy Lakes Lock. Upon the opening of navigation, it was found that the sheeting inside the chamber and gate recesses of the lock, had been loosened from the cribbing by the action of the frost. This damage was immediately repaired, by thoroughly re-spiking it with 7-inch pressed spikes. The work under water was done by means of a diver with the necessary diving apparatus, which had to be procured from Kingston, for the purpose. A pier, 42 feet in length and 10 feet in width, was constructed immediately below the dam, to prevent the sand and gravel, from falling into the river from the adjacent bank. For some years past this bank has been continually falling, and the material has washed down the river, and formed shoals, which interfered with navigation, and rendered dredging necessary. The pier at the west end of the dam was extended farther into the bank, and sheeted on the upper side, and some new windlasses and chains were supplied for raising the stop-logs.

Some slight repairs were made to the lift bridge over the canal above the lock, and the roadway bridges, both here and at Huntsville, were repaired and supplied with notice

boards, to prevent persons from driving over them at a faster rate than a walk.

The bottom of the Port Carling lock was examined by a diver, some bolts tightened, and gravel and stones removed. A quantity of loose rock, which was liable to fall into the chamber, was also removed from the west side of the lock, and a platform constructed 30 feet in length and 6 feet in width. The swing bridge was adjusted and one of the dry-stone piers of the roadway bridge, which had been damaged by timber, was rebuilt, and the up-stream end covered with 3-inch plank, so as to prevent it from being again injured.

No repairs were required to the lock at Rosedale, on the Balsam River, but the swing

bridge was adjusted.

The slide at the High Falls, on the south branch of the Muskoka River, was seriously injured last winter by the immense quantities of ice which accumulated and hung from the bottom of it. This caused it to settle in several places, and also broke the bottom sill of one of the bents. It was re-placed, and the slide raised with jack screws to its original level, when an extra bent and some packing pieces were put in to prevent a reoccurrence of the damage. It is now, therefore, in a good state of repair. There have been 122,152 saw logs run over it this year.

The dam at the outlet of Mary's Lake has been supplied with new stop-log sills. These were scribed to the rock, bolted with 14 inch wrought iron bolts, and planked in

In addition to the usual appropriation for maintenance, provision will require to be made in 1881 for the construction of a new apron to the dam at Lindsay, as the present one is completely worn out.

The following are the Lockmasters' returns of the lockages made at the different

locks during the present year:

Balsam River Lock—326 steamboats, 68 scows, 34 rafts, and 139,000 saw logs. Lindsay Lock—233 steamboats, 152 scows, 356 rafts and cribs of timber. Port Carling Lock—1,007 steamboats, 91 scows, 539 small boats, and 275 rafts. Mary's and Fairy Lakes Lock—369 steamboats, 41 small boats, and 10 rafts. Young's Point Lock—442 steamboats, 126 scows, and 208 rafts.

GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.

The following improvements and repairs have been made to these works during the

A stop-log dam has been constructed at the outlet of Redstone Lake, in the township of Guilford, to replace the old one, which was completely worn out. The dam is 82 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 29 feet in depth, and has two stop-log openings. The old slide, 144 feet in length, was rebuilt for a length of 54 feet, and the remainder repaired, and floored with hardwood. Two new dams have also been built on Lot No. 30, in the 8th Concession of Guilford, to prevent the water of Redstone from running into Eagle Lake. One of them is 145 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 9 feet in height. It is planked with squared hemlock, 6 inches in thickness, and gravelled on top.

The other is a square dam, 72 feet in length, 15 feet in width, and 9 feet in height,

filled with stone, and bolted to the rock where necessary.

The superficial area of this lake is 3,110 acres, and as these dams will raise the water a height of 9 feet, it will form a valuable reservoir, which will materially

assist in keeping up navigation on the lower lakes in dry seasons.

A new dam has been built at the outlet of Oblong Lake, in the township of Harburn. It is 82 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height. The stop-log dam has also been repaired, the ends being raised one foot higher, so as to form a sluice 8 feet in width. This was planked over with 2-inch plank, and will allow the flood-water to run over the top of the dam, instead of into the piers as formerly. The ends of the dam were also sheeted in front with 2-inch plank, and the whole well gravelled so as to make it watertight. The slide was furnished with two new windlasses and frames.

A glance pier, 60 feet in length and 5 feet in height, has been constructed in the river, below Hawk Lake dam, to facilitate the driving of timber.

Hall's Lake dam has been provided with an apron 40 feet in length, and 18 feet in

width.

The dam at Workman's Mills, on the Gull River, a short distance above Minden, has been gravelled and supplied with new windlasses and chains for raising the stop-logs. Some of the planking of the slide was also repaired, and fastened at the lower end with $\frac{5}{2}$ -inch wrought iron rag bolts.

Horseshoe Lake Dam—An apron, 168 feet in length and 13 feet in width, has been constructed along the back of this dam to prevent its being undermined by the action of

the water. It has also been supplied with some new windlasses and chains.

The dam at the outlet of Paint Lake, in the township of Sherborne, was built by the lumbermen some years ago. It was repaired and strengthened by this Department in 1878, but as the foundation timbers rested on sand, and had not been put down deep enough, it was undermined by the water this year, and consequently had to be taken down and entirely rebuilt.

The dam at Norland, on the Gull River, has been supplied with eight new stop-logs

and one chain. Some slight repairs have also been made to the slide.

Grace Lake dam, in the township of Monmouth, was injured in consequence of the water getting under the slide and washing a quantity of gravel from under the foundation timbers. The damage was made good by building a pier 12 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and 6 feet in height, which was filled with stone, and planked on top with hardwood 8 inches in thickness. The pier at the west end of the dam was also filled with gravel, and a portion of the apron re-planked.

Otter Lake dam, in the same township, and Eagle Lake dam, in the township of Guil-

ford, have been gravelled and some other slight repairs made thereto.

The slide on Devil's Creek, in the township of Snowdon, has been lengthened 40

feet, and Hawk Lake slide, in the township of Sherburne, has also been repaired.

An appropriation of \$1,500 was made last session for the construction of a dam at the outlet of Mountain Lake, on condition that all parties whose property was likely to be injured in consequence of the water being raised would first agree to waive and forego all claims for damages. It was intended that the dam should raise the water a sufficient height to enable a small steamer to ply from the foot of Mountain Lake to the head of Boshkung, a distance of about ten miles. This would prove a great convenience to the settlers, especially in the spring and fall when the roads are bad, but as the condition has not yet been complied with, the work has not been carried out, and consequently the appropriation remains intact for re-vote in 1881.

Provision was also made in this year's estimates for lengthening the slide at Elliott's Falls, on the Gull River, but as complaint was made by a local mill-owner that he was injured in consequence of its being in its present position, the work has not been proceeded with, and as some alterations may yet be deemed necessary a re-vote will

require to be taken of the appropriation.

By careful management of the reserve dams on the head waters of the Gull and Burnt Rivers, there has been no scarcity of water during the present year on the Balsam, Sturgeon, or Pigeon Lakes, and were it not for the leaky condition of the dams under the charge of the Dominion Government, at Bobcaygeon and Buckhorn, there would be no difficulty in keeping it a sufficient height for navigation purposes on these lakes, even in the driest of seasons.

DES JOACHIM'S RAPIDS BRIDGE.

An appropriation of \$4,000 was made last session to meet one-fourth of the cost of a bridge and approaches thereto over the Ottawa River at Des Joachim's Rapids, on condition that one-half of such cost be provided by the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder by the Province of Quebec, and that in any event the Province of Ontario shall not be called upon to pay more than the above sum. The plans for, and construction of, the bridge are also to be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The plans, however, have not yet been submitted for approval, consequently the sum voted has not been expended, and a re-vote will require to be taken for 1881.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

The drainage of swamp lands throughout the Province is still being proceeded with by the different municipalities unler the "Ontario Municipal Drainage Aid Act." During the present year applications have been received and aid granted to the following townships, viz.:

Brooke, Rochester, Thurlow, Bosanquet, Richmond, Plympton, Ops, Bruce, Grey, Willoughby, Dunwich, Brant, Keppel, Malahide, Southwold, Logan, South Dorchester,

Warwick, Mariposa, Howard, Ekfrid, Raleigh and Howick.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN 1880.

Construction work on new lines of railway throughout the Province has not been so vigorously prosecuted during the present year as it has been for some years previously. This is partly owing to the refusal of the Legislature last session to grant aid to the several lines which applied for it, some of which were then under construction. The work, however, has been steadily progressing on several railways. The details of it so far as known are as follows:—

Grand Junction Railway.

This railway has been extended from Hastings to Peterboro' at which point it connects with the Midland. The total length of the extension is $22^{5.8}_{10.0}$ miles. Of this, however, there has only been a length of $20^{13.3}_{10.0}$ miles of new line constructed, the remainder being a portion of the Cohourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway which has been repaired and utilized by this company. The total length of the railway from Belleville to its junction, in Peterboro', with the Midland, is $66^{10.0}_{10.0}$ miles.

Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway.

Construction works were commenced on this railway during the summer of 1879, and a considerable quantity of grading, bridging and fencing done before the close of the year. The work has been steadily progressing since, and I am informed that the grading and track-laying have been completed from Palmerston to Durham, a distance of 26 miles. The ballasting is now in progress, and a considerable portion of it has already been done, but it is not expected that it will be completed before the early part of next year.

It is the intention of the Company to extend the line to Owen Sound, a distance of 33 miles, and surveys for this portion of it have already been made, but construction works

have not yet been commenced.

Stratford and Huron Railway.

The Stratford and Huron may be considered an extension of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, both of which are operated by the Grand Trunk. A portion of it, extending from Stratford to Listowel, a distance of $27\frac{500}{1500}$ miles, was completed and opened for traffic in 1878. The portion now under construction extends from Listowel to Wiarton, a listance of 78 miles, of which, I am informed, about 70 miles have been graded; 9 miles of track laid, and about 9 miles ballasted.

Credit Valley Railway.

Construction works on this railway during the present year have been confined to its extension from Parkdule into the city of Toronto, a distance of about two miles. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory arrangements made with other companies, regarding the right of way into the city, and consequently the line was compelled to terminate at Parkdule for a time. The difficulties, however, have now been overcome, and it is expected that this portion will be completed and opened for traffic about the first of the coming year.

Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway.

This line commences at the northerly terminus of the Northern Railway at Gravenhurst, and for the present will terminate at the junction of the Canada Pacific and the Canada Central Railways at South-East Bay, Lake Nipissing, the distance being about 107 miles. A branch line is projected from some point near Allansville in the Township of Stephenson, to Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, a distance of about 35 miles, making

a total length of 142 miles.

The railway has been projected for several years. A preliminary survey was made of a portion of it, extending from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge in 1869. In 1875 it was again surveyed from Gravenhurst to the Maganetawan River, and in 1879 from Bracebridge to Lake Nipissing. During the autumn of 1880 the line has been located from Gravenhurst to Huntsville, a distance of 35 miles, and I am informed that construction works have been commenced upon this portion of it. The terminal station grounds and approaches at Lake Nipissing have also been located, and an extension of the main line has been explored as far the Long Sault Rapids on the Upper Ottawa, a distance of about 28 miles, from which point, I am informed, it will connect with unbroken navigation to Lake Temiscamingue.

Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway.

This Company was organized in January 1879, having secured their charter from the Dominion Government. The road as projected will run from Napanee northward, following the Napanee River to Yarker, and continuing from thence to the village of Tamworth, with a branch to the Wager iron mines. The survey, I am informed, has been completed for a distance of 28 miles, but construction works have not yet been commenced.

Canada Central Railway.

Construction works have been steadily progressing on the extension of this railway from Pembroke to South-East Bay, Lake Nipissing, a distance of 135 miles. Of this I am informed 47 miles have been opened for traffic during the present year, and in addition 45 miles have been graded, 25 miles laid with steel rails, and 15 miles ballasted. It is expected that the entire line will be completed and opened for traffic before the close of the coming year.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS.

The following revised statement to the close of 1880 gives in detail the mileage on each Railway in Ontario, distinguishing between those constructed prior to and after Confederation.

| No. | NAME OF RAILWAY. | TERMINAL POINTS | NTS. | Completed prior to Con- federation, July, 1867. | Completed since Confederation. | At present under con- struction, or contract. |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | • | Рвом. | To | Length in Miles. | Length in Miles. | Length in Miles. |
| 33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33. | Grand Trunk Railway—Main Line """ """ """ """ """ """ """ | Eastern Boundary of Province. St. Mary's St. Mary's Galt and Doon Suspension Bridge Hauilton Harrisburgh Gilencoe London Harrisburgh Wyoming. Palmerston Brockville Ottawa Prescott Toronto Brockville Ottawa Prescott Fronto Ottawa Brockville Ottawa Brockville Ottawa Fronto Brockville Ottawa Fronto Brockville Ottawa Fronto Brockville Front Hope Millbrook. Bort Hope Barrie Fort Hope Fort Hope Fort Hope Millbrook. Bort Whitby Cobourg Rice Lake Toronto Orangeville Fort Winday Sala Homas King Lake Fort Brie | Point Edward Gotterich London Berlin Doetroit. Toronto. Southampton Fort Erie Sarnia Port Stanley. Petrolia. Rincardine. Wingham. Tilsonburgh. Port Dalhousie Carleton Place Lake Nipissing Ottawa. Kheefield Lindsay Harwood Coboconk Medowl Coboconk Meafowl Tilsonburgh Port Dalhousie Carleton Place Lakefield Lindsay Harwood Coboconk Meafowl Teswater Teswater Gollingwood Amherstburgh Barrie Collingwood Amherstburgh Gourtwright Fort Erie Madawaska River | 44. 128. 22. 22. 23. 24. 25. 27. 26. 27. 28. 29. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20 | 102 145 145 145 145 145 146 122 122 123 137 137 137 137 137 140 60 32 60 33 | 88 23 88 |

20

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the total length of railway completed and opened for traffic during 1880 has only been $67_{10}^{+2.5}$ miles. This is far short of what has been done for some years previous, and it at first appears that the construction of railways had been suddenly stopped. This, however, is not the case, as two new lines have been commenced during the year, and construction works have been steadily progressing on certain other railways to which I have already, in the report, made special reference. The total length at present under construction is 510 miles, and it is expected that the greater portion of this will be completed and opened for traffic before the close of 1881.

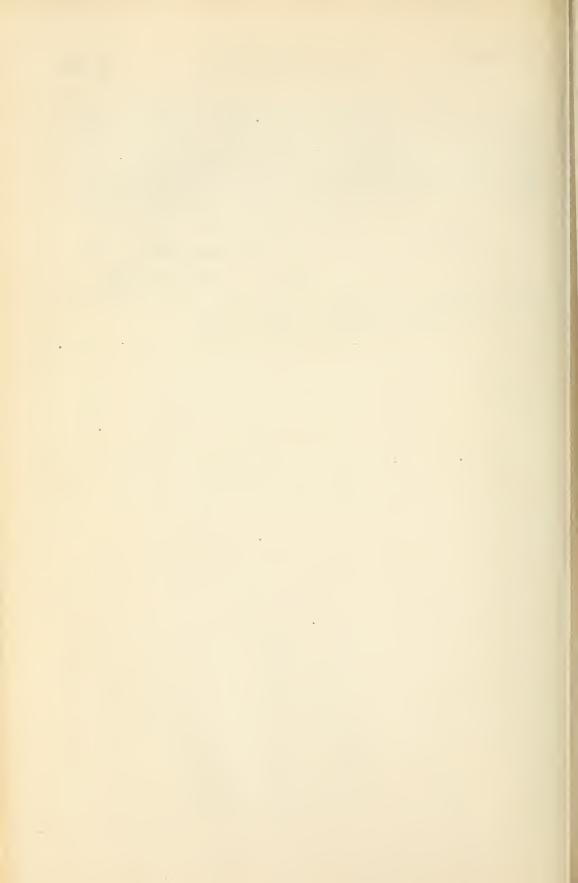
I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. McCALLUM,

Engineer, Public Works.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.



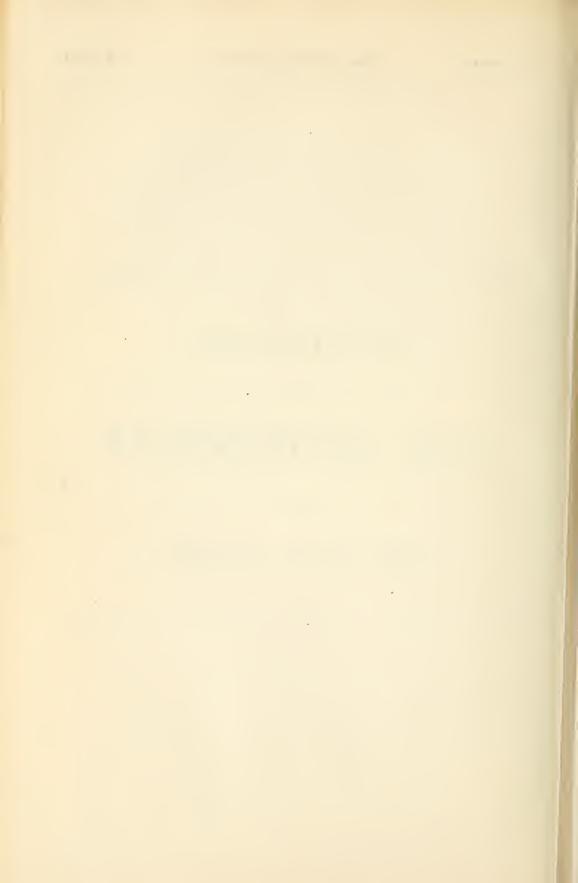
STATEMENTS

OF

THE ACCOUNTANT

AND OF

THE LAW CLERK.



No. 1.—Expenditure for Fuel, Gas, Water, Repairs, and other items of Maintenance, by the Department of Public Works, during 1880.

| NAME OF SERVICE. | Expenditure for 1880. |
|--|-----------------------|
| | \$ cts. |
| Government House | 5,901 30 |
| Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department | 617 22 |
| Public Works Department | 516 88 |
| East Wing, Parliament Buildings | 3,059 86 |
| Crown Lands Department | 1,974 98 |
| Legislation, Parliament Buildings | 6.489 48 |
| Maintenance of Locks, Dams, Slides, etc. | 4,421 74 |
| Lockmasters' Salaries, etc. | 1,951 33 |
| Superintendent of Locks, Dams, Slides, etc. | 1,200 00 |
| General Clerk of Works and Repairs for Public Institutions | 900 00 |
| Total | \$27,032 79 |

J. P. EDWARDS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1880.

No. 2.—Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works in 1880, and Total Expenditure thereon up to 31st December, 1880.—Capital Account.

| | 77 114 | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Expenditure | 73 31 | |
| NAME OF WORK. | from 1st July, | Expenditure, | Total. |
| | 1867, to 31st | 1880. | |
| | Dec., 1879. | | |
| | | | |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| Government House | 141,287 85 | 3,815 70 | 145,103 55 |
| Parliament and Departmental Buildings | 80,833 87 | 178 25 | 81,012 12 |
| New Parliament Buildings Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | 233,363 33 | 4,150 07 $9,895 24$ | 4,150 07 $243,258 57$ |
| do London | 593,859 21 | 6,005 16 | 599,864 37 |
| do Hamilton | 302,975 17 | 11,633 61 | 314,608 78 |
| do Kingston | 137,180 91 | 8,148 70 | 145,329 61 |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | 40,654 87 | 2,755 40 | 43,410 27 |
| Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville | 177,596 58 175,907 91 | 4,338 16 1,895 88 | 181,934 74 177,803 79 |
| Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene | 44,714 05 | 23,173 77 | 67,887 82 |
| Central Prison, Toronto | 520,303 92 | 1 885 58 | 522,189 50 |
| Agricultural College, Guelph | 175,297 01 | 22,732 50 | 198,029 51 |
| School of Practical Science, Toronto | | 4,292 48 | 59,100 26 41,646 61 |
| Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto | 37,354 13 66,843 14 | 53,517 64 | 120,360 78 |
| do do Furniture and Furnishings | 4 | 13,998 62 | 13,998 62 |
| Normal and Model Schools, Toronto. | 54,969 39 | 1,567 10 | 56,536 49 |
| do do Ottawa | 106,823 91 | 23,947 27 | 130,771 18 |
| Government Farm, Mimico Osgoode Hall, Toronto | 51,646 34 44,097 21 | 1,166 01 | 51,646 34 $45,263 22$ |
| Brock's Monument | 981 10 | | 981 10 |
| Registry Office and Gaol, Bracebridge | 6,356 62 | | 6,356 62 |
| Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie | 5,750 40 | | 5,750 40 |
| Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie Three Lock-ups, Grand Manitoulin Island | | 238 07 | 1,886 21 6,759 86 |
| Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound | | 10 00 | 5,306 04 |
| do do Thunder Bay | 18,781 73 | 650 99 | 19,432 72 |
| Lock-up at Silver Islet, Lake Superior do Mattawan, Nipissing District | 2,268 79 | | 2,268 79 |
| Registry Office at Minden | 2,547 20 2,987 50 | | 2,547 20 $2,987 50$ |
| Lock and Bridges, Port Carling, Muskoka | 39,993 02 | | 39,993 02 |
| Lock at Young's Point, Peterborough | 30,892 72 | | 30,892 72 |
| do Balsam and Cameron Lakes | 23,959 02 | 1 907 70 | 23,959 02 |
| do and Works, Mary's and Fairy Lakes Cut and Bridge, Port Sandfield | 32,561 79 12,334 18 | 1,327 79 1,811 91 | 33,889 58 14,146 09 |
| Muskoss Falls Works | 5,013 00 | 1,081 57 | 6,094 57 |
| Muskoka Lakes Works | 1,470 36 | | 1,470 36 |
| Gull and Burnt Rivers Works | 44,697 83 | 7,166 36 | 51,864 19 |
| Muskoka River Works Sydenham do | $\begin{array}{r} 33,860 \ 12 \\ 2,156 \ 26 \end{array}$ | 4,338 81 | 38,198 93 2,156 26 |
| Nottawasaga do | 5,915 09 | | 5,915 09 |
| Kaministiquia do | 22,865 02 | | 22,865 02 |
| Scugog do | 53,587 47 | | 53,587 47 |
| Pigeon do | 4,999 62 2,520 55 | 1,877 13 | 4,999 62 4,397 68 |
| Balsam do | 4,080 95 | 1,011 10 | 4,080 95 |
| Wye do | 5,176 98 | | 5,176 98 |
| Trent River Bridge | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| | 32,792 12 489 22 | | $32,792 12 \\ 489 22$ |
| Washago Wharf Portage du Fort Bridge | 4,997 99 | | 4,997 99 |
| Surveys. Inspections, Arbitrations, and Awards, etc | 22,073 08 | 1,198 67 | 23,271 75 |
| Roads in Township Ryerson | 7,295 06 | | 7,295 06 |
| Clearings and Log-houses on Free Grant Lands, Settlers' Homestead Fund | 16,780 75 | | 16,780 75 |
| Aldborough Drainage Works | | | 7.199 02 |
| Brooke do | 34,747 73 | | 34,747 73 |
| Delaware do | 5,740 93 | | 5,740 93 |
| Dunwick do Ekfrid, Caradoc and Metcalfe Drainage Works | 10,105 86 13,667 66 | | 10,105 86 13,667 66 |
| Grey Drainage Works | 8,175 47 | | 8,175 47 |
| 30 | ,2,1 | | ., |

No. 2.—Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works in 1880, and the Total Expenditure thereon up to 31st Dec., 1880.—Capital Account.—Continued.

| NAME OF WORK. | Expenditure from 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1879. | Expenditure, 1880. | Total. |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| Moore Drainage Works Mosa do Nissouri, West, do Raleigh do Russell do Sarnia do Tilbury, East, do Tilbury, West, do Williams, East, do Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands, Provincial Account | 53,169 04 35,297 62 31,577 06 2,221 75 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. 17,091 58 12,714 75 8,178 50 36,409 64 11,543 77 40,540 55 53,169 04 35,297 62 31,577 06 2,221 75 36,448 51 \$4,094,326 52 |

J. P. EDWARDS,

Accountant;

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1880.

No. 3.—Contracts and Bonds entered

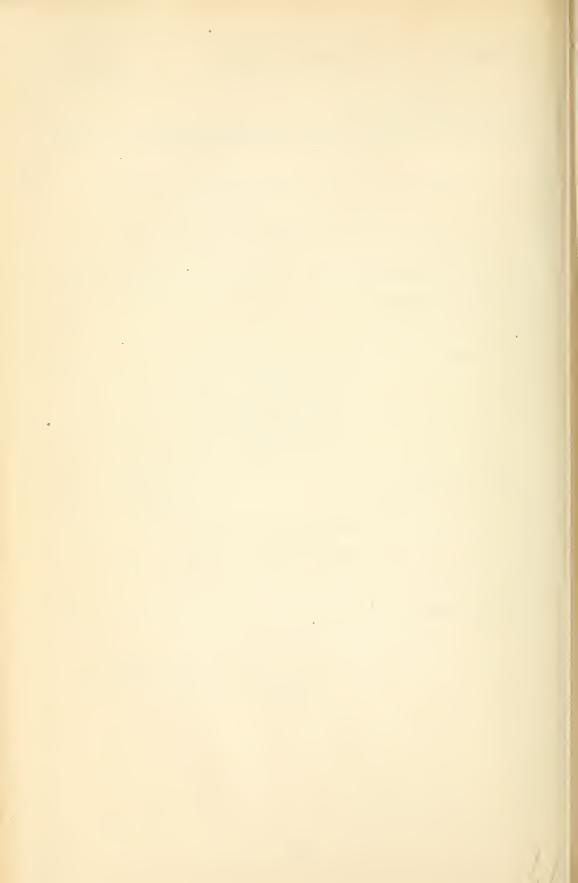
| - CAN TOWN TO THE TAX A STATE OF THE TAX A STATE OF | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date. | Work. | SUBJECT OF CONTRACT. |
| 1880. Feb. 25 | Swing Bridge, south of Lindsay | Timber for new bridge |
| March 1 | Muskoka Lakes Works | Timber for booms and piers, Muskoss Falls |
| " 1 | Lock between Fairy and Mary's Lakes | Timber for breastwork below lock |
| May 1 | London Asylum | Two sheds in airing-yards of refractory wards. |
| " 1 | School of Agriculture | Main building and new dining-hall |
| " 1 | Reformatory, Penetanguishene | New wing, taking down cells in east wing, re- constructing roof, walls, and flooring |
| " 1 | Kingston Asylum | Airing-yard wall and gas-house |
| " 1 | Muskoka River Works | Pine timber |
| July 1 | Young's Point Lock | White pine and hemlock, for repairs |
| " 27 | Model School, Ottawa | Steam-heating apparatus |
| " 27 | School of Agriculture | |
| July 29 | Normal School, Ottawa | Desks, etc |
| August 28 | Kingston Asylum | Cribwork to protect water-supply pipe |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, 1st January, 1881. into with Her Majesty in 1880.

| Contractors. | Sureties. | Amount | ·. |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| | | - Inguisian - Inguis | |
| Messrs. Needler and Sadler, of Lindsay | | Per M. b. m | \$ cts. 15 80 |
| Louis Bellefoeville, Bracebridge | | Per lineal foot | 0 11 |
| Messrs. Scarlett and Fetterly, of Huntsville. | | do | $0.08\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alexander Purdom, London | James McNaughton and T. H. Purdom, both of London. | | 995 00 |
| A. J. Brown, Hamilton | A. M. Ross, Hamilton, and Hugh Stewart, Hamilton. | | 15,421 00 |
| A. J. Brown, Hamilton | A. M. Ross, Hamilton, and Hugh Stewart, Hamilton. | | 12,715 00 |
| John J. McGrath, Kingston | John McGrath, Sunbury, and Thos. McGrath, Kingston. | | 2,200 00 |
| The Muskoka Mill and Lumber Company, Muskoka Mills P. O. | | Per M. b.m | 13 00 |
| G. J. Chalmers, of Young's Point | ······ { | Pine, per foot Hemlock, " | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 07\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |
| George Harding, Toronto | Robert Beaty, Toronto, and E. Samuel, Toronto. | | 2,567 00 |
| George Harding, Toronto | Robert Beaty, Toronto, and E. Samuel, Toronto. | | 5,989 00 |
| James Smart, Brockville | | | 1,757 00 |
| John J. McGrath, Kingston | | | 400 00 |

F. T. JONES,

Law Clerk.



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS

AND

PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

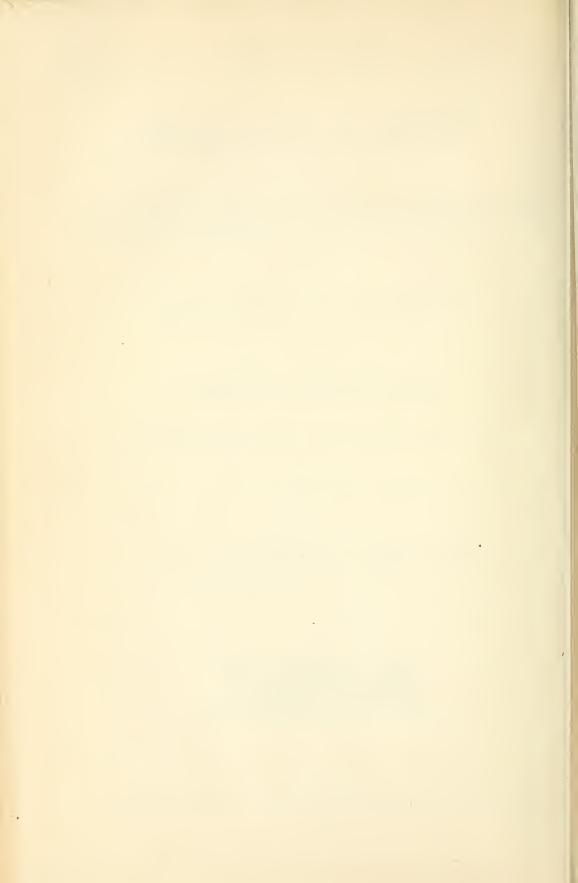
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.

1880.

Brinted by Order of the Tegislative Assembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1881.



Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 31st December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, my Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

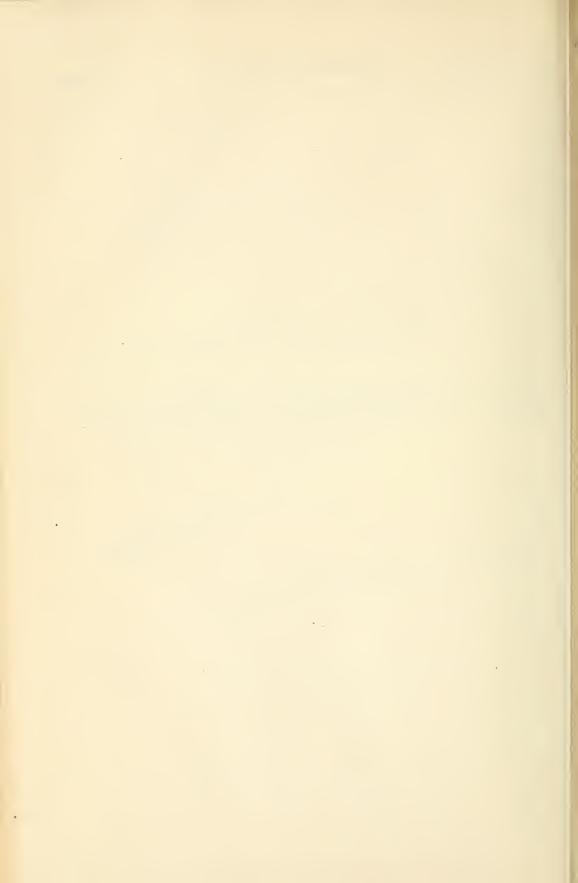
J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Honourable,

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P., Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.



CONTENTS.

| | | | | | PAGE. |
|-----|---|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| PR | EFACE | * * 6 | | • • • | 1-15 |
| PA | | • • • | | | 16-67 |
| PA | *************************************** | • • • | | | 68-177 |
| PA | RT III.—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Bli | ND | • • • | | 178-192 |
| PA. | T IV.—Hospitals and Charitable Institutions | | | • • • | 193-277 |
| AP. | PENDIX | | | | 280-446 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| PR | EFACE | *** | • • • | • • • | 1-15 |
| | Prisons and Reformatories, general remarks upon | • • • | ••• | ••• | 1-3 |
| | Asylums for the Insane, general remarks upon | • • • | • • • | | 3-4 |
| | Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, general remain | ks upo | n | | 4 |
| | Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, general remarks upon | • • • | | | 4-5 |
| | Paper read before the Conference of Charities and Correction, b | y Insp | ector, u | ipon | |
| | the Public Institutions of Ontario | | • • • | • • • | 5-15 . |
| | Cost of Maintaining Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of | Ontari | o for | year | |
| | ending 30th September, 1880 | | • • • | | 14 |
| | Revenue derived during the same period | • • • | | • • • | 14 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | PART I. | | | | |
| | . L. L. L. U . L L | | | | |
| AS | YLUMS FOR THE INSANE | *** | | | 16-67 |
| | Number and distribution of insane persons under accommodat | ion on | 9011 C | ant. | |
| | 1 11 4000 | топ оп | SULL S | _ | 16 |
| | | ••• | *** | ••• | |
| | | ••• | • • • | ••• | 16-17 |
| | General remarks thereupon | ··· | | ••• | 17 |
| | Increased accommodation recommended at the Kingston and C | | | | 17 |
| | Table shewing the general movements of Asylum populations | for y | ear en | ding | 4.0 |
| | 30th September, 1880 | ••• | *** | ••• | 18 |
| | Comments thereon | ••• | *** | *** | 19 |
| | Number of Insane admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant | *** | • • • | • • • | 19 |
| | Number admitted by Medical certificates | *** | ••• | • • • | 19 |
| | Counties of the Province from which patients were admitted | *** | • • • | • • • | 19 |

| | Carial Chata Nationality and Delinian of the | aio e | C +1- | | | | PAGE. |
|-----|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Social State, Nationality and Religion of the admis | | | | _ | | 20 |
| | years | *** | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • • | 20 |
| | Recoveries, ratio to admissions | • • • | • • • | *** | ••• | ••• | |
| | Recoveries, ratio to total number under treatment | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | ••• | . 20 |
| | Low ratio of recoveries, causes of | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | 20 |
| | Probational discharge of patients | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | 20 |
| | Deaths - Summary of in each Asylum | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | 21 |
| | Death, ratio of, to population | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 21 |
| | Suicides | • • • | * * * | ••• | *** | • • • | 21 |
| | Escapes, and chief causes thereof | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 21 |
| | Insanity, Causes of | | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 22 |
| | Asylum for Insane, Toronto—Summary of operation | | - | - | • • • | • • • | 23 |
| | Asylum for Insane, London—Summary of operation | ons duri | ing th | e year | | *** | 23 - 24 |
| | Asylum for the Insane, Kingston-Summary of op- | erations | s duri | ing the | year | | 24 |
| | Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton-Summary of op | eration | s duri | ng the | year | | 24-25 |
| | Asylum for Idiots, Orillia—Summary of operations | during | the ; | year | | | 25 |
| | Harmless and incurable lunatics—Admission of | *** | • • • | *** | | | 25-26 |
| | Instruction to Medical Superintendents respecting | admissi | ons | | *** | | 25-26 |
| | Expenditures for maintaining Asylums during office | ial year | | | | | 26 |
| | Cost of each patient per annum | | | | | | 26 |
| | Cost of each patient per week | | | | | | 26 |
| | Cost, net, of Asylums to Province | | | | | | 27 |
| | Supplies, purchase of for Asylums | *** | | • • • | | | 27 |
| | Transfer of lunatics from Gaols by Provincial Baili | | | ••• | | | 27-28 |
| | Cost of transfers under new system | *** | | | *** | | 27-28 |
| | Revenue derived from paying patients | | | | | | 28 |
| | T | | ••• | • • • | | | 28 |
| | | *** | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | 28 |
| | | • • • | • • • | *** | *** | • • • | 28-32 |
| | By-law respecting same | ··· | · · | *** | *** | • • • | 32 |
| | Estates of patients—Instructions to Superintendent | _ | _ | | ••• | • • • | |
| | institutions to Edibuis | | ••• | | ••• | • • • | 32-33 |
| | —Schedules to be filled up by St | - | | | *** | *** | 33 |
| | " —Schedules to be filled up by B | | | | 3.5 | | 33-34 |
| | Affidavits and certificates—The granting of in re | | | | | | 04.05 |
| | Superintendents | | • • • | *** | *** | *** | 34-35 |
| | Instructions to Superintendents respecting same | | • • • | *** | *** | *** | 34-35 |
| | Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of | Asylum | is not | to pra | ctice o | r do | |
| | professional work | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 35 |
| | Legal documents served on lunatics | *** | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | 35 |
| | Instructions to Superintendents in such cases | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | *** | 35-36 |
| | List of statistical tables | • • • | * * * | *** | *** | *** | 36 |
| NS | PECTION REPORTS ON ASYLUMS | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 37-51 |
| QV | CLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO | *** | | ••• | | | 37-41 |
| 101 | Inspection of Asylum in January, 1880 | | | | | | 37 |
| | Movements of patients for preceding three months | *** | | *** | | *** | 37 |
| | Satisfactory condition of patients | | | | | | 37 |
| | Datistactory condition of patients | | | | | ••• | 01 |

35 55 -30

| Restraint—Few cases of | ••• | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| Restraint record, new form orde | | * * * | ••• | ••• | *** | *** | *** | ••• | 37 |
| Health of patients | | ••• | *** | *** | ••• | *** | *** | ••• | 37 |
| Dietaries—Good with exception | | | *** | *** | ••• | *** | ••• | ••• | 37 |
| Bakery—Changes in staff of | | | *** | *** | * * * | *** | *** | *** | 37 |
| Paying Wards—Additional open | | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | * * * | *** | * * * | 37 |
| Pig-pens—Plan of new ones | | ••• | *** | *** | • • • | *** | *** | ••• | |
| Inspection of Asylum in April, 1 | | ••• | • • • | *** | *** | *** | *** | • • • | 38 |
| Condition of bailding, etc., good | | • • • | *** | *** | • • • | *** | *** | • • • | 38 |
| Patients—Airing and exercise | | *** | *** | ••• | • • • | *** | ••• | *** | 38 |
| | D | no ho h | | tailmaan | | ••• | *** | • • • | 38 |
| Land and grounds around Asylu | | | | tanmen | r or | ••• | • • • | • • • | 38 |
| Store-room of Asylum, in bad or | | ••• | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 38 |
| That detions respec | | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | | • • • | • • • | 38 |
| Butcher's meat—Infraction of co | | | | • • • | | ••• | ••• | *** | 38 |
| Recommendation for new plan of | | | butch | ers' mea | t for] | Public 1 | Institu | tions | 39 |
| | ••• | | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | 39 |
| Piggery—New instructions respe | | | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | 39 |
| Railway track through building- | | | | _ | ting | • • • • | | | 39 |
| Consolidation of kitchens—New | | | | cting | • • • | • • • | | • • • | 39 |
| Stores Department—New instruc | ctions | respec | eting | ••• | | | | | 39 |
| ride-walks—New instructions re | | | • • • | • • • | | | • • • | | 39 |
| Inspection of Asylum in Septem | ber, 1 | 880 | ••• | | | • • • | | • • • | 39 |
| Asylum roll checked | | ••• | • • • | • • • | | | | | 39 |
| Condition of Asylum—Satisfactor | ry | • • • | ** | ••• | | | | | 39 |
| New Paying Wards—Opening of | f | *** | | • • • | | | | | 39 |
| Paying patients—Number of | | ••• | • • • | | • • • | | • • • | | 39 |
| Works ordered at previous visit- | -Com | pleted | ••• | • • • | | | | | 40 |
| Patients-Movements of since Ap | pril | | | | ••• | | | • • • | 40 |
| Complaints, restraint, etc | ••• | | | • • • | | ••• | | | 40 |
| Clothing of patients improved | | | | | | ••• | | ••• | 40 |
| Chapel accommodation—Recomm | | ation f | | ••• | | *** | | | 40 |
| Amusement hall—Recommendat | | | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | | 40 |
| Coal-sheds, new-Recommendati | | | • • • | *** | | | *** | | 40 |
| Heating under Holly system—R | | | | | 111 | | | | 40 |
| Additional land—Mimico farm— | | | | | ••• | ••• | | | 41 |
| | | | | | *** | *** | ••• | *** | |
| Asylum for the Insane, London | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | | | • • • | 41-44 |
| Inspection of Asylum, November | , 1879 |) | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | | 41 |
| Distribution of patients in Asylun | m | • • • | • • • | • • • | | ••• | • • • | | 41 |
| Admission of harmless and incura | able lu | natics | 3 | • • • | | • • • | | • • • | 41 |
| Medical Superintendent to decide | e as to | eligib | ility i | n other | than | Warra | nt case | s | 41 |
| Discharges, death and restraint | | | | • • • | • • • | | | • • • | 41-42 |
| Employment of patients | • • • | *** | | | | | ••• | | 42 |
| T (1 1 1 1 1 | • • • | | • • • | • • • | | ••• | | | 42 |
| Noisy patients to be removed to | refrac | | rards | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | | 42 |
| 0 1111 0 4 1 | ••• | ••• | | | | | | | 42 |
| Repairs—Progress of | | | | *** | | | ••• | | 42 |
| Windows of main Asylum unsafe | 2 | | | | | • | | | 19 |

| | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|--|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 3 | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | 42 |
| Bursar's Department inspected and in | | | ecorded | • • • • | | *** | ••• | 42-43 |
| Officers and servants—Performance of | duty | oy | ••• | • • • | *** | • • • | ••• | 43 |
| Inspection of Asylum, April, 1880 | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | 43 |
| Disposal of applications | *** | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 43 |
| Restraint | • • • | ••• | ••• | * * * | *** | *** | • • • | 43 |
| Condition of patients | ••• | | | • • • | • • • | | ••• | 43 |
| Condition of Asylum | ••• | • • • | | *** | | ••• | | 43 |
| Capital purchases—Authority given fo |) · · · · | | • • • | *** | *** | | - * * * | 43 |
| Maintenance " | | | | | • • • | *** | *** | 43 |
| Pay list—Changes in | | | • • • | • • • | | | | 48 |
| Butcher's meat condemned | | | | | | | | 43 |
| Inspection of Asylum, June, 1880 | | | • • • | | *** | *** | | 44 |
| Movements of population since previous | us visi | t | | | | | | 44 |
| Classification of patients, good | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Condition of patients, Asylum grounds | , etc | | | | | *** | | 44 |
| New buildings and works recommend | ed | • • • | *** | ••• | *** | ••• | • • • | 44 |
| ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON | | | | | • • • | *** | • • • | 45-47 |
| Inspection of Asylum, October, 1879 | | | | ••• | | | | 45 |
| Condition of Asylum on male side, un | satisfa | ctory | | | | | | 45 |
| Condition of patients | * * * | | | | | | | 45 |
| Inspection of Asylum, February, 1880 | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Movement of patients | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Idiots admitted from County Poor Hou | ises | | | | | | | 45 |
| Admissions and deaths | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Suicides—Examination into and instru | ictions | respe | cting s | ame | | | | 45 |
| | • • • | | | | | *** | *** | 45 |
| Chief attendants—Necessity for appoin | | t of | | | *** | | | 46 |
| Vacancies for patients nearly exhauste | | | *** | *** | | | | 46 |
| Wards on male side—Improved condit | | | *** | | | | | 46 |
| Suicide—Attempt at | | | | | | | | 46 |
| Trespassers on Asylum property | | *** | *** | | *** | *** | *** | 46 |
| Inspection of Asylum, July, 1880 | | | | | | *** | | 46 |
| Accommodation and vacancies | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Ornamentation, planting, etc.—Recom | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Fence, new front—Recommended | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Sheds for airing courts " | • • • | • • • | ••• | | | | ••• | 47 |
| 9 | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | *** | | 47 |
| Floors, re-laying of " | *** | *** | *** | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | - 11 |
| ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON | ••• | • • • | • • • | *** | | • • • | *** | 47-50 |
| Inspection of Asylum, January, 1880 | | | • • • | *** | ••• | ••• | *** | 47 |
| Movements of patients since previous | visit | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | ••• | • • • | 47-48 |
| Restraint—Very little resorted to | ••• | • • • | • • • | *** | *** | *** | • • • | 48 |
| Health of Asylum | • • • | *** | • • • | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | 48 |
| Clothing of patients | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | *** | 48 |
| Recreation and amusement of patients | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | ••• | 48 |
| Condition of Asylum—Excellent | | | ••• | | • • • | • • • | • • • | 48 |

viii.

| | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|--------|---|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Fu | rniture and furnishings—Appropriat | ion | for recom | men | ded | • • • | • • • | | 48 |
| Air | ring court for females recommended | | *** | | | | • • • | | 48 |
| Ste | ores and supplies | | | | | | • • • | | 48 |
| In | spection of Asylum, March, 1880 | | ••• | | | | | | 48 |
| Ap | pearance of patients | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | | | | 48 |
| At | tendants, who are mechanics, not to | do | ward duty | 7 | • • • | | ••• | | 48-49 |
| Fu | rniture and furnishings—Purchase o | f | ••• | | | • • • | ••• | • • • | 49 |
| Co | ws—Increase to be made in number | of | | • • • | ••• | | | | 49 |
| In | spection of Asylum, August, 1880 | | | • • • | | • • • | | | 49 |
| Mo | ovements of patients since previous v | isit | | | • • • | | • • • | | 49 |
| Su | icide of patient—Enquiry into | | *** | | ••• | | ••• | | 49 |
| Pa | tients-State and condition of | | *** | | • • • | | • • • | | 49 |
| As | ylum— " | | • • • | | | | | | 50 |
| Ov | er crowding | | | | • • • | | • • • | | 50 |
| Or | dnance lands—Acquirement of | | | | • • • | | • • • | | 50 |
| W | ing, additional—Recommended | | ••• | | ••• | | | | 50 |
| | ont fence " | | | | | | ••• | | 50 |
| Or | rt-buildings " | | • • • | | *** | | | | 50 |
| | otection against fire " | | • • • | | | | | | 50 |
| | urniture and furnishings—Renewal of | | *** | | | | | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Asylux | of for Idiots, Orillia | | • • • | | | | • | | 50-51 |
| In | spection of Asylum, January, 1880 | | • • • | | • • • | | | | 50 |
| | ovements of inmates | | | | | | ••• | | 50 |
| In | mates—Condition of | | | | | | ••• | | 50 |
| Bu | ildings " | | ••• | | ••• | | | | 50 |
| | ounds " | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | ooks and financial department | | *** | ••• | *** | | | • • • | 51 |
| | ying patients | | *** | | ••• | | *** | | 51 |
| | ores and supplies—Purchase of | | *** | | | | | | 51 |
| | spection of Asylum, September, 1880 | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | ondition of Asylum and patients | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | mutton of Asylum and patients | • • • | *** | • • • | *** | ••• | *** | ••• | 01 |
| Tipin | S OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS AND STATE | OMI | a a | | | | | | 52-67 |
| | able No. 1, shewing the general move | | | ··· | | | | | 02-01 |
| 1.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| | discharges, deaths, and transfers, | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Tr. | the beginning and ending of the y | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 18 | able No. 2, shewing the counties from | | | | | | | | 50 |
| m. | during the year, and the Asylums | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 18 | able No. 3, shewing the counties and | | | | | | | | 50 |
| (T) | patients that have been admitted t | | | | | | | | 53 |
| 12 | able No. 4, shewing the length of tim | | | | | | | | -, |
| m | during the year, had been insane | | | | | | flio Agri | | 54 |
| T's | able No. 5, shewing the length of resid | | | | | | | | |
| PPI | on the 30th September, 1880 | | | | | | | | 55 |
| Ta | able No. 6, shewing the periods that | _ | | | | | | | ** |
| | discharged cured during the year | | 111 | | | | | | 56 |

75

| | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|--|-----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patient | | | | | | | ~ [7 |
| discharged improved during the year | | | | | 1. | ••• | 57 |
| Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patient discharged unimproved during the year | | | | | | | 58 |
| | | | | | | | 90 |
| Table No. 9, showing the length of Asylum r during the year | | | _ | | | | 59 |
| Table No. 10, shewing the causes of death of t | | | | | during | tho | 99 |
| year | _ | | | | | the | 60 |
| Table No. 11, shewing the trades, callings, as | | | | | | lmit- | 00 |
| ted to the various Asylums during the yea | | _ | | - | | | 61- 2 |
| Table No. 12, shewing the details of the exper | | | | | | f the | - |
| Province for the year | | | | _ | | *** | 63 |
| Table No. 13, shewing in detail the amount ex | | | | | | | |
| the Asylum service, and the cost per patie | | | | | | | 64 |
| Table No. 14, shewing the supplies for which | | | | | | | |
| paid for same under contract | | | | | | | 65 |
| Table No. 15, shewing the number of officers | | | | | | | |
| Asylums, classified according to duties per | forme | d | | | | | 66 |
| Table No. 16, shewing the nature of employm | ent ai | nd the | uumb | er of | days | work | |
| performed by patients during the year | | | • • • | ••• | | | 67 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| PART | II. | | | | | | |
| PRIGONS SOUNDY CARLS AND DEEDEN | A ITTO TO | TEC | | | | | 60 177 |
| PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORM | AION | ILS | • • • | • • • | *** | *** | 68-177 |
| COMMON GAOLS | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | | 68-142 |
| Commitments during year—Number of | | | | • • • | • • • | • • • | 68 |
| Commitments—Comparison with previous year | ar | | • • • | • • • | | | 68 |
| Commitments—Summary of since 1869 | • • • | • • • | • • • | | | *** | 69 |
| Commitments—Ratio of increase in, since 186 | 9 | *** | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | 69 |
| Commitments—Increase in certain classes of, | | lecrease | in ot | liers | • • • | | 69-70 |
| Drunkenness and kindred offences—Chief cau | | | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 70 |
| Offences for which persons were committed | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 70-71 |
| Crimes against the person | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 70 |
| Crimes against property | *** | *** | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | 71 |
| Crimes against public morals and decency | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | | 71 |
| Offences against public order and peace | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | -5 | 71 |
| Other causes for detaining prisoners | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 71 |
| Commitments—Disposition of during year | • • • | *** | *** | • • • | ••• | ••• | 72 |
| Prisoners, number of—Sentenced " | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | *** | ••• | 72 |
| Prisons they were sentenced to | | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | 72 |
| Crimes and offences for which they were sens | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 72-73 |
| Crimes and offences—Comments upon Sentences awarded—Period of | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | *** | 74 74 |
| Senterces awarded—Period of | | | | | | | |

Prisoners—Total number in Ontario on evening of 30th September, 1880...

| | NT 11 2111 0 1 | | | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|-----|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Nationalities of pri | | | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | ••• | • • • | 75 |
| | Religious denomina | ations | - | uers | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | 75 |
| | Social condition | | 4.6 | | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | 75 |
| | Habits | | 66 | | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | 75 |
| | Educational status | | 6.6 | | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 75 |
| | Escapes from Gaols | s, and | result o | f inve | stigati | ons | • • • | *** | | • • • | | 76-77 |
| | Deaths in Gaols | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | | *** | | 77 |
| | Construction and a | lterati | ons in C | faols | • • • | | • • • | • • • | | • • • | | 77-78 |
| | Gaolers and Gaol S | Staffs— | -Change | es in | • • • | | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | | 78-79 |
| | Expenditures for G | aol m | aintenai | ace | ••• | | • • • | • • • | | | | 79 |
| | Prisoners-Number | r of su | pported | by th | e Prov | vince | | • • • | | • • • | | 79 |
| | Prisoners-Number | r of su | pported | by C | ountie | S | | | • • • | | | 79 |
| | Cost per day in res | pective | Gaols. | • • | | | | | | | | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| See | PARATE REPORTS UPO | on Con | IMON G. | AOLS | | | • • • | • • • | | • • • | • • • | 81-113 |
| | Barrie Gaol | | | • • • | • • • | | | | | • • • | | 81-82 |
| | Belleville Gaol | | | | | | | *** | | • • • | | 82-83 |
| | Brampton " | | • • • | ••• | • • • | | | | | | | 83-84 |
| | Berlin " | | | | | | | | | | | 84 |
| | Brantford " | | • • • | | | | | ••• | | ••• | | 85 |
| | Brockville " | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | | | | | | 85-86 |
| | Cayuga " | | ••• | | ••• | ••• | | | | • • • | | 86 |
| | Cobourg " | | | | | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | *** | | 87 |
| | Cornwall " | | ••• | | | | | ••• | | ••• | | 88 |
| | Chatham " | | | | | | ••• | | | | | 88-89 |
| | Goderich " | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | • • • | *** | ••• | 89-91 |
| | Guelph " | ••• | | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | *** | *** | ••• | 91 |
| | Hamilton " | ••• | | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | 92 |
| | | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | |
| | Kingston | *** | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | *** | • • • | 92-93 |
| | 11 Olighai | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | *** | • • • | 93-94 |
| | Linusay | • • • | *** | • • • | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | • • • | 94-95 |
| | London " | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | 95-96 |
| | Milton " | *** | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 96 |
| | Napanee " | ••• | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | | • • • | • • • | ••• | 96-97 |
| | Ottawa " | *** | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | 97-99 |
| | Owen Sound" | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 99-100 |
| | Pembroke " | | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | | • • • | : | 100 |
| | Perth " | • • • | | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | | 101-102 |
| | Peterborough Gaol | | • • • | • • • | • • • | | • • • | • • • | | • • • | • • • | 102-103 |
| | Picton " | • • • | | | • • • | • • • | | | | • • • | | 103 |
| | St. Catharines " | | *** | • • • | • • • | | | | | • • • | | 103-104 |
| | St. Thomas " | | | | | | • • • | | | | | 104-105 |
| | Sandwich " | | | | | | | | | ••• | | 105 |
| | Sarnia " | • • • | • • • | | | ••• | | | | ••• | | 105-106 |
| | Simcoe " | | | • • • | | | • • • | | | | | 106-107 |
| | Stratford " | | | • • • | • • • | | | • • • | | *** | | 107 |
| | Toronto " | | | | | | | | | | | 108-109 |

| | | | - | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
| | Walkerton | 66 | • • • | *** | ••• | | | | | | ••• | | 109-110 |
| | Welland | 6.6 | | | | | ••• | ••• | | • • • | ••• | | 110 111 |
| | Whitby | 6.6 | | | | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | | ••• | | 111-112 |
| | Woodstock | 6.6 | ••• | | | | | | | | | | 112-113 |
| | Woodstock | | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | 112-110 |
| GAG | L STATISTICS—' | [able | es of | • • • | | | • • • | • • • | | | • • • | | $115 \cdot 142$ |
| | List of tables | | *** | • • • | | | • • • | | | | | | 113-114 |
| | Table No. 1, sl | hewi | ng the | numb | er of | prisone | ers, ma | le and | femal | e, comi | mitted | dur- | |
| | ing the year | ar en | ding 8 | 30th Se | pteml | oer, 18 | 880, ar | nd a c | ompar | ison of | the | same | |
| | with the p | | | | | ••• | | | | | | | 115 |
| | Table No. 2, sl | ewi | ng the | numbe | er of p | risone | rs over | and u | nder 1 | 6 vears | of age | the | |
| | number of | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| | to trial, an | | | | | | _ | _ | | | - | - | 116-117 |
| | Table No. 3, sl | | | | | | | | | ~ | | | 118-121 |
| | Table No. 4, sl | | | | | | _ | | | | | | |
| | under eacl | | | | | | | | | ••• | *** | | 122-123 |
| | Table No. 5, sl | | | | _ | | | | | | | | |
| | ing the ye | | | | - | | | | | | | | 124,125 |
| | Table No. 6, sl | | | | | | | | | | | | 151 120 |
| | the nature | | | | | | | | | | _ | | |
| | Judges' Cr | | | | *** | | | •••• | _ | *** | | | 126-127 |
| | Table No. 7, sl | | | | | | | | | | • • • • | | 128-131 |
| | Table No. 8, sl | | | | | | - | | | | | | 120-101 |
| | under each | | | | | _ | | | | | | ncon | 132 |
| | Table No. 9, sl | | | | | | | | | | | ••• | 102 |
| | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | of the pris | | | | | | | | | | ••• | | 133 |
| | Table No. 10, | | | , | | | | | | _ | | | 104 105 |
| | ted during | | | | | | | | | | | | 134-137 |
| | Table No. 11, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | from priso | | | | | | | | | | | | * 40 * 4* |
| | highest an | | | | | | | | | | | | 140-141 |
| | Table No. 12 | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| | tained, an | | | | | *** | | | | | | | |
| | Table No. 13, s | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Province of | | | ing of | the 30 | th Sep | tember | r, 1880 | , and t | he nat | nre of | their | |
| | imprisonn | ient. | | ••• | • • • | • • • | | | | | | | 142 |
| Cer | TRAL PRISON O | F ON | TARIO | | | | | | | | | | 143-161 |
| Ų 11. | Movements.of | | | ••• | ••• | | ••• | | | ••• | | | 143 |
| | Remarks there | | | *** | ••• | *** | ••• | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 143 |
| | Prisoners unfit | _ | | 01139 | *** | ••• | ••• | *** | | | | | 143 |
| | Escapes | | | ••• | | ••• | * * * | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | 143 |
| | | | | | *** | * * * | * * * | | | *** | | | 144 |
| | Crimes commi | | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | *** | *** | *** | ••• | 144 |
| | Health of pris Sentences—Pa | | | • • • | *** | ••• | *** | *** | *** | | | • • • • | 144-145 |
| | | | | ••• | ••• | *** | *** | ••• | ••• | *** | • • • | ••• | |
| | Nationalities | _ | | | | • • • | *** | *** | *** | *** | ••• | *** | 145 |
| | Religious deno | | ations | or pris | oners | *** | *** | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | 145 145 |
| | Ulvii condition | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 145 |

| | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Social habits of prisoners | | | | | | | • • • | | 145 |
| Educational status " | | | • • • | | | | | | 145 |
| Operations of prison in relation t | to the | Domi | nion P | enitent | iary | | | | 146 |
| Effect of extending periods of ser | | | | | | | | • • • | 146 |
| | | | | | ••• | ••• | | | 146 |
| Discipline and disciplinary punis | hmen | ıt | | | | | | | 146 |
| By-law regulating disciplinary p | | | • • • | | | | | | 146-147 |
| Comments on same | | | ••• | ••• | | *** | | | 148 |
| Corporal punishment—Cases of, | and c | auses i | for | • • • | | | | | 148 |
| Minutes of inspection recorded | | | • • • | | | | | | 149 |
| Complaints-Nature of | | | | | ••• | | | | 149 |
| Health of prisoners | | ••• | • • • | | | • • • | ••• | | 149 |
| Hospital—instructions concernin | g | ••• | | | | | | | 149 |
| Discipline—State of | ••• | ••• | | | | • • • | *** | • • • | 149 |
| Guards—Appearance and conduc | et of | ••• | | | *** | | | | 149 |
| Condition of prison | ••• | | ••• | *** | | | | | 150 |
| Land sold to Credit Valley Railw | | ••• | | | ••• | | | | 150 |
| Structural alterations recommen | | | | • • • = | | | | | 150 |
| Dietary—Inspection of | • • • | | | • • • | | | | | 151 |
| Religious instruction | | | | • • • | | ••• | | | 151-152 |
| Labour of prisoners and inspect | | | | | | | | | 152-154 |
| Expenditures—Maintenance | | | ••• | • • • | | | | • • • | 154 |
| Counties—Prisoners received fro | | ••• | • • • | *** | ••• | | | | 155 |
| Cost of transfer to prison | | *** | ••• | ••• | | ••• | ••• | | 156 |
| Cost of returning them | | ••• | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | | 156-157 |
| Balance sheet of same | ••• | | | ••• | ••• | | | | 158 |
| Revenue from prison labour | | | | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | 159-161 |
| revelue from prison account | ••• | ••• | •• | | | | | | |
| ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS | | *** | | ••• | | | | | 162-173 |
| Change of name under new Act | ••• | | | | • • • | ••• | ••• | | 162 |
| Movements of population | | | | | | ••• | | | 162 |
| Population—Increase of | | • • • | ••• | | | | | • • • | 162 |
| Commitment of young lads to G | laols- | -Detri | menta | leffect | of | | ••• | | 162-163 |
| Incorrigable inmates | • • • | ••• | | | | | | | 168 |
| Recommendation for change in r | espec | t of inc | orriga | ble | | | ••• | • • • | 163 |
| Pardons | | | • • • | | | • • • | | | 163 |
| Escapes, and comments thereon | | ••• | | | | | | | 163 |
| Deaths, " | | | | | | | | • • • | 163 |
| Health of inmates | | | | | | ٠ | ••• | | 163 |
| Commitments-Number of, since | e esta | ablishm | nent of | Reform | natory | | | | 163-164 |
| Nationality of inmates | | | | ••• | | ••• | | | 164 |
| Religions of inmates | | | | • • • | ••• | | | | 164 |
| Ages at time of commitment | ••• | | | | | | | | 164 |
| Structural additions and alterati | | ••• | ••• | *** | | | | | 164-165 |
| Discipline and internal economy | | ••• | ••• | ••• | | ••• | | | 165 |
| Changes effected in | | ••• | | | | • • • | • • • | | 165-166 |
| Changes proposed in same | | | ••• | ••• | | | • • • | ••• | 166 |
| 2 La Loise La State | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Industrial employ | yment | | | | | | | | | 166-167 |
| Changes proposed | l in connection | on there | with | | | *** | • • • | • • • | | 167 |
| Education of inm | ates | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | *** | *** | | | 167 - 168 |
| Changes proposed | l in system | | • • • | | ••• | ••• | • • • | | | 168 |
| Inspections of Res | formatory | • • • | ••• | | • • • | *** | ••• | | | 168 |
| Investigation into | charges of c | ruelty | ••• | | ••• | • • • | | | | 168-173 |
| Receipts and expe | enditures | • • • | • • • | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | • • • | 173 |
| Andrew Mercer Re | FORMATORY F | or Fem | ALES | | ••• | • • • | | | | 174-177 |
| Opening of institu | ution | • • • | • • • | | | | | | | 174 |
| Officers, appointn | nent of | *** | | | • • • | | • • • | | | 174 |
| Visit of officers to | similar inst | itutions | | • • • | ••• | | • • • | | | 174 |
| Prisoners commit | tted to close, | from op | pening | of offi | cial ye | ar | • • • | | | 174 |
| Statistics respecti | ng same | • • • | | | | ••• | • • • | | | 174 - 175 |
| Sentences, period | ls of too shor | t for pu | rposes | of refe | ormatic | on | | | | 175 |
| Recommendation | for change i | n law | * * * | | *** | ••• | | | | 175 |
| Police Magistrate | es, recommen | ded tha | t powe | er to se | ntence | be cor | ferred | upon | | 175 |
| Industrial employ | yment of wor | nen | • • • | • • • | *** | | *** | | | $175 \cdot 176$ |
| Discipline | | | • • • | | | | | | | 176 |
| Religious and sec | ular instruct | ion | • • • | • • • | • • • | | | *** | | 176 |
| Industrial Refuge | e for Girls | | • • • | | • • • | | ••• | | | 176-177 |
| Structural require | ements | *** | ••• | • • • | | • • • | | | | 177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

PART III.

| INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAD | F AN | D DU | MB, | AND | THE | BLIND | | • • • | 178-192 |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Institution for the Education of | THE | DEAF | AND | Dumb | | *** | | ••• | 178-185 |
| Pupils, number of in attendance | • • • | | | | | | | | 178 |
| Statistics, comments upon | • • • | | | | | ••• | | • • • | 178 |
| Counties pupils were received fro | m | • • • | | | | | | | 179 |
| Educational Department, conditi | ion of | ••• | | | *** | ••• | • • • | | 179 |
| Classification of pupils, improved | l | | • • • | | | | | | 179 |
| Average and weak-minded pupils | S | • • • | | • • • | ••• | • • • | | | 180 |
| Higher education of deaf-mutes | | | | • • • | ••• | | | | 180 |
| Report of educational examiner | • • • | ••• | | | | • • • | | ••• | 180 181 |
| Changes in teaching staff | • • • | • • • | | • • • | | | | | 181-182 |
| Number of teaching staff | • • • | | • • • | | • • • | | ••• | • • • | 182 |
| Articulation | | ••• | ••• | *** | *** | | | | 182 |
| Inspection, minutes and records | | • • • | | | ••• | • • • | • • • | | 182-184 |
| Expenditures, maintenance | • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | | | 185 |
| Institution for the Education of | THE | BLINI | | ••• | ••• | | | ••• | 186-192 |
| Pupils, number of in attendance | • • • | ••• | • • • | ••• | | | | | 186 |
| Counties received from | | *** | | | | • • • | | | 186 |
| | | xi | v. | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Literary instruction sys | tem, pro | gress | s in | | • • • | • • • | | • • • | 187 |
| Musical instruction | do | | *** | *** | | • • • | *** | | 187-188 |
| Industrial instruction | do | | *** | | | ••• | | | 189 |
| Inspection, minutes and | l records | S | • • • | | | *** | | | 188-191 |
| Expenditures, maintena | nce | • • • | | • • • | | | | | 192 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

PART IV.

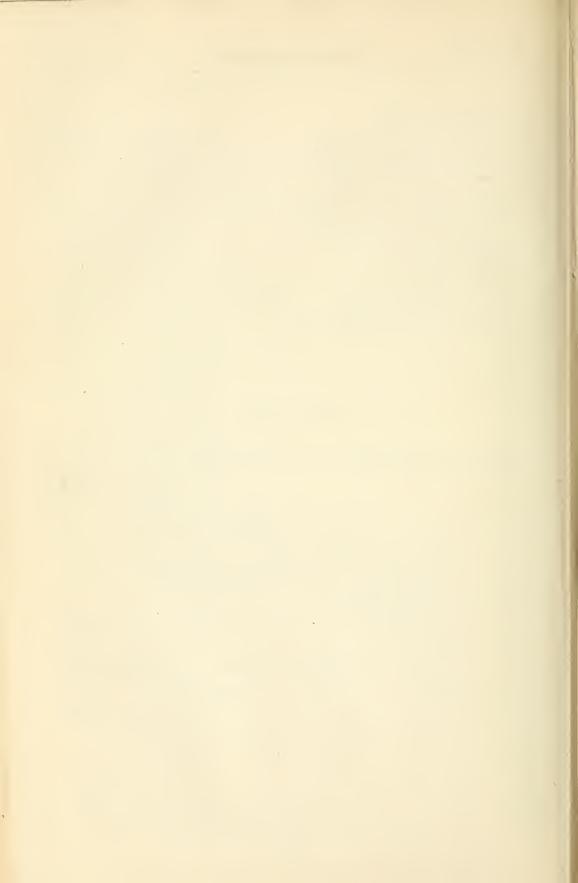
| HC | SPITALS AND CHARIT | ABLE | INS | TITUI | TONS | AIDE | D BY | PRO | VINCI. | AL | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | FUNDS | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | | ••• | | 1 | 93-277 |
| Но | SPITALS, number of aided | | • • • | | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | | • • • | 193 |
| | 35 | | | | | | | • • • | | | 193 |
| | Comments on same | | | | *** | *** | | | | *** | 194 |
| | Sex of patients | • • • | • • • | | | | ••• | | | ••• | 194 |
| | Religious denominations | • • • | ••• | | | | | ••• | *** | | 194 |
| | Nationalities | | | | ••• | | | ••• | *** | | 194 |
| | Places patients were receive | ved fro | om | | ••• | | ••• | *** | • • • | | 195 |
| | Diseases and ailments trea | ated | | | | | ••• | ••• | | | 95-197 |
| | Periods of treatment, table | shew | ing | ••• | | | | *** | | | 198 |
| | | ••• | ••• | | *** | | | | *** | | 198 |
| | Reductions made for impre | oper c | ases | | | | | | | | 199 |
| | Table shewing hospital rec | | | ll sour | ces | | | *** | | | 200 |
| | Table shewing amounts ea | | | | | eceive | | | | | 201 |
| | Hospital expenditure | • • • | | • • • | ••• | ••• | | | ••• | *** | 202 |
| | Cost of each patient per da | ay | | | *** | *** | | | • • • | | 202 |
| 7.7 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Но | | ••• | ••• | * * * | ••• | ••• | *** | ••• | • • • | • • • | 203 |
| | Names and location of ref | | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | *** | 4++ | 203 |
| | | ••• | ** | *** | *** | ••• | ••• | ••• | *** | • • • | 203 |
| | Statistics respecting inmat | | ••• | ••• | | • • • | • • • | ••• | | *** | 204 |
| | Stay of inmates in refuges | | *** | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | *** | • • • | ••• | 204 |
| | | • • • | *** | ••• | ••• | • • • | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | 205 |
| | Amounts they are entitled | to rec | eive fi | om Go | vernm | ent | *** | • • • | *** | ••• | 206 |
| OR | PHAN ASYLUMS | | | | ••• | *** | | | • • • | ••• | 207 |
| | Names and location of As | ylums | | | | ••• | ••• | | | ••• | 207 |
| | Movements of inmates | • | • • • | *** | | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | 207 |
| | Statistics respecting inmat | es | | | ••• | ~ | | ••• | *** | | 208 |
| | | | | | ••• | ••• | • • • | *** | | ••• | 209 |
| | Amounts they are entitled | to rec | eive fr | om Go | vernme | ent | | | *** | | 209 |
| | Expenditure of Asylums | | | | ••• | ••• | | | ••• | | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA | GDALEN ASYLUMS | | • • • | ••• | *** | *** | *** | ••• | • • • | *** | 211 |
| | Names and location of asy | lums | *** | • • • | • • • | • • • | | • • • | | | 211 |

| | 35 | | | | | | | | | PAGE. |
|------|----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| | Movements of inmates | *** | *** | *** | • • • | *** | *** | | • • • | 211 |
| | Statistics respecting inmates | | *** | *** | | ••• | | • • • | • • • | 211 |
| | - | ••• | | *** | *** | ••• | • • • | • • • | • • • | 212 |
| | Amounts they are entitled to re | | rom Go | ove rn n | nent | • • • | • • • | • • • | • • • | 212 |
| | Expenditures of asylums | *** | • • • | | • • • | *** | • • • | ••• | • • • | 212 |
| Insi | PECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITAN | LS AND | Снаг | ITIES | | | | | - | 213-277 |
| | General Hospital, Toronto | • • • | | | *** | | | | | 213-215 |
| | City Hospital, Hamilton | *** | *** | | *** | *** | *** | 4 + 4 | | 216-218 |
| | General Hospital, Kingston | | | | | | | | | 218-220 |
| | Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston | | *** | | | | | | | 220-222 |
| | General Protestant Hospital, Ot | | *** | | *** | • • • | | | | 222-223 |
| | General Roman Catholic Hospit | | | | | | *** | *** | | 224-225 |
| | House of Mercy Lying-in Hospi | | | | | | | *** | | 226-228 |
| | | | | | *** | | | | | 228-230 |
| | General and Marine Hospital, S | | | | *** | | ••• | | | 230-231 |
| | General Hospital, Guelph | ••• | *** | | | | | | | 231-233 |
| | St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph | | | | | | | | | 233 234 |
| 301 | General Hospital, Pembroke | | ••• | | | | | *** | | 234-236 |
| 100 | House of Industry, Toronto | | ••• | | | | | | | 237-238 |
| | House of Providence, Toronto | | | | | | | | | 238-239 |
| | Home for Incurables, Toronto | | • • • • | ••• | | ••• | | | | 240-242 |
| | House of Refuge, Hamilton | • • • | | | | | | | | 242-244 |
| | Home for Aged Women, Hamil | | ••• | • • • | | | | | | 244-245 |
| | House of Industry, Kingston | *** | ••• | ••• | | | | | | 245-246 |
| | House of Providence, Kingston | | | | | | | | | 246-247 |
| | Home for Aged and Friendless, | | | | | | | | | 247-248 |
| | Roman Catholic Orphan Asylun | | | | | | | | | 248-249 |
| | St. Patrick's House of Refuge, (| | _ | | *** | | *** | *** | | 249-250 |
| | St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa | ••• | | | | | | *** | | 250-251 |
| | House of Providence, Guelph | | | | | | | *** | | 251-252 |
| | Protestant Home (Refuge branc | | | | | | | | | 252-253 |
| | St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas | , | | | | | | | | 253-254 |
| | O. 771 77 77 | | | | ••• | | | ••• | | 254-255 |
| - | Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum | | | | | | | ••• | | 256 |
| | Orphans' Home, Toronto | | *** | | | | | | | 256-257 |
| | Girls' Home, Toronto | | *** | | | | | | | 257-258 |
| | Boys' Home, Toronto | | | | | | | ••• | | 258 |
| | Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto | | | | | | | | | 259 |
| | St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto | | • • • | *** | | | ••• | | | 259-260 |
| | Infants' Home, Toronto | | ••• | ••• | | *** | *** | | ••• | 260-261 |
| | St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Har | | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ••• | 261 |
| | Orphan Asylum, Hamilton | | ••• | ••• | • • • | • • • | *** | ••• | • • • | 262 |
| | D 1 77 77 134 | ••• | *** | ••• | *** | *** | • • • | • • • | ••• | 262-263 |
| | Girls' Home, Hamilton | ••• | *** | | *** | • • • | *** | *** | | 263 |
| | Orphans' Home, Kingston | ••• | *** | *** | *** | ••• | *** | *** | • • • • | 264 |
| | House of Providence Orphan As | | Kingst | On | ••• | *** | *** | *** | *** | 264-265 |
| | Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kir | | | | *** | ••• | | *** | • • • | 265 |
| | Hotel Died Orphan Asylum, Kil | 1gston | | *** | ••• | • • • | • • • | ••• | ••• | 200 |

| | | PAGE. |
|---|--|---------------|
| | Orphans' Home, Ottawa | 266 |
| | St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa | 266-267 |
| | St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa | 267 |
| | Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London | 267 - 268 |
| | Protestant Orphans' Home, London | 268 |
| | Protestant Home (Orphanage branch), St. Catharines | 269 |
| | St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha | 269-270 |
| | St. Thomas Home (Orphanage branch) | 270 |
| | Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa | 270-271 |
| į | Orphans' Home, Fort William | 271-272 |
| | Magdalen Asylum, Toronto | 273 |
| | Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto | 273-274 |
| | Home for Friendless, Hamilton | 274-275 |
| | Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa | 275-276 |
| , | Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London | 276-277 |
| | | |

APPENDIX.

| Report of the | Medical | Superintenden | t of the | Asylum | for the 1 | nsana T | oronto | | 280-307 |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| " | 66 | 66 | o or the | 66 | 101 0110 1 | | | | |
| | | | | •• | ••• | 1. | ondon | • • • | 308-329 |
| 66 | 4.6 | " | | 6.6 | 66 | K | lingston. | ••• | 330-348 |
| 44 | 66 | 66 | | 66 | 6 6 | H | Lamilton | | 349 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | of the | Asylum | for Idiot | ts | | | 377 |
| 66 | Central | Prison of Onta | rio | | ••• | | | | 378-382 |
| 66 | Surgeon | of the Central | Prison | of Ontar | io | | | | 383-386 |
| 66 | Superint | tendent of the | Reform | atory for | Boys, P | enetangui | ishene | | 387-392 |
| 66 | Protesta | nt Chaplain | 66 | | 44 | " | *** | | 393 |
| 44 | Roman (| Catholic Chapla | in " | | 6.6 | 66 | ••• | ••• | 394 |
| 66 | Protesta | nt Schoolmaste | er " | | 6.6 | 46 | | | 394-395 |
| 66 | Roman | Catholic " | 6 | | 66 | 6.6 | ••• | | 396-397 |
| 66 | Surgeon | | 6.6 | | 6.6 | 66 | *** | | 397-400 |
| 66 | Superint | endent of the | Institut | ion for t | he Deaf | and Dun | b, Bellevill | le | 401-425 |
| 66 | Physicia | | . 66 | | 66 | 66 | 6.6 | | 425-426 |
| 6.6 | Principa | 1 | 6.6 | | Blind, | , Brantfor | d | ••• | 427-444 |
| 66 | Physicia | ın | 6.6 | | 6.6 | 66 | ••• | | 445-446 |



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Anspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1880.

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :-

As required by law I have the honour to submit my Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, which, together with the Appendix attached thereto, gives a detailed history of the operations of these institutions, and a review of their condition and management, during the official year ending 30th September, 1880. In accordance with my usual practice in these reports I have the following prefatory remarks to make respecting the leading features of the year's operations.

Prisons and Reformatories.

Since the date of my last report two important additions have been unade to the list of correctional and reformatory institutions of the Province, namely, the "Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females" and the "Industrial Refuge for Girls." These Institutions, which, so far as the structures are concerned, were erected out of funds escheated to the Crown from the estate of the late Andrew

A. 1881

Mercer, of Toronto, were nearly ready in the latter part of August. The furnishing of the buildings and the appointment of the chief members of the staff were immediately proceeded with, and the institutions were fully equipped and organized by the 1st September. Up to the 30th September, the close of the official year, 38 women were committed.

As recommended in my last Annual Report, an appropriation was voted by the Legislature for the purpose of adding to and reconstructing the buildings of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, so as to meet the requirements necessitated by the proposed change in the system of management and discipline of that Institution. These additions to and changes in the buildings are now nearly complete, and it is expected that the buildings will be fully occupied for their respective purposes not later than the 1st January. Some inexpensive fixtures and structural additions, which have been reported on to the Commissioner of Public Works, and for which an appropriation will be required, are still wanted to complete the premises. Full details respecting the reorganization of the management and discipline of the Institution will be found in the general report on the Reformatory. These changes will be effected as soon as the new buildings are ready for occupation. Owing to the carrying on of the building operations, and to the management generally being in a state of transition, the working and discipline of the Institution during the year have not been as satisfactory as I could wish, but I have no doubt that a marked change for the better in this respect will follow speedily upon the completion of the contemplated changes. During the past year 80 boys have been committed to the Reformatory; 52 have been discharged; 6 have been pardoned; 5 were transferred to other institutions; 15 escaped; and 2 died; and at the close of the year 214 remained in confinement.

I have to make, upon the whole, a favourable report of the condition and management of the Central Prison during the past year. Sound and effective discipline has continued to be preserved; the industrial occupations have been widened and extended; religious instruction and other reforming influences have been well maintained; and the general objects of the Institution have been very satisfactorily accomplished. During the past official year 560 prisoners were committed; 542 discharged; 17 pardoned; 6 were transferred to other institutions; 3 escaped; and 305 remained in custody on the 30th September.

The statistical returns made to this office from the various County Gaols of the Province furnish cause for congratulation, inasmuch as while the population of the Province is steadily increasing, no material increase has taken place in the number of commitments to these establishments. During the past two years the number of commitments has been singularly uniform. For the year ending 30th September, 1879, it was 11,220; and for the year just closed, 11,300.

While the system of Prisons and Reformatories in Ontario is now structurally complete in all respects, and the various institutions comprised in it are well devised

and equipped, great and important interests connected with its working have yet to be provided for, without which the best devised and most effectively managed prison and reformatory system will fall very far short of its design. Greater attention than formerly must now be directed to the introduction of sound reformatory influences in all the institutions here alluded to, but more particularly in the Reformatories for youths. A system of good-conduct marks, to be introduced with a view to the shortening of sentences, as provided for by statute, is now being devised, and by-laws are being framed and will shortly be submitted for the sanction and approval of your Honour in Council. In addition to this important provision for the reformation of offenders, there is the greatest need for the organization in the principal centres of population, of associations for the aid of discharged prisoners and for providing them with work, in order that the good effects of the moral, disciplinary, and industrial training which they have received in the Prisons and Reformatories may not be lost. It is to be feared, also, that great necessity exists for the systematic and well-administered relief of the families of prisoners while undergoing sentence, the carrying on of which opens a field for good and much-needed philanthropic work. While it is clear that the Government must take upon itself the expense of maintaining Prisons and Reformatories, and the care and treatment of offenders undergoing sentence, it is equally clear that the care of the families of prisoners undergoing sentence. and of the prisoners themselves after their discharge, as well as the proper provision for the apprenticing or employment of the youth of both sexes discharged from the Reformatories, must largely, if not altogether, come within the sphere of private benevolence. If permanent benefit is to be derived from our prison and reformatory system, I would make a strong appeal for the organization of associations, such as those indicated, in all the cities in the Province, with agencies in the rural districts.

Asylums for the Insane.

No additions have been made during the past year to the accommodation for the insane and idiotic classes, and structural changes have been confined to ordinary improvements and alterations carried on by the mechanical staffs and the inmates of the asylums.

At the Toronto Asylum the accommodation for paying patients has been increased and greatly improved; and regulations have been framed by me and approved by your Honour in Council determining the rates to be paid for maintenance and medical attendance in these paying wards. The extent and character of the accommodation for this class of insane persons now provided in the Toronto Asylum, obviates the necessity, except for personal reasons, of sending the insane of the better class of the community to a foreign asylum.

The two wards set apart, at the Hamilton Asylum, for idiots, are now nearly full; and the accommodation for insane patients in the other wards of that Asylum

is very nearly exhausted. I would, therefore, again urge that a wing be added to the Orillia Asylum, in order to provide room for the idiots who are now temporarily accommodated at Hamilton. In this way the eighty beds which would be vacated at the last-named Asylum would be available for insane patients; and much-needed accommodation will be obtained, in a very inexpensive way, for idiots, the asylum accommodation for which class of patients is now entirely exhausted.

I would again renew my recommendation that another wing be added to the Kingston Asylum in order to provide accommodation for the insane of the eastern counties of the Province, who, now that the accommodation at Kingston is exhausted, have to be sent to the Asylums at Hamilton and London.

Full effect was given, during the past year, to the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the removal of lunatics from the common gaols to the Asylums by Provincial Bailiffs instead of by Sheriffs' officers as heretofore; and a very considerable saving has been effected by the change.

The patients remaining in the five Asylums of the Province, at the close of the official year, numbered 2,521, as compared with 2,325 at the corresponding date of the preceding year, being an increase of 196. During the past twelve months 574 new patients were admitted to the Asylums, 214 left, and 162 died.

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

I have a most favourable report to make on both these Institutions. At no previous period of their history have they attained to such a degree of efficiency and usefulness as during the past year. Whether in point of literary and industrial training, or of good management and effective discipline, I am of opinion that they now rank with the best of such Institutions. During the past twelve months 281 pupils were in attendance at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and 203 at the Institution for the Blind; and at the close of the year there were 237 pupils in residence at the former, and 178 at the latter Institution.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

During the past year applications to be placed on the Schedules of the Charity Aid list have been received from one Lying-in Hospital and one Infants' Home at Ottawa, and from one Orphan Asylum at Fort William. in the Thunder Bay District.

The number of prisoners, patients, and other inmates in all the Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums, and Public Charities during the past year and the preceding one, is given in the following summary:—

| Prisoners confined in the various Gaols, Prisons, and | 1879. | 1880. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Reformatories of the Province | 12,399 | 12,497 |
| Persons of unsound mind maintained in the various Asylums | 2,656 | 2,899 |
| Deaf-mutes and blind persons admitted to the two Insti- tutions for these classes | 496 | 494 |
| Patients treated in Hospitals aided by Government | 400 | 707 |
| grants | 5,124 | 5,302 |
| ernment grants | 1,351 | 1,470 |
| Inmates of Orphan Asylums and other public Charities aided by the Province | 3,135 | 3,286 |
| | | |
| Total | 25,143 | 25,948 |

As affording a condensed synoptical account of the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario, and their system of management, I make no apology for reproducing, in this preface to my annual Report, the substance of a paper read by me before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st July, 1880, with the statistical alterations necessary to adapt it to the official year just ended, instead of the previous year, as follows:—

"In these years of advanced civilization, the moral and material standing of a nation or community is judged and determined by well-defined standards. If the morality of a community is low and vitiated, it follows that its religion is not that having the impress and approval of the Divine Master, whose whole earthly life and teaching were devoted to the elevation of fallen humanity. Or, looking at the converse of the proposition, if a country is possessed of a sound and effective system of education, we look for and generally find wide-spread intelligence, a large degree of social culture, and a marked development in all things pertaining to the arts and sciences; and if, with wide-spread intelligence and unblemished morality, a nation is also blessed with large material resources, and its people are skilful and enterprising, we almost invariably find national greatness, together with the largest degree of comfort and contentment that such a condition of things secures.

"There are also equally unfailing tests by which the status of a nation in the scale of civilized humanity can be determined; and none is more certain than that afforded by an examination of the system designed by a country to supply the needs of its moral, mental, and physical defectives, and of its dependant classes generally. If a state, blessed with large national resources and other advantages of a material character, neglects to make proper and sufficient provision for its afflicted and offending classes, it assuredly will, to the extent of such

neglect, occupy an inferior position in the scale of civilized humanity; and the more wealthy and powerful such a defaulting nation is, the greater will be the national shame attaching to such neglect. It is the solemn duty of the state, by some organization or other, to provide for her insane, her indigent orphans, and her homeless sick, and to care for those who have been so afflicted as to be unable to care for themselves. Moreover, with regard to offenders against the law, if for no higher object than that of public economy, it is in the direct interest of a community that they should be graded and classified in a properly devised system of prisons and reformatories.

"Of all the vexed problems in social science, the one involving the care of the criminal and dependant classes, and relating to the systems of managing the prisons, asylums, and public charities designed for their accommodation, is, perhaps, the most intricate and the most difficult to solve. Apart from the financial and social difficulties which must always surround the question, the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion with respect to all matters relating to the care and custody of the classes coming within the scope of charitable and correctional systems, while being one of the greatest safe-guards against improper treatment or maladministration, is at the same time one of the chief elements of danger that has to be guarded against.

"That the inmates of our prisons and reformatories must be deprived of their liberty, and for the time being subjected to disciplinary control; that the insane in our asylums must be carefully watched and needfully restrained; and that the helpless poor in our refuges, and the orphans and abandoned waifs in our benevolent institutions must be subjected to wholesome rules and regulations, renders the care of these classes, under such conditions, a work involving the most delicate and careful management, and requiring, in its performance, the highest order of talent and executive ability. Moreover, even with these indispensable qualities, the honest and faithful administrators of a charitable and correctional system, and the executive heads of the institutions and organizations attached thereto, will always find cause for constant anxiety, continued watchfulness, and the exercise of the largest amount of discretion and well-directed zeal.

"Having regard, therefore, to the difficult and delicate surroundings which must always attach to the care of the offending and dependant classes, it follows that the systems intended to supply their needs should, in the first instance, be devised with the greatest care, and should afterwards absorb all that is good in any other system which has stood a practical test.

"It is not my intention to enter into a critical comparison of the respective charitable and correctional systems in existence in the various civilized countries of the world; but rather to furnish a brief outline of that obtaining in the Province of Ontario; and at the outset it is proper to state the number and character of the institutions coming within the scope of the system to be reviewed.

"The correctional, reformatory, and charitable institutions of Ontario comprise, in their relations to the Government and to the Provincial system of management, three distinct classes, as follows:—

"Firstly.—Institutions erected solely at the expense of the Province, and, when founded and organized, entirely maintained and exclusively controlled by the Provincial Government. The institutions of this class comprise four hospitals for the insane and one asylum for idiots, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, an institution for the education of the blind, a central or intermediate prison for male offenders, a reformatory for boys, a reformatory for women, and an industrial refuge for girls.

"Secondly.—Gaols erected and maintained jointly by the Government and the various counties of the Province, namely, thirty-seven county gaols, and eight district gaols in unorganized territories, the latter being built and maintained in the first instance by the Province.

"Thirdly.—Charitable institutions founded and erected by cities and towns, and by private individuals in a corporate capacity, and which are only partially maintained by the Province, but whose affairs are under the inspectorial supervision of the Government. The institutions of this class comprise twelve general hospitals, fifteen houses of refuge, twenty-four asylums for orphans and neglected and abandoned children, and four magdalen asylums.

"These one hundred and eleven institutions are all comprised in and form part of the correctional, reformatory, and charitable system of Ontario, and in all their relations to the Province, and in their systems of management, are placed by law under the supervisory control and inspection of a Government official, known as the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. In order to convey a correct idea of the system of supervision and inspection, it will be necessary to define, as briefly as possible, the duties of this official.

"These comprise the statutory inspection three times a year of the asylums for the insane, of the institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and of the prisons and reformatories belonging to the Province; twice a year of all the county gaols; and once a year of all hospitals and charities aided by the Government. The designs for new buildings required in all branches of the service have to be prepared under the Inspector's directions, and all the repairs connected with the buildings owned by the Government are under his supervision, as is also their furnishing. Besides the general oversight and control of the maintenance routine of the institutions established by the Province, he has to frame the by-laws and regulations governing their discipline, management, and general economy, and to approve of the by-laws made by corporate bodies for the government of other charities. He is further empowered and required by statute, as a commissioner, to investigate upon oath into all irregularities which may occur in the administration of the affairs of the institutions, or in the conduct of their officials. He is charged with the letting of all contracts for supplies, and with the supervising of

the purchase of goods required in the Government institutions, as well as with the monthly audit of the accounts incurred for their maintenance, and of the statements of their revenue. He has also to make an annual audit of the receipts and expenditures of all charities aided by Provincial grants. He has to make enquiry into the cases of all lunatics committed to the county gaols, and to arrange for their removal to the various asylums; and he has to direct the transfer from the county gaols of the prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison. He also has the charge of the estates of lunatics admitted to the asylums, who have no committee or guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery, and he is effectually empowered to deal with such estates as the statutory committee of such lunatics.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that such extensive powers, the chief of which have just been detailed, would not be conferred upon any official without a direct check and partial control being exercised over him by the Government conferring the authority, and this is very simply but most effectively furnished. One of the members of the Ontario Government is the executive head of the Inspector's department, and with him the Inspector is in constant communication, consulting with and advising him respecting all matters pertaining to the institution service. The Cabinet Minister is of necessity a member of the Legislature of the Province. He is, therefore, both as a Cabinet Minister and as a member of the Legislature, together with his colleagues in the Government, directly responsible to the people for the proper administration of the affairs of the institutions referred to. He introduces and takes charge of all legislation required in connection with the public institution service, and obtains the requisite money appropriations for their maintenance.

"Such being the method of supervision and control, we may now proceed to a review of the different branches of the system.

"With regard to the correctional and reformatory institutions, it will be noticed that they form five distinct and separate grades, namely:—1st. Common or County Gaols; 2nd. Reformatory School for Boys; 3rd. Reformatory School for Girls; 4th. Central or Intermediate Prison for Men; and 5th. Reformatory for Women. In addition to this chain of prisons and reformatories, the Dominion Government maintains, in each of the Provinces, a Penitentiary for such adult convicts as have been sentenced for periods of two years and over. These six classes of custodial institutions form one of the most complete series of prisons and reformatories that exists in any country, and constitute a system which, with respect to the grading and classification of offenders, is quite up to the highest standard that has yet been advocated by the most advanced reformers in this important branch of social science.

"Each county in the Province has a gaol at its capital or county town, which is built and maintained conjointly by the county and the Province. These gaols,

although managed by sheriffs and county councils, are largely under the control and supervision of the Government Inspector. That officer frames the regulations with respect to clothing, dietaries, labour, and all questions of internal economy; and when these regulatio s are approved of, as they have to be, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, they have the same force as statutory law. Differing from the United States, the sheriff, gaoler, or gaol official is not allowed to have the slightest pecuniary interest in the prison dietaries or supplies, or in anything connected with its financial affairs. As the result of this provision, the average cost of the gaol dictaries is only ten and a half cents per day for each prisoner. If a gaol was faulty in its original construction, as many were, and requires alterations, additions, or repairs, the Inspector, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has power to order these to be proceeded with, and if the county neglects or refuses to comply with the order, the Government can compel the work to be done by mandamus. The good effects of this authority are shown by the fact that all the gaols of the Province, with one or two exceptions, are structurally up to approved modern requirements. Notwithstanding this, however, owing to the number of these gaols, their location in all parts of the Province, and for other obvious reasons, it was found impossible to provide hard labour for the prisoners whose sentences had that attached to them. In consequence of this, prisoners were left in almost absolute idleness, a condition of things which, even under a perfect classification, is the greatest cause of demoralization in a common-gaol system, and at once renders these necessary local establishments mere nurseries of crime and vice. To overcome, or, at any rate, to lessen the bad effect of these evils in common-gaol life, the Central Prison was founded and opened in 1874. This prison is an intermediate one between the common gaol and the Dominion Penitentiary, and is for the custody of adult male prisoners who are sentenced to periods under two years; for terms in excess of which, convicts are sentenced to the Penitentiary. Prisoners may be sentenced by the judiciary of the Province direct to the Central Prison, or any prisoner who is under sentence to one of the common gaols and is physically and mentally fitted to perform hard labour, may be transferred to it under the warrant of the Government Inspector. The establishment is provided with the means of keeping every person committed to it employed at hard labour, having attached to it, along with other industries, a brickyard, wherein upwards of one hundred prisoners are kept at work, a broom factory for one hundred more, and a shoe and tailor's shop, where all the boots and shoes and clothing required for the common gaols and all the public institutions of the Province are made. Notwithstanding the short-period sentences of the prisoners committed, which, of course, very seriously affect the financial results of the prison labour, the Central Prison is fast approaching a self-sustaining basis. Altogether, after an experience of seven

years, the Central Prison may be reported to have been eminently successful in all respects in accomplishing the objects of an intermediate prison between the common gaols and the Penitentiary, and it is now one of the most important links in our prison system.

"Respecting the Reformatory for Boys, it is to be regretted that up to a recent period that institution very imperfectly fulfilled its design. During the last session of the Legislature, however, an Act was passed having for its object an entire change in the system, and an appropriation was also voted for alterations in the present structure and the erection of additions thereto. The changes in the administration of its affairs involve the complete reorganization of the institution in respect to discipline, interior economy, and structural arrangement, so that in its future operations the Reformatory may in the most effectual manner perform the great and important work for which it was designed. In short, it is intended that, instead of being a prison, with all the objectionable features and surroundings of such an institution, it shall become a reformatory school, in the most liberal sense of the term, for the education, industrial training, and moral reclamation of juvenile delinquents.

"With regard to the Reformatories for Women and Girls, which were erected during the past year, both are now in full operation. In the construction of the Reformatory for Women, the most advanced designs have been introduced, so as to obtain as perfect a system of classification as it is possible to have in the various dormitories, shops, work-rooms, and other departments of the institution where the inmates associate. There are twelve distinct corridors or wards in the building, to each of which is attached a separate work-room, and, in addition, the general workshop is divided into two flats and five distinct compartments. Means are provided for serving the meals either separately or in partial association, as may be found most desirable; and there are also four distinct yards for airing and exercise. In fact, the structural arrangement of the building secures the means for as perfect a classification of the inmates as can be obtained under the partially associated system, and as effective and practical a method of separation, in my opinion, as under the silent or solitary system.

"The building used for the purposes of the Refuge for Girls comprises a wing of the Reformatory for Women, from which it is entirely out off. For all practical purposes, the disjunction of these two institutions, although they are under the same roof, will be as complete and effective as if they were miles apart. The rooms and other portions of this reformatory are well lighted, airy, and cheerful in appearance, the most distinctive feature of the whole structure being the entire absence of everything of a prison character. There are no cells, iron bars, or gates, and the sleeping rooms are all of the associated character, with space for from five to twelve beds in each.

"With respect to that branch of the system relating to the care and treatment of the insane classes, I have already stated that there are in the Province four hospitals for the insane, and one asylum for idiots, the whole having a receiving capacity for two thousand seven hundred patients. All these institutions are entirely maintained and directly controlled by the Government, there being no private asylums whatever in the Province. In the Toronto Asylum, however, two wings, comprising eight distinct wards, are set apart and properly fitted up for the reception of the various grades of paying patients.

"The asylum structures are all plain but substantial. In providing accommodation for the insane, the largest proportion of whom are drawn from the lower classes, all expensive ornamentation and elaborate structural adornment have been carefully, and I think wisely, avoided. The entire cost of these asylums, including their furnishings, amounts to \$1,520,730, or a capital outlay of \$566 for the structural accommodation of each lunatic. At the London Asylum, where a large quantity of land is attached to the institution, the cottage system for the care of the chronic insane has been in successful operation for five years. The cottages are placed in groups upon the grounds, each group, of which there are three, having accommodation for thirty men and thirty women, which number of patients are looked after by a man and his wife and one attendant. The capita, cost of these cottages is equal to \$278 per inmate. At the same institution there is also a separate building for very noisy and refractory patients, thus affording, along with the ordinary ward classification, separate and distinct structural accommodation for three classes of insane persons.

"The four asylums for the insane have each certain counties allotted to them from which they receive patients. The sufficiency of the asylum accommodation to meet present requirements is best shown by the fact that while there is accommodation for 2,700, the number now in residence is 2,500, leaving at the present time vacancies for 200. No insane persons whatever are maintained in local houses of refuge, all being in the public asylums referred to.

"There are three methods by which lunatics are admitted to the asylums, namely:—Firstly. Upon the certificates of three qualified medical practitioners, each stating that he has personally examined the patient, separately from any other medical practitioner, and that he finds such person to be insane, and specifying the facts upon which he has arrived at such conclusion. Secondly. When a person is committed to one of the common gaols of the Province as being dangerous to be at large, such person may be removed to an asylum upon being certified to be insane by two qualified medical practitioners and the County Judge. Thirdly. If a person be charged with the commission of some offence, and, upon being arraigned, be acquitted by a jury upon the grounds of insanity, the certificate of the court to that effect will enable the prisoner to be sent to an asylum.

"Like the asylums for the insane, the two institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind are both maintained and controlled by the Government, the counties of the Province contributing nothing towards their support. The former has a capacity for two hundred and fifty deaf-mutes, and the latter for one hundred and seventy-five blind pupils, about which numbers are now under instruction. Board and education in the institutions are free to all deaf and dumb and blind persons between the ages of seven and twenty-one, and indigent orphans are in addition clothed and maintained at the expense of the Province. The period of instruction is seven years, which may in special cases be extended. Besides a literary education, the male youths in the institution for the deaf and dumb are taught the trades of shoe-making, carpentering, and cabinet-making, as well as farming and gardening; while the females are taught dress-making, general sewing, and house-work in all its details. At the institution for the blind, the male pupils, in addition to receiving literary and musical instruction, are taught basket and wicker work and cane-seating, and the females the use of the sewing and knitting machines, hand-sewing and knitting, and general fancy work.

"Coming now to the last branch of work, namely, hospitals for the treatment of bodily diseases, refuges for the poor, orphanages, etc., only within the last seven years has this class of institutions been subject to Government supervision and inspection. Before that time the Legislature annually voted funds in aid of their maintenance, but exercised little or no supervision over the administration of their affairs, leaving that in the hands of the local boards of management. The parliamentary grants in aid of these charities were not then based either upon the work performed, or upon the number of inmates in the respective institutions, but an arbitrary sum was voted to each. Moreover, many of the structures used were quite unfitted for the purposes of the charities, and in some instances the administration of affairs was of the most lax character, and no proper or uniform method of obtaining tabulated statistical information was employed. To overcome these defects an Act was passed in 1874 to regulate the public aid to hospitals and charitable institutions, and to provide for their Governmental supervision and inspection. Under the provisions of this Act a certain fixed sum per day is paid by the Province for the maintenance of each patient or person admitted, and in order to stimulate and encourage private and municipal subscriptions to these charities, the Province gives, in addition to this fixed allowance, a further sum per day for each inmate, equal in the aggregate to one-fourth of the money received from all other sources than Provincial aid. The workings of this Charity Aid Act have produced the most satisfactory results. New and well-arranged hospitals have been erected, and old ones reconstructed; private subscriptions have been largely augmented; and greatly increased efficiency in management has been obtained in nearly every institution subject to the provisions of the Act.

"I would now direct attention to a few of what I conceive to be the best features of the Ontario system of charities and correction. I place first that which is common to the public service throughout Great Britain and her dependencies, namely, the permanent appointment, or, to use the ordinary term, the appointment during good behaviour, of all officers and employees connected with the service. I believe this to be an essential requisite to the faithful and effective performance of official duty; but in no branch of the public service is it so vitally important as in that relating to asylums, prisons, and public charities. As mentioned in a former part of this paper, the care and treatment of the dependent and offending classes is a work requiring the most delicate and careful management, the detailed routine of which, apart from the various branches requiring professional skill, can only be acquired by close observation and matured experience. Given, on the part of an officer, the requisite ability, combined with a conscientious determination to perform his duty faithfully, and every year's service and experience adds to his value as a public servant. In this way permanency of tenure constitutes a bond between the State and the official, and in the compact I have no hesitation in saying that the State is the decided gainer.

"Another point of almost equal importance relates to the supervision and inspection of the public institutions. Direct and sufficient authority is vested in the Government Inspector to deal promptly with all defects, irregularities, and troubles as they arise, no matter whether the defects are of a structural, administrative, or disciplinary character. Other methods of inspection may be equally, and perhaps more, effective, but unless inspectors, commissioners, boards of directors, or other officials or bodies of a like character, are, in addition to their inspectoral and recommendatory powers, clothed with sufficient executive authority to remedy defects and supply deficiencies, it appears to me that the prime requisite of a system is wanting.

"The third point I would refer to is the direct association of a member of the Government in the administration of and control over the affairs of all the institutions comprised in the system. Only through this executive association of a Cabinet Minister, which, under a responsible form of Government, is the direct authority of the people, could such ample powers be delegated to the Government Inspector.

"The fourth and last point to which I would direct attention is the cost of maintaining the Public Institutions under the Ontario system. The charge upon the Treasury of the Province during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1880, for the maintenance of such of those institutions as are exclusively owned and managed by Government, and the aid granted to hospitals and charitable institutions, were as follows, namely:—

| Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | \$81,193 | 48 | | |
|--|------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| Asylum for the Insane, London | 95,485 | | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | 55,528 | | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | 45,542 | | | |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | 20,144 | 99 | | |
| Total cost of maintaining Asylums | | Ş | 2 97,894 | 72 |
| Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville | \$36,596 | | | • |
| Institution for the Blind, Brantford | 30,343 | 32 | | |
| Total cost of maintaining Institutions for |)2 | | | |
| the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind | | | 66,940 | 09 |
| | 007 014 | 417 | | |
| Central Prison, Toronto | | | | |
| Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene | | 23 | | |
| Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, &c. | | | | |
| Toronto | | 15 | | |
| Common Gaol maintenance \$116,626 44, or | f | | | |
| which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is paid by Government, say | 38,875 | 48 | | |
| The state of The success of maintaining | | | | |
| Total cost to the Treasury of maintainin Prisons and Reformatories | g | | 145,759 | 33 |
| | | | 110,000 | |
| Aid to Hospitals | \$44,514 | 76 | | |
| Aid to Refuges | . 16,291 | 43 | | |
| Aid to Orphan Asylums | 12,026 | 44 | | |
| m , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 | | | 70 000 | 60 |
| Total aid to charities | ٠ | | 72,832 | |
| Total Provincial expenditure for year end | - | | | |
| ing 30th Sept., 1880 | | | \$583,426 | 77 |
| | | | D | |
| "During the same period the following revenu | e was par | id ir | ito the Pr | ovincial |
| Treasury from the Institutions named:— | | | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | . \$24,573 | 3 20 |) | |
| Asylum for the Insane, London | | | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | | | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | | | | |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | | 5 67 | | |
| Asylum for raious, Orima | | | - \$37,653 | 81 |
| Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville | | | 1,040 | |
| Institution for the Blind, Brantford | | | 111 | 12 |
| Central Prison, Toronto | | | 25,839 | 68* |
| Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene | | | 4,877 | |
| | | | | |
| Total Revenue from Public Institutions | | | \$69,522 | 3/ |

"A critical analysis of these figures will, in my opinion, shew that the strictest economy consistent with effective management is observed in the administration of the affairs of public institutions embraced in the system. The daily average population of the Asylums for the Insane was 2,423, thus making the cost per patient equal to \$2.33 per week. The daily average attendance of pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was 233, and the annual cost per pupil was \$157.06; and at the Institution for the Blind the daily average number in residence was 169, and the annual cost per head \$179.54. In the Central Prison the daily average number in custody was 330, and the daily cost for food per prisoner was thirteen cents, and for clothing, salaries, wages, and all other expenses, twenty-seven and one-half cents, or a total of forty and onehalf cents for each prisoner. In the Reformatory for Boys, the daily average population was 211, and the annual cost per head was \$161.28. The daily cost of dictaries in the common gaols was ten and a half cents per prisoner; and of clothing, salaries, and wages, and all other expenses was thirty-seven and a half cents per day, or a total of forty-eight cents per day.

"No portion of the expenditure for maintaining the Asylums for the Insane is borne by the counties, but an annual revenue of nearly \$40,000 is received from paying patients. I may here state that the cost of asylum maintenance in Ontario is very largely reduced by the products of the farms and gardens attached to the asylums and cultivated by the inmates. During the past year \$30,000 worth of products were taken from the asylum lands, which caused a direct reduction in expenditure to that amount.

"Such is an outline of the charitable, reformatory, and prison system of the Province of Ontario, and the results of its working. That the Province is fully alive to the importance of the interests involved in the system is shown by the fact that during the past decade, she has founded and erected at an expense of nearly two and a half million dollars, three hospitals for the insane, an asylum for idiots, two institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, a central or intermediate prison, a reformatory for women, and a refuge for girls, which, along with the institutions established prior to Confederation form one of the most complete charitable and correctional systems on the continent."

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

On the 30th September, 1880, there were 2,565 lunatics, idiots, and other persons of unsound mind in the various asylums and prisons of the Province, being an increase of 189 over the number at the corresponding period last year. The distribution of these persons of unsound mind in the asylums and other places of lodgment in the Province at the two periods, is shewn in the following table:—

| | 30th S | eptember | , 1880. | 30th S | 30th September, 1879. | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Males. Females | | | |
| | 240 | 200 | (17.4 | 240 | 332 | 674 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | 348 384 | 326 400 | 674 784 | 342 | 384 | 674 742 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | 219 | 214 | 433 | 208 | 215 | 423 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | 184 39 | 225 | 409 65 | 132 | 173 6 | 305 2 6 | | |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | 79 | 78 | 156 | 78 | 77 | 155 | | |
| Total number in Asylums | 1252 | 1269 | 2521 | 1138 | 1187 | 2525 | | |
| , and the second | | | | | | | | |
| Insane Convicts in Kingston Penetentiary | 19 18 | 1 6 | 20 | 21 | 1 1 | 22 29 | | |
| Insane persons in Common Gaols | | | | 14 | 1.0 | | | |
| Total number under public accommodation | 1289 | 1276 | 2565 | 1173 | 1203 | 2376 | | |

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the movements of patients at the Toronto Asylum during the last twelve months left the aggregate number of inmates at the close of the two years exactly the same, the only change being an increase of six in the number of the men, and a like decrease in that of the women. The 674 patients, of whom 348 are men and 326 women, entirely exhaust the accommodation of the asylum.

In the Kingston Asylum the number of patients reached 219 men and 214 women, being an increase of ten over the total number in residence on the 30th September, 1879. In this Asylum also, there was no further accommodation

available at the close of the year just ended.

A very marked increase has taken place in the number of inmates in the Asylums at both Hamilton and London, these being the only institutions where there were vacancies constantly at disposal, and where, consequently, admissions did not depend on deaths and discharges. At the London Asylum the number of inmates increased from 742 to 784. At the Hamilton Asylum the increase, ex-

clusive of idiots, was still greater, being from 305 to 409. At the close of the year there were still vacancies for about 125 patients at the London Asylum; but at the Hamilton institution, owing to two of the wards being allocated to idiots, there was room for only about 50 additional insane patients.

The Asylum for Idiots at Orillia has been full during the entire year, and only 18 new admissions were made to it during that period to fill vacancies caused by deaths. At the close of the year 78 idiots of each sex were in residence. The two wards set apart for idiots at the Hamilton Asylum afford accommodation for 40 of each sex; and at the close of the year there were 39 males and 26 females in these wards, respectively. Awards had been made for the vacancies, but the patients had not then been admitted, and I have now to report that the asylum accommodation for Idiots is quite exhausted.

The number of insane convicts in the Asylum Department of the Kingston Penitentiary was decreased by two; and the insane prisoners in the Common Gaols were reduced from 29 to 24, being the smallest number of insane that have ever been in custody in the gaols of the Province since the Province assumed control of them at Confederation.

Until the census of the Province is taken next year, it will be impossible to say whether the increase of 189 in the total number of insane persons during the past twelve months, is proportionally greater or less than the increase in the population of the Province. The large number of admissions to the various asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1879, led me to believe that nearly all the old chronic cases of insanity which, owing to the want of asylum accommodation, had accumulated in families during the years 1876 and 1877, had been provided for. The returns for the year just closed shew, however, that this was not the case, for, of the 574 persons admitted to the asylums during the past year, only 330 were returned as having become in sane within the year; while, of the remainder, 92 had been insane for periods of from one to five years, 20 from five to ten years, and 21 from ten to twenty years. In 46 cases the period of insanity prior to admission was stated to be unknown, and it is therefore probable that in neary every one of those cases the insanity was of long standing. When to these 179 cases, in which the insanity had passed into the chronic stage prior to admission, the 65 idiots whose unsoundness of mind was congenital are added, it will be seen that out of the total 574 admissions, not more than the above mentioned number of 330 can be looked on as the normal product of the past year; and even this number should be reduced by taking into account the ever-recurring admissions of cases of relapse, which more than anything else render asylum statistics uncertain. From the returns made to me it would appear that during the past year there were no less than 64 such cases of re-admission, or eleven per cent. of the whole number.

It is a subject of gratification, and may perhaps be accepted as evidence that the chronic insane in private families are now nearly all under treatment, that never since Confederation have there been so few applications for asylum accommodation on record as at the time of writing this report. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that during the current year the admissions to asylums will be principally confined to recent and curable cases.

In my last annual report I gave it as my opinion that, if another wing were added to the Kingston Asylum, and the accommodation at the Orillia Asylum for Idiots increased by 150 beds, there would, with proper care in awarding admissions, be sufficient asylum accommodation to serve the Province up to the close of 1889. I see no reason to change this opinion, and I trust that the requisite appropriations will be voted at the ensuing session of the Legislature to enable these additions to be proceeded with.

TABLE No. 1.

The following table shews the general movements of the patients during the year in all the Asylums in the Province:-

| TALS. | Total. | 2325 | 574 | 2899 | 115 | 38 10 | 214 | 162 | 378 | 2521 |
|--|-------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAND TOTALS. | Female. | 1187 | 282 | 1469 | 3 61 | 23 | 118 | . 85 | 200 | 1269 |
| GRA | Male. | 1138 | 202 | 1430 | 54 18 | . 53 g | 96 | 80 | 178 | 1252 |
| LUM. | Total. | 155 | 18 | 173 | : : | ?? : | ಣ | : - | 17 | 156 |
| Orielia Asyeum. | Female. | 2.2 | 11 | 88 | : : | 61 : | 23 | : 00 | 10 | 78 |
| Опп | Male. | 82 | L- | 38 | :: | : | 1 | .9 | 2 | 78 |
| HAMILTON ASYLUM. | Total. | 331 | +246 | 577 | 35 | 16 | 63 | 40 | 103 | 174 |
| LTON A | Female. | 179 | 125 | 304 | 22 | 6 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 251 |
| Намп | Male. | 152 | 121 | 273 | 14 | L- F1 | 56 | | 20 | 223 |
| SYLUM. | Total. | 423 | 89 | 491 | 22 | | 26 | 35 | 58 | 433 |
| KINGSTON ASTLUM. | Female. | 215 | 31 | 246 | 1.8 | :: | 5 | 23 | 35 | 214 |
| King | Male. | 208 | 37 | 245 | 77 | : 31 | 21 | 5. | 26 | 219 |
| ASYLUM. | Total. | 7.42 | 091* | 506 | # 91 119 | 20 to | 7.4 | <u> – ಪ</u> | 118 | 187 |
| oon As | Female. | 384 | 85 | 466 | 27 ° | 57 | 45 | : हो : 61 | 39 | 400 |
| London | Male. | 358 | 78 | 436 | 16 | 89 | 33 | 119 | 52 | 384 |
| LUM. | Total. | 674 | 85 | 756 | . 15 | F :: | 3 | 83 | | 674 |
| NTO ASTLUM. | Female. | 335 | 33 | 365 | 16 | <u>-</u> : | 28 | = | 39 | 326 |
| Toron | Male. | 345 | 49 | 391 | 10 | ਾ : : | 20 | 1.83 | 3 | 348 |
| The state of the s | The second second | Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1879. | Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1889 | Total number under treatment during the year | Dischanged cured Dischanged improved | Discharged unimproved or removed by friends | Total number discharged during the year | Transferred from one Asylum to another Deaths during the year | Total discharges, elopements, transfers, and deaths during the year | Number of patients remaining in Asylmus on the 30th September, 1880 |

* One patient transferred from Toronto Asylum. + One patient transferred from London Asylum.

From the foregoing table the following information will be obtained: Ex clusive of the 44 insane persons who were confined in the Common Gaols and th Kingston Penitentiary, the inmates of the five asylums at the close of the year numbered 2,521, as against 2,325 on the 30th September, 1879, being an increase of 196. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 2,899, being an increase of 234 over the preceding year. At the Toronto Asylum the total number of patients under treatment was 756, as against 780 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 24; at the London Asylum the number was 902, as against 875, being an increase of 26; at the Kingston Asylum, 491, as against 476, an increase of 15; and at the Hamilton Asylum, including idiots, the number was 577, as against 365, being an increase of 212. The total number of idiots cared for at the Orillia Asylum during the year was 173, as against 169 in the preceding year, being an increase of 4. The daily average number of patients resident in the five asylums throughout the year was 2,422. The total number of admissions during the year, inclusive of two transfers from one asylum to another, was 574, as compared with 515 in the preceding year, being an increase of 59. Of these admissions 65 were idiots admitted to the Orillia Asylum and the wards for that class at the Hamilton Asylum. In respect of sex the aggregate admissions of the year were singularly uniform, being 292 males and 282 females.

Of the 574 patients admitted to the asylums during the year, 329 were brought in under the certificates of medical practitioners. The remaining 245 were, in the first instance, committed to County Gaols, and upon being found insane, and so certified by the statutory examiners, as required by law, were transferred to asylums under the warrant of the Lieut.-Governor. The commitment of so large a number of insane persons to Common Gaols may in a few instances have been necessary, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, the asylum for which is placed at a considerable distance from the centre of population, and was, moreover, frequently exhausted as regards its accommodation for patients. In the western part of the Province, however, no such necessity existed, except, of course, in the cases of the extremely violent and unmanageable insane, and these constituted but a small proportion of the whole. Timely application by the friends of the lunatics to a Medical Superintendent would, in the great majority of cases, have prevented the disagreeable necessity of committing the lunatics to gaol.

Table No. 2, which will be found at the end of Part I. of this report, shews the respective numbers of insane persons sent to the asylums from the different Counties of the Province, and the asylums to which they were sent. The largest number, 73, was contributed by the County of York and City of Toronto. The counties sending the next largest numbers were, Middlesex, 45; Wentworth, 38; Simcoe, 22; Huron and Kent, each 21; Carleton, 20; Ontario, 19; and Oxford, 18. The counties sending the smallest numbers were, Haldimand, Prince Edward, and Renfrew, each 5; Lanark, Prescott, Russell, and Welland, each 7; and the District of Muskoka, 3. Four convicts who had been sent from the Province to the Kingston Penitentiary, were transferred to the Kingston Asylum during the past year, their terms of sentence having expired; and the Dominion Government being in consequence relieved from liability to maintain them, that liability devolved upon this Province. Of the 574 persons who were placed under treatment during the year, 82 were admitted to the Asylum at Toronto; 160 to that at London; 68 to that at Kingston; 246 to that at Hamilton; and 18 to that at Orillia.

Table No. 3 shews the counties of the Province from which the total number

or insane that have been under treatment since 1841 have been received.

The social state as regards marriage, the nationalities, and the religious denominations of the 574 persons admitted into the asylums of the Province during the year, as well as of the total number who have been admitted since 1841, are shewn in the following summaries:—

| Social State. | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Married | Of those admitted during the year. 264 310 | Of total admissions. 4391 4305 |
| | 574 | 8696 |
| Nationalities. | | |
| Canadian | 326 | 3300 |
| Irish | 94 | 2446 |
| English | 66 | 1281 |
| Scotch | 35 | 1051 |
| United States | 13 | 197 |
| Other countries and unknown | 40 | 421 |
| | 574 | 8696 |
| Religious Denominations | • | |
| Church of England | 131 | 2293 |
| Roman Catholic. | 119 | 1935 |
| Presbyterian | 107 | 1869 |
| Methodist | 126 | 1547 |
| Other denominations | 91 | 1052 |
| | 574 | 8696 |

The admission, during the past two years, of so many old-standing cases of insanity, has seriously affected the ratio of cures to admissions; and the continued accumulation of chronic insane patients who have become life residents of the asylums, will, in like manner, seriously reduce the ratio of cures to the total number of patients under treatment. Deducting from the admissions of the year the 65 idiots sent to the Orillia and Hamilton Asylums, and the transfers from one asylum to another, and it will be found that the ratio of cures to admissions was only 23 per cent., and that the ratio to the whole number of patients under treatment, again excluding idiots, was a little under $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These ratios might, with fairness, be slightly increased by presuming that some of the patients who were discharged in an improved condition, and others who were sent out on probation, ultimately recovered. After making due allowance for such cases, however, the ratio of cures, whether based upon the number of admissions during the year, or upon the whole number under treatment, is extremely small.

During the year 138 patients were sent home to their friends on probation, of whom 50 were reported to have recovered, and were discharged; 30 were discharged in an improved condition, and 11 in an unimproved one; and 22 were returned to the Asylum. At the close of the year 25 of such patients were still in the care of their friends. The system of sending home patients on probation is adopted to a much greater extent, proportionally to the number of inmates, in some asylums than in others. From the returns made to me, it appears that 24 patients were thus dealt with at the Toronto Asylum; 58 at the London Asylum; 14 at the Kingston Asylum; and 42 at the Hamilton Asylum, shewing a total

of 138.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 give, respectively, the periods during which the patients who were discharged cured, improved, or unimproved, were under treatment; from

which it will be seen that no less than 92 of the 115 cures which were effected

were of patients who had been admitted within the year.

The rate of mortality in the Asylums somewhat exceeded that of the preceding year. The following table gives the number of deaths in the different institutions during the past year and the year preceding:—

| | | 1879-80. | | 1878-9. | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----------|-----|---------|----|-----|--|
| | M. | F. | Т. | М. | F. | т. | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | 22 | 11 | 33 | . 22 | 8 | 30 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, London | 19 | 24 | 43 | 23 | 20 | 43 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | 9 | 23 | 32 | 9 | 14 | 23 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | 24 | 16 | 40 | 9 | 7 | 16 | |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | 6 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 12 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 80 | 82 | 162 | 72 | 52 | 124 | |

It is thus shewn that the deaths during the past twelve months numbered 162, as against 124 during the twelve months preceding. The entire number of patients under treatment having been 2,899, the rate of mortality was equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about one per cent. greater than during the preceding year. The rate of mortality in proportion to the total number of patients, at the different asylums, was as follows: Toronto, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; London, $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; Kingston, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; Hamilton, 7 per cent.; and Orillia, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Table No. 10 gives full information as to the causes of death; and Table No. 9 shews the periods of residence of the deceased patients in the asylums. From this table it appears that over one-third of the deaths were of patients who had been committed within the year, showing the unsatisfactory state of the physical as well as mental health of the patients in question. Of the remaining deaths, 70 were of patients who had been resident in an asylum for from one to five years; 24 for from five to ten years; and 10 for from ten to thirty years.

During the year two suicides, both by hanging, were committed by patients. The circumstances attending them were minutely enquired into; and the conclusion arrived at will be found in the separate reports on the Kingston and Hamilton Asylums.

During the year the escapes were unusually numerous. These were chiefly from the London Asylum, whence the number was no less than 33. The number from Toronto was 4; from Kingston 5; and from Hamilton 5. The insecure condition of the windows at the London Asylum is reported to be the chief cause of the escapes from that Institution. In order to do away with window bars, cast-iron sashes were substituted; but these have proved so defective and unsafe that they will have to be reconstructed, or entirely removed, and another pattern adopted. Out of the total number of 47 patients who escaped, 37 were recaptured; 8 others, though some of them were heard from, were not brought back, and their names were written off the registry of patients; and the two remaining ones appeared on the registry at the close of the year as being still at large.

The following summary gives the assigned causes of insanity in the cases of the 574 admissions during the past year:—

| | | 1 | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| <u> </u> | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Moral Causes. | | | |
| Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends. Religious excitement Adverse circumstances, including business troubles Love affairs, including seduction. Mental anxiety, "worry". Fright and nervous shocks | $ \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} $ | 15 23 6 9 4 3 —69 | 22 37 16 10 17 6 108 |
| Physical Causes. | | | |
| Intemperance in drink | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Intemperance, sexual Venereal disease. Self-abuse, sexual Over work Sunstroke Accident or injury. Pregnancy Puerperal | 1 37 6 6 8 | 0 8 5 2 3 22 5 | 1 45 11 8 11 22 5 |
| Lactation Puberty and change of life Uterine disorders Brain disease, with general paralysis Brain disease, with epilepsy Other forms of brain disease Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age Fevers | 1 5 12 1 5 4 | 3 4 2 10 2 13 2 | 4 4 7 22 3 18 6 |
| | 83 | 84 | 177 |
| Hereditary. | | | |
| With other ascertained cause in combination | $\frac{31}{36}$ ${67}$ | 28 29 57 | 59 65 124 |
| Congenital. | | | |
| With other ascertained cause in combination | 1 33 ———— | 32 34 | 1 2 65 |
| Causes unknown | 138 | 141 | 68 |
| Causes unknown. | 190 | 1.11 | 210 |

It will be noticed that the assigned causes of insanity are considerably in excess of the number of admissions for the year. This is due to the circumstance that, in many cases, the insanity was directly or indirectly traceable to two or more causes. Subject to this qualification, it appears from the foregoing summary that in 108 cases the insanity was assigned to moral causes—religious excitement and domestic troubles being the chief factors. Physical causes of one kind or another, but chiefly degrading habits, brain disease, and pregnancy, were assigned in 177 cases, the number in the two sexes being nearly equal. In 124 cases the insanity is assigned to hereditary taint, combined with other causes; and 68 cases, including, of course, nearly the whole of those of idiocy, are set down as congenital.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

The patients remaining in this Asylum on the 30th September, 1879, numbered 674-342 men and 332 women; and up to the close of the official year, 49 men and 33 women were admitted, making the total number under treatment during the twelve months 756—391 men and 365 women—as against 780 for the year preceding. Of the 82 admissions, 17 were transfers from the common gaols under the Lieut.-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 65 were on medical certificates; and 56 were entered as paying patients, and 26 as non-paying. The patients discharged numbered 48, of whom 15 left the Asylum recovered, 22 improved, and 11 unimproved. During the year the recoveries were in an unusually small proportion to the admissions, being only 19 per cent., as against 33.33 per cent. during the preceding year. The ratio of the recoveries to the total number of patients under treatment was only about 2 per cent., as against 4.35 per cent. during the preceding year. The cause of this unfavourable contrast is probably the same as that which operated during the preceding year, that is, the reduced number of admissions of new cases, resulting from the want of vacancies, and the consequent increase in the ratio of chronic cases. Of the 674 patients in residence on the 30th September, over 90 per cent. were reported to be incurable.

The deaths numbered 33, shewing a rate of mortality below the average, being 4.36 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. There were no escapes; and only one patient was transferred to another asylum. Probational leave was granted to 24 patients, of whom 2 improved so much as to warrant their discharge; 7 recovered and were retained at home; 11 were retained at home as improved; 1 was retained at home as harmless; 1 was returned unimproved; and 2 were still out on probation at the end of the year.

Deducting the discharges, deaths, and the transfer from the total number under treatment, there remained 674 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1880. The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 678, on the 25th October, 1879; the smallest number was 668, on the 20th November, 1879; and the daily average was 673.5. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the twelve months was 245,827, being an

average of 325 days per patient.

Of the total number of patients admitted, namely, 82, not less than 38 were

from the City of Toronto and County of York.

The entire operations of the Asylum since its opening are represented by 5,303 admissions, which have been disposed of as follows: 2,806 were discharged cured, improved, or unimproved; 1,214 died; 61 escaped; 548 were transferred to other asylums; and 674 remained in residence at the end of the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 742 patients—358 men and 384 women. During the past year 160 patients—78 men and 82 women—were admitted, making the total number under treatment 902. Of this number 67 were discharged, 43 died, 7 escaped, and 1 was transferred to another asylum, leaving 784 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1880.

Of the total number of 160 admissions during the year, 54 were under the warrant of the Lieut. Governor, and 106 were under medical certificates. Out of these 160 admissions, 40 were from the County of Middlesex and City of London; 18 were from Huron; 18 from Oxford; 17 from Kent; 14 from Perth; 12 from Lambton; 11 from Elgin; 10 from Essex; 9 from Bruce; and the remainder from other portions of the Province.

Out of the 67 patients discharged, I was not insane; 42 were sent away as cured and 16 as improved; and 8 were unimproved. The ratio of cures to the number of admissions was 26.25 per cent., and to the total number under treatment, 4.66 per cent., as against 38.10 and 7.31 per cent. for the preceding year, 58 patients were discharged on probation, of whom 22 were finally discharged as cured, and 14 as improved; 12 were returned to the Asylum; and 10 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

The deaths during the year numbered 43, shewing a rate of mortality of 4.76 per cent. to the whole number under treatment, as against 4.91 per cent. for the

preceding year.

The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 789, on the 17th September, 1880; and the least, 740, on the 7th October, 1879; the daily average being 765.37. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the year was 280,125, being an average of 311 days per patient.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 18th November, 1870, the total number of admissions has been 1,781, of whom 569 have been discharged, 348 have died, 29 have escaped, and 51 have been transferred to other asylums, leaving 782

remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 423 patients—208 men and 215 women. During the past year 68 patients—37 men and 31 women—were admitted, making the total number under treatment 491. During the year 24 patients were discharged, 32 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 433 in residence on the 30th September, 1880.

Of the 68 patients admitted during the year, 15 were from the County of Carleton; 12 from the County of Frontenac and City of Kingston; 11 from Leeds and Grenville; 7 from Prescott and Russell: and the remainder were from other

parts of Eastern Ontario, except 1 from the Province of Quebec.

Of the 24 patients discharged, 22 left the Institution cured, and 2 improved. The ratio of cures to the number of a lmissions during the year was 33.97 per cent., and to the total number under treatment 4.48 per cent., as against 43 and 5.25 per cent. for the preceding year. The number sent out on probation was 14; of these, 5 were finally discharged as recovered, and 1 as improved; 3 were returned to the Asylum; and 5 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

The greatest number of patients in residence on any one day was 433, on the 30th September, 1880; the least, 423, on the 1st October, 1879; the average being 425.34. The collective days' stay of all the patients during the year was

155,249, being an average of 317 days per patient.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Asylum during the past year, as the following figures will shew, have been the most extensive in its history. There remained in residence at the close of the preceding year 305 lunatics and 26 idiots, or a total of 331; during the past year 199 lunatics and 47 idiots were admitted, making the total number under accommodation during the year 577, as compared with 365 for the preceding year. Of these patients, 61 lunatics and 1 idiot were discharged; 34 lunatics and 6 idiots died; and 1 idiot escaped, leaving, as inmates, at the close of the year 409 lunatics and 65 idiots, or a total of 474. The number of admissions was largely increased, owing to the circumstance that, frequently during the year, the accommodation at the Toronto and Kingston Asylums was exhausted,

and, in consequence, the Hamilton Asylum had to receive patients from the counties attached to the two former Asylums as well as its own. From the County of York and City of Toronto, 30 patients were received; from Wentworth, 37; Simcoe, 19; Lincoln, 13; etc. Altogether, out of the 246 patients admitted, 128 were received from counties outside the Hamilton district. Of these 246 admissions, 124 were under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 122 under medical certificates.

Of the 62 patients discharged, 34 lunatics and 1 idiot were sent out as cured; 11 lunatics as improved; and 16 lunatics as unimproved. These figures shew that the ratio of cures to the number of admissions was 17.08, and to the total number under treatment 6.94, as against 8.75 and 3.55 per cent. for the year preceding—idiots admitted and in residence being omitted from both calculations.

The ratio of mortality, represented by 40 deaths, was equal to 8.66 of the total

number under treatment, as against 4.38 for the year preceding.

The greatest number of patients in residence was 480, on the 16th September, 1880; and the least, 331, on the 1st October, 1879; the daily average being 404.74. The aggregate number of days' residence of all the patients under treat-

ment was 148.179, or an average of 257 days per patient.

The total number of patients admitted to the Asylum, from its opening to the close of the past official year, was 647; of whom 82 were discharged; 80 died; 8 escaped; and 3 were transferred to other asylums, leaving 474 in residence at the close of the year.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 155 patients—78 males and 77 females; during the year there were 18 admissions, making the total number of patients under treatment 173. Three patients were discharged, and 14 died, leaving 156 in residence at the close of the year. The Asylum having long been full, new patients can only be admitted as vacancies occur by deaths or discharges.

The 14 deaths make the death-rate equal to 8.09 per cent., as against 7 per cent. in the year preceding. The greatest number of residents was 156, on the 30th February, 1880; and the least, 151, on the 17th December, 1879. The aggregate number of days' residence of all the patients was 56,151, or an average

of 325 days per patient.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 25th September, 1876, 233 idiots have been received into it. Of these, 13 were discharged, and 64 died, leaving 156 in residence at the close of the year.

Admission of Harmless and Incurable Lunatics.

The Medical Superintendent of one of the asylums having raised the question whether he would be legally warranted in refusing to admit a person to the asylum, who was certified to be insane under the provisions of the Act, but who, in his opinion, was not a proper subject for confinement in an asylum by reason of being harmless and incurable, and, therefore, capable of being taken care of in the family relation, I, under the advice of the Attorney-General, issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents of all the asylums in the Province: "The certificates required under Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Chapter 220 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario provide the legal form for the custodial detention of a lunatic in an asylum, but their possession does not render admission compulsory. The Medical Superintendent alone is the authority to decide as to the fitness and necessity for asylum residence, except as regards lunatics transferred under the

warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor." In view of this opinion of the Attorney-General, I also instructed the Medical Superintendents that, "before awarding admission, the Medical Superintendent must make careful enquiry into the statements set forth in the application and the papers accompanying it, but in doing so he will avoid all unnecessary delay. While each application must be judged and disposed of upon a careful examination of the facts, the following conditions, in my opinion, constitute a claim for prompt admission: First. Documentary evidence that the mental disease is of a curable character; Second. That the lunatic is possessed of proclivities or habits which are likely to prove dangerous to life or property; and Third. That the lunatic, although neither curable nor positively dangerous, is possessed of such habits and practices as unfit him or her for living in the family relation."

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

Table No. 13 exhibits in detail the expenditure for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, of which the following is a summary:—

| Asylum for the Insane. Toronto. Asylum for the Insane, London. Asylum for the Insane, Kingston Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia. | 95,485 55,528 45,542 | 05 38 82 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| v · | \$297.894 | |

As the daily average population of the Asylums during the year was 2,423, the above amount represents an average cost per patient, for the twelve months, of \$122.94, or \$2.38 per week. For the year ending 30th September, 1879, the gross expenditure was \$286,894.37, which, the average daily population being 2,208, shewed the cost per patient to be \$129.01 per annum.

The average cost per patient, for the year and per week, for each of the five asylums, is shown in the following summary; and fuller information of the same nature will be found in Table No. 14. For the purpose of comparison the figures

for the preceding year are also given hereunder:-

| | 187 | 79. | 1880. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | Annual cost per patient. | Weekly cost per patient. | Annual cost per patient. | Weekly cost per patient. | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Toronto | \$123 74 | \$2 3 | \$120 54 | \$2 33 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, London | 132 52 | 2 54 | 124 81 | 2 40 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | 122 69 | 2 35 | 130.55 | 2 51 | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | 153 66 | 2 95 | 112 45 | 2 13 | | |
| Asylum for Idiots, Orillia | 127 21 | 2 44 | 130 81 | 2 51 | | |

It will be observed that a very marked reduction in the per capita cost has taken place at the London and Hamilton Asylums. At the former Asylum the average cost per patient per annum was reduced from \$132.52 in 1879 to \$124.81 in

1880; and at the latter from \$153.66 in 1879 to \$112.45 in 1880. The reduction at the Hamilton Asylum is largely due to the great increase in the population, while only a small increase has taken place in salaries and wages in consequence of the employment of a few additional attendants. This explanation applies, though in a smaller degree, to the London Asylum. The very great reduction in the cost per capita for fuel, notwithstanding that the price of fuel was higher than in previous years, was the next chief cause in the reduced cost at both London and Hamilton. The variety of prices paid for staple food supplies, as shewn in Table No. 15, furnishes another reason for the difference in the cost of maintenance in the different asylums.

While a comparison of the expenditures of the different asylums may bring out inequalities, it will not be denied that an annual cost per capita of \$122.94, or \$2.38 per week, for everything connected with asylum treatment, including all the comforts of such establishments, is exceedingly reasonable. It should also be borne in mind that as a partial offset to the total expenditure of \$297,894.72, the sum of \$37,653.81 was received from paying patients, making the net cost to the

Province of asylum maintenance for the past year, \$260,240.91.

SUPPLIES.

Table No. 14 furnishes information respecting the prices paid under contract for asylum supplies, and the following statement shews the extent of asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and by purchase in the open market:

| Goods and supplies bought under the contract system Services, &c., for which tenders could not be | \$107,353 | 50 |
|--|----------------------|----|
| asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, &c., &c | 49,945 9 |)1 |
| in open market | 49,879 7 90,715 3 | |

TRANSFER OF LUNATICS FROM COUNTY GAOLS TO ASYLUMS.

During the last session of the Legislature, an Act (chapter 35) was passed, sanctioning the appointment of Provincial Bailiffs, whose duties should be the removal of lunatics and prisoners committed to the Common Gaols to the Asylums or other public institutions of the Province. Under this Act the work of transference, which formally devolved upon the sheriffs of the counties, is now placed under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, to whose department the staff of Provincial bailiffs, both male and female, and including the Central Prison bailiffs, who were appointed on the opening of that institution, is attached.

Between the 17th March, 1880, when this Act came into force, and the 30th September, 156 lunatics were transferred from the County Gaols to the different Asylums, namely 97 males and 59 females. The bailiffs' expenses incurred in effecting the transfer of these 156 patients were \$1,639.35, exclusive of the salaries of the officials, making the average cost per patient \$10.50. In addition to this amount, the fifth section of the Act above referred to, requires that the different counties, from which patients are transferred, shall pay the Provincial

Treasurer 60 per cent. on the above amount, to cover the salary of the bailiffs. This addition will make the total charge as follows:

| Disbursements by Bailiffs in the transfer of 156 Lunatics 60 per cent. added for salaries | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Total to be collected from Counties | \$2,622 | 96 |
| Average cost per patient exclusive of the 60 per cent | | |
| Average cost per patient, inclusive " " | 4.3 | 80 |

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The receipts from this source continue to increase, and for the past year amounted to \$37,653.81, as against \$32,898 for the preceding twelve months. The following summary shews the receipts from the different Asylums:

| | | | | | | | | | 1 | No. of Paying Patients. | Receipt | s. |
|-----------|-------|---|------|------|------|------|------|---|---|----------------------------|----------|----|
| Toronto A | sylum | ١ | | | | | | | | 204 | \$24,573 | 20 |
| London | " | | | | | | | | | 98 | 6,482 | 39 |
| Kingston | 66 | | | | | | | ٠ | | 20 | 2,698 | |
| Hamilton | 66 | | | | | | | | | 43 | 2,933 | 79 |
| Orillia | 66 | | | | | | | | | 22 | 965 | 69 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 387 | \$37,653 | 81 |

From this statement it appears that during the year \$37,653.81 was received for the maintenance of 387 patients, as against \$32,898.26 from 343 patients for the preceding year. Of the 574 patients admitted during the year the maintenance of 136, or nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number, was paid for wholly or in part; of these 136 patients, 56 were admitted to the Toronto Asylum; 35 to London; 10 to Kingston; 32 to Hamilton; and 3 to Orillia. The very considerable increase in the number of paying patients, and in the revenue derived from them, necessitated the setting apart of additional accommodation for that class at the Toronto Asylum, so as to effect a better classification than had theretofore been possible. During the past year this work was accomplished, and the following By-law was framed by me and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

A By-LAW,

To provide for the payment of the charge for the maintenance of Patients in the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

Whereas a superior class of accommodation has been provided for paying Patients admitted to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, and it is expedient to provide for the payment of the cost of the maintenance of such Patients, and to amend and re-enact the provisions for the payment of the charge for the maintenance, in the ordinary wards of the said Asylum, of such Patients therein as may be found to be, or may become, possessed of property sufficient to pay for such maintenance: the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of Chapter 224 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, with the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

- 1. Eight wards in the said Asylum, having been suitably furnished and fitted up, are hereby set apart for the accommodation of paying Patients as hereinafter graded.
 - 2. These wards shall be designated as follows:
 - a. The middle ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 14, first superior male ward.
 - b. The middle ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 13, first superior female ward.
 - c. The lower ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 12, second superior male ward.
 - d. The lower ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 11, second superior female ward.
 - e. The upper ward in the west wing shall be designated No. 16, third superior male ward.
 - f. The upper ward in the east wing shall be designated No. 15, third superior female ward.
 - g. The middle ward of the west main building shall be designated No. 6, intermediate pay male ward.
 - h. The middle ward in the east main building shall be designated No. 5, intermediate pay female ward.
- 3. The charge for maintenance (without clothing) the said wards shall be as follows:—

In wards 14 and 13, six dollars per week; In wards 12 and 11, four dollars per week; In wards 16 and 15, three dollars per week; In wards 6 and 5, two dollars per week or less;

- 4. The wards in the said Asylum, other than the eight wards hereinbefore described, shall be known as ordinary wards.
- 5. When application is made to the Medical Superintendent for the admission of a Patient for whose maintenance the applicant or some other person is willing, or is legally liable and able, to pay, the Medical Superintendent shall confer with the Bursar, giving him all the information he may have received relative to the ability of such applicant or other person to pay for such maintenance; and the Medical Superintendent and Bursar shall thereupon conjointly, having due regard to the ability of such applicant or other person to pay for such maintenance, and subject to the approval of the Inspector, determine upon the rate to be charged for such maintenance; and the Bursar shall thereupon obtain the due execution by two responsible persons of a bond conditioned for the payment of the charge for maintenance at the rate so determined upon, and for the furnishing of suitable clothing for the Patient; and the Patient shall be allotted to the ward corresponding to the rate charged, as hereinbefore provided.
- 6. The Medical Superintendent shall, after the exercise of due discretion, decide whether the form of insanity or the habits of a Patient, fit such Patient for constant residence in any of the eight wards hereinbefore described.
- 7. Except as hereinafter provided in sections 17 and 19, no Patient shall be admitted to any of the eight wards hereinbefore described until a bond, signed by two

responsible persons, has been furnished, as provided in section 5, securing the payment of the charge for maintenance in such ward, at the rate hereinbefore prescribed therefor.

- 8. If the obligors in any bond given under section 5 of this by-law, do not supply suitable clothing in accordance with their obligation, the Bursar of the Asylum shall provide suitable clothing, according to a requisition to be signed by the Medical Superintendent, and shall collect the cost thereof from the obligors in addition to the charge per week for maintenance.
- 9. On the death or insolvency of any obligor in any bond given for the maintenance of any Patient in the Asylum, a new bond may be required.
- 10. In the event of any Patient in any of the said eight wards hereinbefore described being discharged from the Asylum temporarily on probation, a reduction of one-half the rate of maintenance shall be made during the period of such probational discharge.
- 11. Should the form of insanity or the habits of any Patient allotted to any of the six superior wards hereinbefore described require, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, the temporary removal of such Patient from a higher class superior ward to a lower class superior ward, or from a superior ward to an intermediate or ordinary ward, such temporary removal shall not entitle the obligors to any abatement of the rate of maintenance specified in the bond given therefor.
- 12. All charges for the maintenance of any Patient in any of the said eight wards shall become due and payable quarterly in advance, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each and every year during the residence of such Patient.
- 13. When any Patient is received into any of the said eight wards after the expiration of one-half of the then current quarter, the charge for the remainder of such quarter, together with the charge for the whole of the next ensuing quarter, shall be paid in advance.
- 14. If any Patient occupying any of the said eight wards is discharged from the Asylum, or dies therein, before the expiration of any quarter for which the cost of maintenance has been paid in advance, a proportionate sum for the unexpired portion of such quarter shall be refunded to the person who paid the same.
- 15. On the fifteenth day of each month preceding the commencement of each quarter, the Bursar shall render an account to each obligor in all bonds given for maintenance, or to such person as such obligor may direct, of the amount falling due at the commencement of such quarter, for the maintenance of any Patient for which such obligor is liable.
- 16. If the charge for maintenance of any Patient occupying any of the said eight wards remains in arrear up to the end of any quarter, the Bursar shall notify the obligor in the bond given therefor to that effect; and such Patient may, in the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, be removed to one of the ordinary wards of the Asylum, and the obligors shall be notified by the Bursar of such removal; and if the arrears continue unpaid at the end of the following quarter, the Bursar shall notify the Inspector to that effect, and the Inspector may thereupon take steps to collect the arrears by process of law, and may, if the mental condition of the Patient is of such a nature as to admit of him or her being safely discharged,

send such Patient to any person liable for his or her maintenance, or to either of the obligors in such bond, or to the place from whence he or she came.

- 17. In cases where the Inspector acts as the statutory committee of any lunatic, and takes possession of the estate of such lunatic, and such estate is found to be sufficient to defray the cost of the maintenance of such Patient in any of the said eight wards, the Inspector may dispense with the usual bond for maintenance, and he shall instruct the Medical Superintendent as to the particular ward to which such lunatic shall be committed, and the rate to be charged for maintenance.
- 18. The charge for maintenance in the ordinary wards of the Asylum, whether for Patients originally committed thereto, who may be found to be, or may become, possessed of property, or for whose maintenance some person is discovered to be legally liable, and able, to pay, or for Patients transferred thereto from the superior or intermediate wards, by reason of non-payment of arrears of maintenance, shall be at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per week.
- 19. Where a Patient has been admitted to the Asylum without a bond having been given for the maintenance of such Patient, and such Patient is found to be, or becomes, possessed of property sufficient to defray the cost of the future as well as the past maintenance of such Patient, and the Inspector takes possession of such property, such Patient shall be transferred to one of the eight wards hereinbefore described, as directed by the Inspector, and shall be charged for future maintenance therein at the rate hereinbefore prescribed, and the Inspector may dispense with any bond for maintenance.
- 20. Where a Patient has been admitted to the Asylum without a bond having been given for the maintenance of such Patient, and it is at any time discovered that some person is legally or morally liable, and is able, to pay for the maintenance of such Patient, the Bursar shall render to such person an account of the amount chargeable for the maintenance and clothing of such Patient, from the date of the admission of such Patient to the Asylum; and the Bursar shall also notify such person to furnish a bond for the future maintenance of such Patient at such rate as shall be determined upon conjointly by the Medical Superintendent and Bursar, subject to the approval of the Inspector; and if such person, upon being so notified as aforesaid, pays the amount so chargeable, and furnishes the bond so required, the Patient shall be transferred to such one of the said eight wards hereinbefore described as shall correspond to the rate so charged for future maintenance; but if such person, upon being so notified as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to pay the amount so chargeable, or to furnish the bond so required, the Bursar shall notify the Inspector to that effect, and the Inspector may, in the case of legal liability, thereupon take steps to recover the said amount by process of law, and may, in either case, if the mental condition of such Patient is of such a nature as to admit of him or her being safely discharged, send him or her to the person so liable, or to the place whence he or she came.
- 21. Nothing in this by-law contained shall be construed to relieve any person or property legally liable for the maintenance and clothing of any patient in the Asylum from such liability; nor shall the execution of any bond for maintenance have any such effect, or in any wise preclude the Inspector or the Government of the Province from resorting to any other remedy for the recovery of moneys owing for such maintenance and clothing.

22. The by-law heretofore in force, entitled "A by-law to provide for the better security and payment of the charge for maintenance of paying Patients, in the several Asylums of the Province," is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

With a view to systematizing the efforts to obtain payment of the cost of the maintenance of patients able to pay for it, and thereby to still further increase the revenue from that class of patients, I issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents and Bursars of the five Asylums, on the 18th May last:

"As it is important that more systematic efforts should be made to recover the cost of the maintenance of lunatics, I have instructed the Bursar of your Asylum to make an examination of all the files and papers in the Asylum, as well with respect to patients admitted under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, as with respect to those admitted under the ordinary process, and upon ascertaining that any lunatie is possessed of property, real or personal, or has any relative or other person legally or morally liable to pay for his or her support, to send to this office a form known as Schedule B, properly filled up; and I have to request that, in any such case, you will fill up the form known as Schedule A, a hundred blanks of which are this day forwarded to you, and send it to this Department. You will also be good enough, in the case of any lunatic admitted to your Asylum in the future, who is possessed of property, or who has relatives or other persons liable for, or likely to contribute to, his or her maintenance, to fill up a form of the same Schedule, as a provisional prognosis of the case, subject to future amendment, and to send it to this office immediately on the admission of any such lunatic; and also to hand over to the Bursar the file in such case, together with such further information as it may be in your power to give him, so that he may fill up Schedule B, and send it to this office simultaneously with your own opinion."

The instructions to the Bursars were as follows:

"As it is important that more systematic efforts should be made to ascertain whether any lunatic confined in a Public Asylum is possessed of property out of which the cost of his or her maintenance may be paid, in whole or in part, or has any relative or other person legally or morally liable to pay for his or her support, I beg to request that you will go through the whole of the files and papers in the Asylum offices, relating to the inmates now confined therein, alphabetically, and ascertain from such files, and from the Superintendent, whether any lunatic is stated to be possessed of property, real or personal, or to have a relative or other person who would be likely, if called upon, to pay for, or to contribute towards, his or her maintenance. In every case where it is ascertained that such property, or such relative or other person, exists, you will be good enough to fill up the form known as Schedule B, a hundred blanks of which are this day sent to you, and forward it to this office. You will also be good enough, in the case of any, lunatic who is admitted in future to your Asylum, who is possessed of property, or who has relatives or other persons liable for, or likely to contribute to, his or her maintenance, to fill up a form of the same Schedule, and send it to this office immediately on the admission of any such lunatic. In order that you may the better carry out these instructions, I have requested the Superintendent to supply you with any information he may be possessed of which may be of use to you.'

| | The following are the Schedules A | and B referred to in these instructions:— |
|----|--|--|
| | | ing the above-named Lunatic's condition. |
| - | QUESTIONS. | ANSWERS. |
| 1. | What is the physical condition of the above- named lunatic, and what are his or her pro- spects of life? | |
| 2. | What is his or her mental condition? | |
| 3. | What are the prospects of his or her recovering sanity? | |
| • | Asylum. | 188 M edical Superintend e nt. |
| | | UM. a Lunatic. ABOVE-NAMED LUNATIC, AND HIS OR HER ESTATE. |
| _ | QUESTIONS. | ANSWERS. |
| 1. | Date of Admission? | |
| 2. | Present age? | |
| 3. | Married or single? If married, give the name and P.O. address of wife or husband. | |
| 4. | Children? If any, give their names and ages, and the name and P.O. address of person with whom residing. | |
| 5. | Has a bond for maintenance been given? If so, send copy, and state whether anything due on Bond. | |
| | 3 33 | 3 |

SCHEDULE B .- Continued.

| QUESTIONS. | ANSWERS. |
|---|----------|
| 6. If no Bond, state amount due for maintenance, at \$2.75 per week, up to date of enquiry. | |
| 7. Give names and P.O. addresses of nearest relatives. | |
| 8. Has lunatic any estate, whether lands, houses, furniture, horses, cattle or other live stock, moneys, promissory notes, mortgages or other securities, or other property of any kind, real or personal, in possession or expectancy? If so, give full description and inventory, and the name and P.O. address of the person or persons in whose possession it is. | |
| 9. Are there any charges upon or claims against the estate? If so, give full particulars, and the names and P.O. addresses of claimants. | |
| 10. Are there any persons having a legal or moral claim to maintenance out of the estate? If so, give names and P.O. addresses. | |
| | |
| day of , | 188 |
| | Bursar, |

THE GRANTING OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND AFFIDAVITS BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

On the 30th of January last I issued the following instructions to the Medical Superintendents of all the Asylums in the Province:

"It has come to my notice that, at the request of applicants seeking legal evidence, Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane have been in the habit of giving certificates, affidavits, and other legal instruments testifying to the mental and physical condition of patients in their charge. As the evident purpose for which such documents are usually sought is to establish some claim against or control over the estate of the lunatic respecting whose condition such evidence is desired, it is important, in order that I may properly guard the interests of any such lunatic, that no such document should be supplied to any applicant without a copy thereof being simultaneously sent to me. I have therefore to request that, in future, copies of all documents of the character indicated be forwarded to me

at the same time that they are supplied to the persons seeking them, together with the names and post-office addresses of the applicants, and a statement of the reason for which any such document is required. It having also come to my notice that similar documents have, in some instances, been given by Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, I have to request that you will instruct these officers to discontinue the practice, except when acting for the Superintendent in his absence. Important documents, such as those referred to, should be given by the Superintendent himself, and not by any other official."

As some of the Assistant Superintendents who, it then appeared, had on some occasions granted affidavits such as those referred to, receiving fees therefor, demurred to the latter part of these instructions, I placed the matter before the Attorney-General for his decision in the matter, upon receipt of which I, on the 1st of April, issued further instruction, based upon it, to the following effect:—

"The Province is entitled to the whole service of the medical superintendents of our lunatic asylums and their assistants. They ought not to practice, or do any professional work for fee or reward. This does not, of course, prevent their being witnesses and receiving therefor the customary professional fees as such. The examinations required by statute to be made of a patient by medical men before his admission into the asylum should not be made by officers of the asylum. Voluntary affidavits should not be made by the assistants without the consent of the medical superintendent or of this Department, in reference to inmates of the asylum."

"In case any fee is charged for such voluntary affidavits it should be deemed to belong to the Provincial Treasury. The propriety of making such affidavits or charging therefor must depend on circumstances, which vary. Affidavits as to the mental condition of inmates, when required for the due administration of justice, ought not in general to be refused, and, in case of doubt, reference may be made to the Inspector or to the Attorney-General's Department."

LEGAL DOCUMENTS SERVED ON LUNATICS.

On the 12th of February last I issued the following instructions to the

Superintendents of all the Asylums in the Province:

"I have to request that, when any Bill in Chancery, petition for the appointment of a committee, or any other legal document is served upon any lunatic confined in your Asylum, or upon the Superintendent, or other Asylum official, on behalf of any such lunatic, the date of such service be at the time marked conspicuously on the document, and signed by the person on whom the service is effected, or, if the lunatic be served personally, then by the official who witnesses the service; and that all such documents be forthwith transmitted to me, together with a statement of the Superintendent with regard to the mental and physical condition of the lunatic and the prospects of recovery."

On the 13th February the following instructions were issued to the Bursars

of all the Asylums in the Province:

"I have to request that when any Bills in Chancery, petitions for the appointment of a committee, writs of summons, or other legal documents, are served upon any lunatic confined in your Asylum, or upon yourself, or any other Asylum official, on behalf of any such lunatic, the date of such service be at the time marked conspicuously on the document served, and signed by the person on whom the service is effected, or, if the lunatic be served personally, then by the official who is present when the service is effected; and that all such documents be forthwith transmitted to me, together with a statement from yourself, shewing: 1. The date when the lunatic entered the Asylum; 2. Whether or not a bond was

given for maintenance; and 3. Any particulars with regard to the lunatic, or his or her estate, and his or her relatives and their post-office addresses, which may have come to your knowledge. If a bond has been given a copy of it should be sent; if not, the amount due for maintenance at the ordinary rate of \$2.75 per week should be stated."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following Tables, which exhibit very fully the operations of the Asylums for the past year, and furnish all requisite statistical information, will be found at the close of this portion of the report:—

Table No. 1, shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and ending of the year, etc. This table will be found on page 18.

Table No. 2, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 3, shewing the counties and places from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

Table No. 4, shewing the length of time the patients, received into the Asylums during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission.

Table No. 5, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 6, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 9, shewing the length of Asylum residence of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 10, shewing the causes of death of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 11, shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and the total admissions.

Table No. 12, shewing the details of the expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 13 shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per patient for maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Table No. 14, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 15, shewing the number of officers and employés in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

Table No. 16, shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of the Asylum during the official year was made on the 30th and 31st January, when the wards and other portions of the building were visited, the patients seen, the books and records examined, and the management of affairs generally

inquired into.

Since the 1st October previous the changes in the Asylum population had been as follows:—Admissions, 28; discharges, 13; deaths, 13; probational discharges, 2; leaving 345 men and 329 women in residence at the date of my inspection. From the books it appeared that of the persons admitted, 8 were received under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest under medical certificates; that 17 were placed on the paying list and 11 on the free; that 7 were re-admissions; and that no less than 14 were received from Toronto. The discharges during the four months under review were exceptionally few, and from the 26th December to the day of my visit, no patients had been discharged. The deaths were recorded as resulting from natural causes.

As a whole the condition of the patients was satisfactory. Excitement was confined to the female refractory ward, but it was not of such a nature as to require restraint of any kind. Not a patient on the male side was secluded or restrained, and on the female side only two women were restrained by the leather wristlet, and the camisole dress respectively. Sufficient details regarding the restraint and seclusion ordered were not given in the register. I therefore gave instructions that a new book be procured, in which the following particulars were to be entered, namely:—1st. Date of restraint or seclusion. 2nd. Name of patient restrained or secluded. 3rd. No. of ward confined in. 4th. Name of attendant or supervisor applying for restraint or seclusion. 5th. Reasons given for such application. 6th. Decision of the Medical Superintendent, shewing the nature of the restraint or seclusion ordered, and the length of time it was to continue. 7th. The initials of the Medical Superintendent. 8th. A summary of the various kinds of restraint or seclusion ordered.

In passing through the wards and dormitories, only two men and nine women were found in bed; some of these patients had but slight ailments. The health of the asylum was otherwise satisfactory and the appearance of the patients was very good.

I examined the food served for dinner. With the exception of the bread, every-

thing was good and wholesome, and the meal was generally well served.

Many complaints were made of the quality of the bread, and sceing that it was not due to the flour, which the flour inspector had reported to be good, I authorized, with the sanction of the Treasurer, the appointment of an assistant baker, and informed the Medical Superintendent that if such action did not bring about an improvement in the quality of the bread, the entire baking-staff would be changed. The butcher's meat delivered on the day of my visit was found to be very fair.

It was noticed that not enough towels were given to the male patients on bathing days. I instructed the Medical Superintendent to see that in future a sufficient supply

was served out.

The Asylum was found in excellent order and exceedingly clean. The painting of

some of the wards was going on.

The Government having decided to carry out the recommendation made by me to convert the whole of the east and west wings into paying wards, I gave instructions for them to be cleaned, whitewashed, painted, and otherwise prepared for re-furnishing; and I also made a very minute examination of the wards, so that I might determine what would have to be supplied. It was decided that the furniture in the wards, for residence in which the highest rates would be charged, should be entirely renewed, and the old furniture moved into wards of a lower grade.

The bath-rooms referred to in a previous minute had not been reconstructed, as the mason and plasterer had been engaged in other important work, and a question also had arisen whether the brick arches supporting the rooms would bear the extra weight, were

the floors to be relaid in cement. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to go on with the alterations with the asylum labour as time could be found, and if he were assured that it would be safe do so.

An appropriation having been asked for new pig-pens, such being rendered necessary by the proximity of the old pens to a locality now being thickly populated, I requested the Superintendent to prepare a sketch plan and specifications of the most suitable style of pen, and also to submit to me an estimate of the quantity of material required to construct these pens.

A second inspection of the Asylum was made on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of April. There were then 343 men and 326 women in confinement. The operations of the Asylum since my previous visit were not such as to call for special observation. A few cases of measles appeared, but otherwise the patients were very healthy, the death-rate during the three months between the two visits being less than one per cent. Thirteen patients were in bed during the day-time. Most of these were in a very feeble state and some were near death.

I was again able to report most favourably of the sanitary condition of the building. Every attention seemed to be bestowed on the medical treatment of the patients, who were in a satisfactory state.

The new restraint register was in use, and an examination of it proved that the cases of restraint during the past two months had been very few.

A good many of the male patients were out of doors during the afternoons, but only a small number of females were to be seen about the grounds. As the sidewalks around the enclosures were in a very bad state, and as their use was necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of the patients, the Medical Superintendent was requested to submit to me an estimate of the quantity of lumber which would be required to renew them.

The general appearance of the interior of the Asylum was eminently satisfactory. The wards in the wings, which were intended to accommodate paying patients, were being painted and cleaned, as instructed.

Shortly after the date of my previous inspection, tenders were asked for such portion of the furnishings for these wards as could be submitted for competition, and the lowest one was accepted. A portion of the furniture was ordered from the Reformatory for Boys, and the remainder was purchased at the lowest wholesale rates. Delivery of these furnishings was going on at the time of my inspection.

The halls and dormitories were generally tidy, bright, and cheerful, and the beds and bedding were comfortable.

The land used for ornamental gardening and farm purposes had a well-kept appearance, and the spring crops were about to be put in.

As it is likely that the land available for cultivation next year will only be the fifty acres enclosed, and the twenty-two acres acquired from the corporation, operations will have to be confined to gardening and root-raising on as extensive a scale as the area of the land will admit. If the land south of King street, belonging to the Asylum, be sold, the pasturage for the cows will be lost. In that case, steps will have to be taken either to obtain new pasturage or to provide for stall-feeding. Under the circumstances, none but the best milch cows must be kept in stock, so that the maximum quantity of milk may be obtained from the minimum number of cows.

The stores of the Asylum were examined and found to be kept in a slovenly and dirty condition. As there was no excuse possible for such a state of things, I informed the Medical Superintendent that if an immediate improvement did not take place in the management of the stores department, a change would be made in its officers, and I requested him to warn them accordingly. As there appeared to be some question as to the officer responsible for the state of the stores, a rule was laid down that the Bursar should only be answerable for the correctness of the books, and that the Medical Superintendent should be responsible for the condition of the department.

The contractor for the supply of meat having in January last made a delivery not in accordance with the terms of the specification, he was at once notified of the default, and warned that a repetition would result in the cancellation of the contract. Since then the quality of the meat delivered was said to be much improved. Seeing that next year there

will be three large Provincial institutions in Toronto, with a population of nearly fifteen hundred, it will, in my opinion, be advisable, in the public interest, as well as in that of the inmates, for the Government to establish a slaughter-house, and to purchase, stall-feed, and kill its own animals as required.

The meals served during my visit were good. A great improvement was noticeable

in the quality of the bread.

The third inspection of the Asylum was made on the 6th July, for the purpose of giving definite instructions in regard to certain structural changes and additions which were to be made.

With regard to the piggery, the Bursar was instructed to order the bricks required for it from the Central Prison, where the window and door frames were also to be made. Tenders for the lumber, shingles, and other material, and for the building of the stone and brick work had been accepted, and therefore orders were given for work to be commenced at once under the supervision of the Asylum authorities.

Instructions were also given regarding a necessary alteration in and extension of the route of the hand-car track, and the Bursar was authorized to buy such material as was found to be required. The work was to be done by the Asylum carpenter and his staff.

It was found feasible to consolidate all the kitchens into one in the main building, thus effecting a considerable saving in fuel and labour. The removal of the partition between the kitchen and scullery was ordered, as the light and space would thus be much increased.

The unsatisfactory condition of the stores department shewed the necessity of consolidating the store rooms. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized to set apart the disused east kitchen, and the three adjoining rooms, for the purposes of a general store, and to have them properly fitted with shelves, counters, etc.

A tender was also accepted for the supply of the material necessary to renew the sidewalks in the Asylum grounds, and the Medical Superintendent was desired to see that

no time was lost in commencing the work.

The last inspection during the official year was made on the 20th September. On that occasion the Asylum roll was checked, the patients all seen, the management of affairs generally inquired into, and the entire Asylum premises carefully examined.

The state and condition of the wards were very satisfactory. The ventilation upon the whole was good, and every department of the Asylum was well and neatly kept. Altogether, the appearance of the institution, and the manner in which its affairs were

conducted, were highly creditable to the Medical Superintendent and his staff.

The conversion of six wards in the east and west wings into suitable accommodation for paying patients, as authorized in previous minutes, had been effected. It being necessary that these wards should be officially designated, and the rate of maintenance in them determined and fixed by by-law and Order-in-Council, a by-law covering these points was submitted to Council and approved. (A copy of this by-law will be found on page 28.) In addition to the six superior wards referred to, two wards in the main building, to be called intermediate wards, have been set apart for the accommodation of patients for whose maintenance rates of two dollars per week, or less, are paid, and for the better class of free patients.

At the time of my visit the paying patients numbered two hundred and twenty-six, and the weekly amount paid for their maintenance was \$678.75, or an aggregate of \$35,295 per annum. It is expected that the number of paying patients will soon be increased to three hundred and the receipts for maintenance to over \$40,000 a year. There will then still be left accommodation for nearly four hundred free patients. The new arrangement is a good one in all respects, and it is hoped it will entirely obviate the necessity of sending insane persons of a higher social class to foreign Asylums. There will be four distinct and separate grades of accommodation of a superior class, both in respect to equipment and attendance, for patients of each sex. In this way the extent and character of the accommodation will be as sufficient and complete as it is possible to have in a public Asylum for the lodgment and treatment of all classes of insane persons.

All the works authorized in my previous minutes of inspection had been completed, namely, (1), the new piggery; (2), the tramway through the rear grounds and basement; (3), the consolidation of the kitchens; (4), the fitting up of the new stores; and (5), the renewal of the sidewalks. The floors of some of the bath-rooms had been relaid with cement, and the bathing appointments generally improved. A great deal of painting had also been done in the wards and other portions of the Asylum, as well as many structural repairs and renewals. Orders were given for a few articles of furniture required in various parts of the Asylum.

When I inspected the Asylum on the 23rd April there were 669 patients in residence, and three were out on probation. Since that date, twenty men and ten women had been admitted, and during the same period eighteen patients had been discharged, and fourteen had died, leaving on the date of my inspection the names of 348 males and 323 females on the register. In checking the Asylum roll I saw every patient except four, who were absent on probation. Opportunity was given to every patient to speak to me, and a few availed themselves of it. No complaints whatever were received in regard to domiciliary treatment, but as is always the case, statements were made by a few that they had been wrongly committed and detained; in most instances these were clearly the product of disordered brains, and in others there were evidences of delusion.

There were six patients of each sex in bed during the day. Seven were constantly confined to bed, the others only temporarily. The cases of restraint were confined to two patients strapped to fixed seats, one with leather muffs on, and one in the crib-bed at night. All these patients were females. Not a male patient was restrained or secluded at the time of my visit. In none of the wards, except the female refractory ward, did excitement or noise prevail; as a general thing they were exceedingly quiet and orderly. A change for the better was shewn in the clothing of the male patients, and as usual the females were comfortably and tidily clad.

I was present at the dinner served to the patients on both days of my inspection. The food was good and sufficient, and the table appointments and serving in the superior wards were on a satisfactory footing.

The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds were in capital order, and it appeared likely that the yield therefrom would be large.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers and staff of the Asylum were

performing their respective duties to his satisfaction.

In closing the summary of my minutes of the past year, I would again call attention to the structural wants of the Toronto Asylum. The chief of these, as has been often reiterated, is the want of proper chapel accommodation, and of an amusement hall. Considering that over a third of the patients pay for their maintenance, they have a right to all the comforts and cheerful surroundings of a first-class modern asylum, but in this respect they have not such surroundings. The room now used is very much too small, and has to be used not only for chapel purposes, but also for an amusement and sewing room. The chief objection to it is the fact of its being in the top of the building, which renders it inaccessible to old and feeble patients.

Other requirements of almost equal importance are a proper system of heating the Asylum, and new and increased coal-shed accommodation, the present sheds being so dilapidated as to be unsafe. It is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the many old and feeble patients that the building they are confined in should be well and uniformly heated. This is not now the case, more particularly in the main building. Seeing that it is absolutely necessary that an outlay should be made to supply these wants, I have called the attention of the Government to the desirableness of adopting a plan by which the three public institutions in the western portion of the city, viz.: the Asylum, Central Prison, and Reformatory for Females, could be heated by one set of boilers to be placed in the Central Prison premises, where all the labour connected with them could be done, and the steam distributed from them under the Holly system. From inquiries I have made, I am convinced that this would not only be a most effective method of heating these buildings, but would result in a very large saving. If this scheme be adopted it would obviate the necessity for reconstructing the heating arrangements of the Toronto Asylum, and also for building new coal-sheds there.

In my last annual report, I referred to the fact that the limited quantity of land attached to the Asylum was being lessened from year to year by the erection of new buildings and the sale of lands originally acquired from the Ordnance Department. In order to meet this growing want, I have suggested that the land at Mimico, purchased by the Government for an experimental farm, should be cultivated by Asylum labour. To carry out this scheme, it would only be necessary to put up some inexpensive buildings for the accommodation of about thirty or forty quiet chronic patients, capable of doing farm labour, and who would only need the care of two or three attendants.

There are other wants of a minor character mentioned in the report of the Medical

Superintendent, which will be brought to the notice of the Government.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 25th and 26th November. The population of the Asylum on those days and its distribution in the various buildings were as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| In the Main Building | 223 | 239 | 462 |
| " " Three Cottages | 89 | 90 | 179 |
| " " Refractory Building | 51 | 51 🎍 | 102 |
| | 363 | 380 | 743 |

In addition to the 743 actual residents, the names of 13 persons appeared on the Asylum register, of whom 11 were out on probation and 2 had escaped sometime before my visit, and had not, up to that time, been brought back to the Asylum.

The admissions since my last inspection numbered 35, viz., 16 men and 19 women. Some of these were cases of recurrent insanity, who had been frequent residents of this

and other Asylums, and not a few were long standing cases of mental diseases.

As there were grave fears that the vacant beds of the Asylum would be disproportionately filled by chronic and incurable cases, to the exclusion of recent and curable cases, the Medical Superintendent was requested to exercise very close and careful supervision over the admissions. Such an instruction became the more necessary, as it was evident that in some instances admission was sought not because the patients were dangerous or positively troublesome, but merely because the friends wished to free themselves of the care and expense of their demented but comparatively harmless relatives. The Medical Superintendent having, in connection with the admission of this class of insane persons, raised the question whether he would be legally warranted in refusing to admit a person to the Asylum who was certified to be insane under the provisions of the Statute, but who, in his opinion, was not a proper subject for the Asylum, I informed him that the certificates furnished under cap. 220, sections 8, 9 and 10, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, provided the legal authority for the custodial detention of a lunatic in the Asylum, but that the possession of such certificates did not render admission compulsory; that the Medical Superintendent had to decide as to the fitness and necessity for Asylum treatment: and that he was clothed with authority to receive or reject.

The discharges from the Asylum since the 1st October numbered 12, of whom 6 had been cured, 2 improved, and 3 were sent away unimproved, and 1 patient was discharged, as there were no evidences of insanity. There was nothing unusual to note in regard to the deaths, of which there were nine since 1st October. The condition of the patients at

the time of my visit was upon the whole satisfactory, and the health of the Asylum was very good. In the male department 6 patients were found in bed during the day, and on the female side there were 13. The cases of restraint were few, and were confined to one man in the restraint chair, one woman strapped to a bench, and another in the restraint chair with muffs on. In addition, one woman was secluded. An examination of the restraint register shewed that during the two months that had intervened since my last inspection restraint and seclusion had only been resorted to with 7 men and 10 women.

On the first day of my inspection I found upon enquiry and from my own observation, that 311 patients (154 men and 157 women) were employed at various kinds of work, viz., 41 on the farm and garden; 12 as carpenters, painters, etc.; 48 in the diningrooms, laundry, and kitchen; 46 knitting, sewing, and spinning; 122 were working in the

halls, and 42 were engaged in general work.

There were two infants in the female wards who were born in the house, the mothers having been pregnant at the time of admission. The Medical Superintendent was authorized to send one home to the father, who was in indigent circumstances, at the expense of the Asylum; the other was refused by the husband on the ground that he had not lived with his wife for two years prior to her admission to the Asylum. The question as to the responsibility of the husband, under the circumstances, was submitted to the decision of the Attorney-General.

There were still in the wards of the main asylum a few patients who I thought should have been transferred to the refractory building, that is if great noise is looked upon as a disturbing element in an insane asylum. I also recorded the opinion that removal to and residence in the refractory building should, as much as possible, be temporary, except in

the cases of the ineurably violent and filthy.

The Asylum was, as usual, found in excellent order, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being observed. The wards generally had a most comfortable appearance and cheerful look, and the beds and bedding were clean and tidy-looking. The condition and appearance of the cottages were all that could be desired, and in regard both to the character of the accommodation and to interior economy and management, these cottages are models for the comfortable lodgment and economical care of the chronic insane. The refractory wards had much improved since my last inspection, and considering the character of the inmates, their condition, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very satisfactory.

As the large amount of wall and wood surface that has to be kept clean and well covered with paint, rendered it necessary to attach a painter to the Asylum staff, the

appointment of such a mechanic was made, to date from the 1st of January.

The wire screens on the windows of the refractory wards have proved to be insecure in the manner of fastening, which defect, along with one of a similar kind on the windows of the main building, has been brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, with a recommendation that an appropriation be asked to make the work good.

A statement of the requirements of the Asylum in the way of furniture and furnishings has been prepared, and an estimate of the cost of the same submitted to the Treasurer and approved of, and the sum of \$3,990 will be placed in the estimates, in order that

the purchases may be made.

The following works of construction have also been recommended, viz., (1), the extension of the barn-room space; (2), the reconstruction of the interior fittings of the cowstables, so as to make space for two rows of stalls instead of one, as now; (3), the ceiling and shelving of the upper flat of the stores department, which has never been finished off; (4), the removal and reconstruction of the old wood-shed and ice-house; (5), brick coal-sheds for the Refractory wards and the west cottage; (6), two covered sheds for the yards of the Refractory Asylum; (7), planting, ornamentation, and drain and road construction.

The financial affairs of the Asylum were examined into generally, and instructions recorded for the information and guidance of the Bursar. Several changes in the staff arrangements were also authorized, and the necessary changes in the pay-list sanctioned. The placing of the Asylum attendants in a uniform, which has produced good results at the Toronto Asylum, was decided upon, and the Bursar was authorized to make the

requisite purchases of the material required for the purpose. Instructions were also given for the introduction of an improved system of keeping the store books, with a view to ascertaining the exact cost of maintaining patients in the respective departments of the Asylum, as well as in the Asylum as a whole.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers, attendants, and servants of the Asylum were performing their respective duties in a satisfactory manner. Having regard to the size and population of the Asylum and the liability to unusual occurrences happening which would require prompt action, the Medical Superintendent was requested to see that at least two of the Medical officers were constantly on the Asylum premises.

My second inspection of the Asylum extended over the 15th, 16th, and 17th April, when the population of the Asylum had increased from 743 to 754, exclusive of 9 patients who had been sent to their friends on probational leave, and 2 who had escaped. The number of applications on file were exceptionally few, and in going through the papers it was observed that some of the insane, for whom application had been made, had been admitted to other Asylums. I recommended that such information be obtained in future from applicants, who had not availed themselves of awards, as will enable the record of application to be completed, so that the insane who have recovered, died, or been admitted to other Asylums may not continue to appear as residents in a family. At this visit I found 14 patients in bed during the day, some of whom were very feeble and constantly confined to bed; otherwise the patients were in good health.

The cases of restraint were few, and enquiry shewed that necessity existed for it. Some of the patients had flesh bruises and discoloration of the skin, the causes of which I enquired into, finding that, in three instances, they were the result of blows received from other patients, and in two cases they were caused by falls during epileptic attacks. As a general thing the patients were pretty free from excitement, and the wards were, with two exceptions, very quiet and orderly. The clothing of the male patients was in a good many instances rather ragged, and it was evident from unbuttoned garments and

untidiness that it was not properly looked after by the attendants.

The condition of the Asylum was most satisfactory, and by re-flooring, painting, and plastering, carried on by the mechanical staff and the patients, it is constantly being improved. The halls and sleeping apartments were thoroughly clean and neatly kept, and since the double windows have been removed the ventilation has been much improved.

An appropriation having been voted by the Legislature for the purchase of additional furniture and the renewal of certain furnishings, full instructions were given to the Bursar respecting the manufacture and purchase of the same, to the extent of \$2,268.50. Structural alterations and renewals, as well as the purchase of trees and shrubs and gravel and tile for the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum property, were

also authorized to the extent of the appropriation.

The Bursar having presented the quarterly requisition for supplies, it was examined, and the alleged requirements having been carefully enquired into and explanations received from the respective officers, authority was given to the Bursar to make the purchases at the lowest wholesale quotations. He was also authorized to dispose of the stock of wine and spirits left on hand, which the Medical Superintendent had reported there was no further necessity for in the maintenance and treatment of patients.

Instructions were given for the organization and working of a tailor shop, so that all the clothes would be cut and made up on the Asylum premises; and with the approval of

Government, a tailor was appointed to the position.

The pay-list of the establishment was carefully checked, and certain changes, for which provision had been made in the estimates, were authorized. Owing to old age it was recommended that the assistant gardener should receive a retiring allowance, and that his place should be filled by a competent man, which was approved of and acted upon.

The stores and store department were examined. The butcher's meat, was found to be of a most inferior quality, being ill-fed, under weight, and badly butchered. The delivery of the day was rejected by me, and the contractor notified that upon a repetition of such a default his contract would be cancelled. The bread was not quite up to the standard, but it appeared that the fault was due to the flour being too closely ground, the quality otherwise being good.

The Asylum was again inspected on the 13th and 14th June, on which occasion I checked the Asylum roll, in doing which I saw every patient and conversed with many of them. The movements of patients from the time of the previous record of operations were represented by 93 admissions, 38 discharges, 26 deaths, and 4 escapes. These changes increased the registered population to 778, but 9 men and 11 women were out on probation, which left 367 men and 391 women in actual residence. The prepared accommodation of the Asylum provides beds for 423 of each sex, but when the basement rooms in the Refractory Building are furnished, the accommodation will be increased to 455 for each, or a total 910.

The good effects of separating and classifying the patients in three distinct structural departments (viz., the Main Asylum, the Cottages, and the Refractory Building) were very marked at this visit. In the Cottages the largest amount of Asylum freedom is enjoyed by the patients, and general quietude prevails. In the Main Building, while a little excitement now and again is noticeable, it does not appear to be disturbing or irritating to the quietly disposed patients; but at the Refractory Wards, particularly on the female side of the house, there was a good deal of boisterous excitement and roughness, as well as habits of an offensive kind, in connection with the patients, and their removal from the quiet and orderly has conduced very largely to the comfort of the latter class. Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed in these wards of the Asylum, it was gratifying to note the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint. Nearly all the inmates were in the airing yards a great portion of the time, which doubtless more than anything else did away with the need of restraint.

While the appearance of the patients, in respect to clothing, might have been improved, and steps were being taken to accomplish that end, their personal cleanliness seemed to be well looked after.

The condition of the Asylum was again entitled to a most favourable report. The re-laying of the stairs and stairways has very much improved the side approaches to the wards; and other improvements, equally needful, are constantly in progress. By the judicious expenditure, on capital account, of a small sum of money from year to year, the original structural defects of the Asylum are fast disappearing, and increased comfort and cheerfulness are being obtained for the patients.

The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds are in admirable order, and the yield of cereals, roots, and garden products bids fair to be in excess of any previous year, and to be sufficient to meet the wants of the Asylum. A good deal of progress has been made in levelling, cleaning up, and laying out the rear grounds of the Asylum, to which attention was called in previous minutes, and it is expected that in a year or two they will lose their "back-yard" appearance, and assume as ornamental a condition as the front grounds. The Refractory building grounds are also pretty well advanced in grading and levelling, and they are now taking quite an ornamental shape.

I have recommended that appropriations be asked at the ensuing session of the Legislature for the following:—

lst. For furniture and furnishings for the vacant basement wards in the refractory building, and for other portions of the Asylum, as per statement and estimate.

2nd. For continuing the works connected with the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum grounds, viz., tree and shrub planting, tile-draining, road constructing, fencing, etc.

3rd. For hardwood and other material for re-laying of floors, ceilings, painting, etc., in the main building, and material to re-construct the interior of the cow-sheds and horse-stables, in order to obtain more room for live-stock, and for an additional hay-shed; also material required for the renewal of the steam-heating arrangements in some portions of the Asylum, and for other renewals of iron-work in the Engineer's department, including the re-construction of the windows of the Main Building.

4th. Coal-sheds for the Refractory Building and the west cottage.

5th. The placing of a mansard roof on the central structure of the Refractory Build-

ing, in order to provide additional bed-room space for the officers and servants.

The Medical Superintendent has called attention, in his report, to other requirements which are well worthy of attention; but respecting the foregoing it is absolutely necessary that they should be supplied.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

Four statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the official year, viz.

in October, 1879, and in February, May, and July, 1880.
On the occasion of the first visit (on the 22nd October, 1879) the condition of the female wards was exceedingly satisfactory, but on the male side of the house the reverse was the case. The ward for male idiots was particularly untidy, as also were some of the other wards. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to dispense with the services of such of the attendants as could not keep their wards clean. The condition of the patients was very good, particularly that of the females; and the general health of the inmates had been exceptionally good since my previous visit. Only one case of restraint existed.

The second inspection was made on the 27th and 28th February. On this occasion the patients were all seen, and the Asylum and its management carefully examined. From the beginning of the official year (1st October) up to the time of my visit, the movement of the population was represented by the admission of 19 men and 42 women into the lunatic wards; the discharge therefrom of 2 men and 14 women, and the death of 5 men and 7 women. During the same time 11 males and 10 females were admitted to the idiot wards, and no deaths or discharges took place. At the time of my inspection the names of 338 lunatics and 47 idiots were on the register; 5 of the former being absent on probational leave, the number actually in residence was 380, namely, 172 males and 208 females.

Among the idiots admitted were four members of one family, who were received into the Asylum from the Poor-house of the County of Waterloo. As these idiots were quiet and perfectly harmless, I instructed the Medical Superintendent, for his future guidance, that it was not the intention of the Government to relieve Municipalities from the care and support of quiet, harmless idiots, more particularly when they were being lodged and cared for in a Poor-house.

Of the 82 admissions between the 1st October, 1879, and the date of my visit, 31 were under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 51 under the ordinary process by medical certificates. Of the 16 patients discharged, 10 were sent home as cured, 4 as improved, and 2 as unimproved. The 12 deaths were confined to the lunatic patients; and 4 of the number had been in Asylum residence for over a quarter of a century. Only 1 death was the result of other than natural causes. In this case the patient, a woman, committed suicide on the 18th November. In the application papers no reference was made to the suicidal tendencies of the patient, and the Medical Superintendent reported that her conduct in the Asylum betrayed no suicidal indications whatever. The Medical Superintendent was instructed that the greatest care was to be taken and the closest supervision exercised over patients who manifested the slightest suicidal tendency, and that on no consideration should they be placed alone in single sleepingrooms, as this patient had been.

Five patients in the male wards and 6 in the female were confined to bed during the day; and in the whole Asylum not one patient was in seclusion, and only one under mechanical restraint. As the restraint register did not afford the requisite information, leaves of the regulation form were supplied to the Medical Superintendent, so that a proper record might be kept of every case in which restraint or seclusion was imposed, and

the causes which rendered such measures necessary.

On the female side of the house the general condition of the patients was very satisfactory, but on the male side there was room for much improvement, as well in the general appearance of the patients, as in the matter of the exercise of greater care and supervision over them on the part of the attendants. These remarks as to the better condition of the patients on the female side, as compared with those on the male side, applied equally to the condition of the wards themselves. On the female side great neatness, cleanliness, and order prevailed; but in some of the male wards this was not the case, the condition in these respects being up to the proper standard in only one ward.

It was evident that for each side of the house it was necessary to appoint a chief attendant, who could be held responsible for the condition of the patients and the wards, and also for the manner in which the ordinary attendants performed their duties. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized to secure the services of competent chief male and female attendants.

As the vacant beds for women were nearly exhausted, it became necessary to complete the furnishing of the Asylum, for which purpose an appropriation had been voted by the Legislature. To that end tenders were invited, and contracts were entered into for bedsteads, matresses, palliasses, and pillows, and the Bursar was authorized to purchase the remaining articles of furniture and furnishing. Other requirements of the Asylum were the subject of discussion with the Medical Superintendent, and authority was given to the Bursar to have them supplied.

Of the 82 patients received into the Asylum since the beginning of the official year, only 12 were admitted as paying patients. In view of the smallness of this number, the Medical Superintendent and the Bursar were instructed to exercise the greatest vigilance in obtaining information as to the ability of applicants to pay for the maintenance of the

patients whose admission they sought.

At my third inspection (on the 22nd May) the patients in residence numbered 364 lunatics and 56 idiots, or a total of 420. The admissions during the three months preceding my inspection were very numerous, being 52 to the wards for the insane, and 11 to those

for idiots; during the same time 14 died and 5 were discharged.

On passing through the wards at this inspection, it was seen that very considerable improvement had taken place on the male side of the house; and that the female wards were, as usual, in admirable order. With a few exceptions, the patients were very free from excitement, and their condition was very satisfactory. About a week before my visit a very determined attempt had been made by a male patient to commit suicide by cutting his throat. It would seem that he had been meditating the deed for some time, and had discovered that one of the attendants had a razor in his room, for during the momentary absence of the attendant in question he hurried in, took up the razor, and instantly cut his throat. Prompt action, however, saved his life. The attendant was to blame for leaving his door unlocked, even for a moment. The Superintendent was instructed to issue an order that the doors of the attendants' rooms should be always spring-locked, and that all razors and other sharp instruments should be securely put away.

At this visit the attention of the Medical Superintendent was directed to the necessity of proceeding with some structural and other changes, which the increased population

rendered necessary.

In order to prevent persons from trespassing upon the brow of the Asylum hill, which had been a cause of much annoyance, an arrangement was authorized, with the sanction of the Public Works Department, whereby the land on the side of the hill was leased for pasturage, on condition that the lessee should construct a good, substantial fence at the base of the hill. This arrangement was effected, and the tenant is now in

occupation.

My fourth inspection was made on the 9th July, on which occasion the number of inmates had increased from 420 on my previous visit, to 444, of whom 210 were males and 234 were females. I saw all the patients, and was able to report much more favourably of the appearance of the male patients than at my previous inspection. The condition and appearance of the female patients has always been satisfactory. At the time of the inspection, ô patients were in bed during the day, and 2 were restrained by handmuffs; 15 women were employed in the sewing-room, and a considerable number of men were at work in the garden and grounds. The attention of the Medical Superintendent was called to two patients in the lunatic wards, who appeared to be better fitted for the idiot department of the Asylum, and it was decided to remove them thither. I also made an examination of two inmates who, whatever may have been their mental condition at the time of admission, were not then possessed of mania or delusions. The Medical Superintendent was requested to report upon their cases with a view to their discharge.

As the following summary will shew, the beds of the Asylum are being fast filled

up:-

| Accommodation for lunatics | Men. 226 171 | Women. 226 214 | Total. 452 385 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Vacancies | 55 | 12 | 67 |
| Accommodation for idiots | 40 39 | 40 20 | 80 59 |
| Vacancies | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| Total vacancies | 56 | 32 | 88 |

The filling up of the beds so rapidly is, of course, largely due to the fact that the Asylum has had to meet the demands for admissions made upon it, not only from the counties attached to it by Order in Council, but, owing to the want of vacancies in the Asylums at Kingston and Toronto, also from the counties attached to those Asylums. During the year no less than 83 insane persons were received who should have been admitted to the Toronto Asylum, 34 who should have been sent to the Kingston Asylum, and 11 to that at London.

The following improvements and other works are much required at this Asylum, and it is respectfully urged that appropriations be asked for to enable them to be proceeded with:—

- 1. The grounds of the Asylum, including the farm, the garden, and the ornamental land, are beginning to assume a better appearance, but a large amount of work in the way of tree-planting, draining, road-construction, and general ornamentation has yet to be done, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 will be required for the coming year.
- 2. The front fence of the Asylum, on the brow of the hill, is much out of repair, and is, besides, very unsightly. It is recommended that it be replaced by an open ornamental structure, and that the present fence be removed to the side line, where a new one is much needed. An appropriation for fences to divide the fields is also required.
- 3. No sheds have yet been provided for the airing-courts, to protect the patients from the heat of the sun or from inclement weather.
- 4. The pine floors of the old portion of the Asylum are very much worn and dilapidated, and require to be renewed with hardwood; and nearly all of the old wards must be painted throughout. The windows of the Asylum were designed for an Inebriate Asylum, having large panes of glass. These are constantly being broken by refractory patients, and have to be replaced at great expense. It will be necessary to reduce the size of the panes by mullions. It is also necessary that the wire guards, now on the windows, should be more securely fixed to the window jambs. The foregoing are the most pressing structural requirements, but there are others which are minutely detailed in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

INSPECTION MINUTES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

During the past year three statutory inspections were made of this Asylum.

My first visit was paid on the 24th January, on which day the register shewed a population of 217 men and 210 women, or a total of 427. Two men and 1 woman, however, were out on probation, making the actual number of patients in residence 424. This number of inmates left 5 vacancies for women, which were at once filled up from the gaols in the eastern part of the Province. Since the date of my last visit (28th Sept., 1879,) the following changes in population had taken place: admissions, 19 males and 7 females; dis-

charges, 7 males and 4 females; deaths, 2 males and 8 females; escape, 1 male. Of the 26 admissions, 17 were by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant and 9 by medical certificates, and a further examination shewed that 5 of these numbers were entered as paying patients and 21 as non-paying. The 11 discharged patients were all sent away cured, but in two instances the form of insanity was recurrent mania, and one had been re-admitted to the Asylum. One patient, whatever may have been his mental condition prior to admission, had shewn no signs of insanity during his stay in the Asylum and was, therefore, discharged. The deaths were all from natural causes, and in one case at the age of 90, another 80, while two were between 50 and 60.

An examination of the restraint register shewed that restraint had been very little resorted to during the quarter, and that it had been confined to a few patients, the daily average, including seclusion, being less than 4 per cent. of the total population. The only cases of restraint on the day of my inspection were 1 woman in muffs, 1 in wristlets, and

1 in seclusion.

Although the rate of mortality during the four months preceding my visit had been rather high, the health of the Asylum was then exceptionally good, and in passing through the dormitories I found only five patients confined to bed during the day time.

I examined and tasted the dinner served, which consisted of soup, boiled beef,

potatoes and bread, all of which were of good quality.

The clothing of the patients on the male side of the house was not just what it should have been, and I gave instructions that, as soon as the stock on hand was used up, an effort should be made to improve both the quality of the cloth and the fit of the clothes. The women, however, were very neatly clothed and tidy looking.

I was glad to learn from the Medical Superintendent that he had made arrangements for increasing the means of giving recreation and amusement to the patients, and authority

was given to hire a piano until money was provided to purchase one.

The Asylum throughout was found in excellent order. The wards and dormitories were models of neatness; the bedding was clean and neatly kept, and the state of the premises generally was highly satisfactory. The lack of furniture and the general bareness of this Asylum has frequently been referred to, to remedy which it was recommended that an appropriation be made for the purchase of the requisite furniture and furnishings, etc. Offers were also solicited for 150 matresses, 150 palliasses, and 150 pillows, to take the place of an equal number of straw beds and pillows then in use, and 150 bedsteads were ordered from the cabinet shops of the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

The Commissioner of Public Works having decided to provide for the manufacture of gas on the Asylum premises, to construct a wall round the female airing-court, and to improve the water supply system, etc., it was recommended that these much-needed

works be proceeded with at the earliest possible day.

On examining the stores it was found that the flour was not being delivered according to the specifications, and the Bursar was instructed to see that in all future deliveries the specifications were strictly complied with, both in respect to the method of delivery and the respective quantities of fall and spring wheat. The Bursar was authorized to accept an offer for the supply of the best quality of milk at 16c. per imperial gallon.

Examination was made into matters connected with lunatics' estates, and the Bursar

was instructed as to the action to be taken in certain cases.

The second inspection of the year was made on the 24th March. Since the previous inspection the movements of patients were as follows: Admissions, 4 men and 6 women; discharges, 3 men and 2 women; deaths, 2 men and 4 women; and at this visit there are in the Asylum 216 men and 210 women, or a total of 426. The number of males in residence exhausted the space for that sex, but there were vacancies for 7 women, which the Medical Superintendent was instructed to keep for the most urgent gool cases.

In passing through the wards I saw most of the patients. Their general appearance and condition was satisfactory, and they were evidently well cared for and kindly treated. The condition of the Asylum was excellent both in respect to cleanliness and order, and its affairs and general routine continued to be conducted with great regularity and system.

In previous minutes I have called attention to what appeared to me to be a rather serious defect in the Asylum service, viz., the performance of ward duty by the mechanical

staff of the Asylum. It was quite evident that, if the carpenter, tailor, gardener and farmer performed the work required of them, in a satisfactory and efficient way, they could not have time to look after patients other than those whose work they were required to direct and supervise. Such being the case, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to detach the *employés* named from the list of attendants and require of them only the performance of the work their respective designations indicated, the arrangement, however, was not to take full effect until the Medical Superintendent considered best, and to be temporary until he was prepared to report in favour of its permanent continuance.

The visit on this occasion was more specially made for the purpose of determining upon and arranging for the purchases of furniture and furnishings on capital account, for which an appropriation was made in the Supply Bill of last session. A contract for the supply of 200 hair matresses, 200 straw palliasses, 150 hair pillows, and 50 feather pillows, was awarded to a firm in Toronto; their offer being the lowest. Other articles of furniture and furnishing and supplies, to the value of \$2,250, were ordered to be

purchased at lowest wholesale rates.

As the purchase of the land adjoining the Asylum property had been effected, it was determined at this visit to increase the stock of cows so as to obviate the necessity of purchasing milk. Additions to the live stock and to farming utensils were also authorized in

order to meet the increased farming requirements.

The Asylum was inspected for the third time during the year on the 3rd August. Since my previous visit 19 admissions, 6 discharges, and 8 deaths had taken place, leaving the names of 431 persons on the register on the day of inspection, but, as 3 were out on probation, the number of patients actually in the Asylum was 428, viz., 213 men and 215 women. It was noticed that 2 of the patients who had been admitted were insane ex-convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary, whose period of sentence in that establishment had expired, and having been sentenced from the Province of Ontario, they then became a charge upon the Government. It was satisfactory to notice that there were only 4 applications on record from the counties allocated to this Asylum. During the year, no less than 38 patients had been sent to the Hamilton Asylum from the eastern counties gaols; nearly all from the extreme east. Not only is the cost of transfer very largely increased, but the patients are so far removed from their friends that very few can afford the expense of visiting them while under treatment.

Little comment is required in regard to the Asylum movements of the previous four months, except in regard to the suicide of a patient which took place on the morning of the 19th May. In the answers to the queries, furnished prior to admission, as to whether this person was suicidal or dangerous to others, it was stated that, "he might be either," and very shortly after his admission, while working in the carpenter shop, he attempted to injure himself by throwing his arm on a circular saw. The Medical Superintendent stated that the patient had manifested no marked suicidal tendencies, and had been very quiet, especially at night. Every precaution seemed to have been taken to guard against such an occurrence, except that upon the patient's removal from ward No. 2 to 6, the fact that the patient was possessed of suicidal tendencies, had not been communicated to the attendants in the latter ward, an oversight which the Superintendent was requested to guard against in future. As a structural precaution against the use of the fanlight by suicidal patients, it may be best to place over them woven wire guards. The Superintendent was ordered to report to me the cost of such work.

I saw every patient at this visit, and checked the roll of the Asylum. The personal appearance of the patients was very satisfactory. They were well clothed and generally neat and tidy in their persons and clothing. Only a few of the patients were in the canvas dress. On the male side of the house not a single patient was in bed during the day at the time of my visit; and only one was under mechanical restraint—the muffs. On the female side 2 were in bed in the day time, and 1 had to be placed in muffs at night, and another in wristlets during the day. The male patients were singularly free from excitement, and, on the female side, boisterous roughness was confined to about half a dozen patients. The faces and hands of the patients were exceptionally free from bruises and wounds which, though generally self-inflicted, may, by careful watching on the part

of the attendants, be reduced to very few cases.

I was present when the meals were served to the patients, and found the food to be

good and sufficient.

With respect to the state of the Asylum, I had again a good report to make as to the order, cleanliness, and general cheerfulness of the wards, bedrooms, and other portions of the building, as well as of the regularity and system with which the every-day affairs of the Asylum were conducted. The bedding was very clean and the beds comfortable, but it was expected that when all the new bedsteads (then ordered) were received, and the matresses placed, the bedding equipment of the Asylum would be much improved

in appearance.

The bed capacity of the Asylum, so far as cubic space and floor area were concerned, was taxed to the utmost, and, indeed, if another wing were added to the Asylum, a few beds would have to be removed from some of the associated dormitories. It was very desirable, both for sanitary reasons and the good appearance of the Asylum, that the painting of the walls should be extended to the bedrooms, both single and associated, and the sittingrooms of the best wards. The Superintendent was requested to ascertain the quantity of

paint required to finish the painting, in the manner indicated, in four wards.

The other departments of the Asylum, as well as the wards, were in good order and exceedingly well kept, as were also the Asylum grounds. The wall enclosing the airing yard for females was nearly completed by the Public Works Department. The other structural deficiencies of the Asylum, as well as fences, out-buildings, etc., which were brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, will again be brought under consideration with a view to obtaining an appropriation at the next session of the Legislature to enable the work to be proceeded with, as follows:-

1st. The acquirement from the Ordnance Department of the 70 acres adjoining

the Asylum property.

2nd. An additional wing to accommodate 150 patients.

3rd. A picket fence to surround the Asylum property, an ice-house, a piggery.

4th. New steam boilers and proper appliances for protection against fire.

5th. Renewal of furniture and furnishings.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

The inmates on the register of this Asylum on the occasion of my first visit, on the 19th January, numbered 154, namely, 77 males and 77 females. The beds and Asylum space were entirely exhausted by these numbers, and further admissions could only be made as deaths occurred. Six admissions had taken place since the 1st October last, and 7 deaths had occurred, the latter being all due to natural causes. The patients admitted

were chiefly youths, and comprised 5 girls and 1 boy.

I saw all the iumates. As a rule they were happy looking and contented, and I have every reason to believe that they were being well treated and cared for by the officers and attendants. The bodily condition of a few of the inmates was very low, but with those exceptions, the others were in good health. Only two were confined to bed during the day. Two were under restraint of a very mild form. The clothing of the female inmates was, in some cases, rather untidy, owing to the inability of the seamstress to keep up with the wants of the patients, but on the male side the inmates were well and comfortably clothed.

The various dormitories, sitting-rooms, and other portions of the building used by the patients, were in good order, and were clean and neat in appearance, as were also the beds and bedding. The sitting-room on the ground flat on the female side was rather close, owing to the number and habits of the inmates. The Superintendent was instructed to see that the air in that room was changed as often as possible, and when 'the weather would not admit of the patients being allowed out doors, that they were taken for an airing on the upper verandahs.

The avenue leading to the Asylum through the grounds, the construction of which was authorized at my previous visit, was completed, and the work appeared to be well done.

The books in the Bursar's department were examined and found to be well kept. The Bursar had been ill and absent from duty since the 26th August last, but his work was being efficiently performed by his daughter. The stores department, the state of which I had had occasion to animadvert upon at my last inspection, was then in excellent order.

At the time of my visit, out of a population of 154, only 18 names appear on the paying list. The Medical Superintendent, before awarding admission, was requested to make careful enquiry into the circumstances of the parents of children and others seeking admission, with a view to increasing the revenue from this source. Where friends of idiots are unable to pay for maintenance, they should be required, when able, to provide the clothing.

Requisition having been made for the stores and supplies required for the current quarter, the Bursar was authorized to purchase what were not under contract in open market, as previously instructed, and at the lowest wholesale rates. The purchase of a horse to take the place of the one that died previous to my visit, was not authorized, as

I was of opinion that the Asylum service did not require the outlay.

I again inspected the Asylum on the 9th September, and found its interior in a thoroughly well kept state, and clean and orderly in all its departments. The dormitories and sitting-rooms were neat, and generally cheerful looking; the beds are comfortable, and with the exception of the sitting-room for females on the ground floor, the air, considering the class of inmates, was pure and free from bad odours. The plastering and other works authorized at my previous inspection were all completed. As the walls of some of the rooms were rather bare looking, a few inexpensive chromos were ordered.

Since my previous inspection very great improvements had been made in the grounds, which were assuming a highly ornamental and finished appearance, and along with the beautiful scenery surrounding the Asylum, rendered the institution quite attractive. In order that the grounds might be completed this year, the Superintendent was authorized to spend \$30 in gravelling the road leading to the barns. He was also authorized to build a fence in the upper portion of the wood-yard, so that more ground might be obtained for gardening purposes. A few more trees were to be bought and planted in clumps in the front grounds. The bills for the foregoing were ordered to be sent in on capital account.

On the day of inspection there were 156 inmates in the Asylum, viz., 78 of each sex. There had been few changes in the population during the year, as vacancies were only available on the occurrence of deaths and removals. From the 1st October, 1879, 13 deaths had taken place—5 males and 8 females—and 4 inmates had been taken home by their parents. During the same period 7 males and 11 females had been admitted. The deaths all occurred from natural causes—the largest number from general debility and

epilepsy.

At this visit I checked the roll of the Asylum, and in doing so I necessarily saw every inmate. There was a very decided improvement in their bodily appearance as compared with my former visit, chiefly due, I was inclined to think, to out-door airing and exercise. At the time of my visit every inmate was in the airing-yards, except the 2 who were confined to their beds during the day time. About 20 of the males were engaged in out-door work, and 26 females in the kitchen and laundry and other in-door occupations.

There was no restraint on the male side of the house, but on the female side 2 girls

were in sleeve jackets and 1 in leather muffs.

The stores and stock were inspected and found to be well and neatly kept. The books in the Bursar's department were written up and properly kept.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

| | | and the second second | | | | | - | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| *Name of County or Place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums, for the year ending the 30th September, 1880. | Number received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieutenant- Governor. | Number received from private families by Medical Certificates. | Total number received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year. | Assigned to Toronto Asylum. | Assigned to London Asylum. | Assigned to Kingston Asylum. | Assigned to Hamilton Asylum. | Assigned to Orillia Asylum. |
| Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York District of Muskoka Kingston Penitentiary Province of Quebec Unassignable | 4 1 18 4 5 6 3 1 2 7 9 9 6 6 14 6 9 6 4 8 9 6 3 2 5 7 7 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 | 7 10 2 8 8 7 9 6 4 4 7 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 4 4 39 2 2 7 7 10 12 8 8 15 5 2 1 1 4 2 9 9 4 4 4 12 5 13 3 3 | 11 11 11 20 12 15 9 9 21 13 7 15 8 8 13 45 6 6 15 19 18 11 17 7 8 8 5 5 5 22 17 10 3 7 18 8 38 73 3 4 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 5 1 38 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 9 11 10 1 18 17 12 40 2 18 14 14 1 | 15 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 11 1 4 2 8 5 6 5 2 4 1 1 4 13 2 12 12 12 17 9 6 8 37 30 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Totals | 245 | 329 | 574 | 82 | 160 | 68 | 246 | 18 |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and Places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received, as well as the admissions of the present year.

| NAME OF COUNTY. | Admissions of the year. | Total admissions of present and anterior years (less tranfers). |
|---|---|--|
| Brant. Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac. Grey. Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark. Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York District of Algoma Kingston Penitentiary Province of Quebec Central Prison Foreigners and unassignable | 11 11 11 20 12 12 15 9 5 9 21 21 13 7 15 8 13 45 6 6 15 19 18 11 17 7 8 8 13 13 45 6 15 19 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 171 109 226 158 128 334 163 105 153 168 235 159 188 118 177 97 222 486 107 439 256 193 203 196 129 55 76 80 289 2213 106 143 109 280 506 1714 3 10 8 126 |
| | 574 | 8696 |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the length of time the Patients, received into the Asylum during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission,

| DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total. |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Under 1 month | 31 | 57 | 8 | 38 | | 134 |
| From 1 to 2 months | 13 | 20 | 6 | 28 | | 67 |
| do 2 to 3 do | 3 | 10 | 9 | 15 | | 37 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 2 | 11 | 5 | 5 | | 23 |
| do 4 to 5 do | | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 11 |
| do 5 to 6 do | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 5. |
| 1 0 7 1 | | [| 4 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | 18 |
| do 7 to 8 do | 1 | | | 3 | | 4 |
| do 8 to 9 do | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 8 |
| do 9 to 10 do | | 5 | • • • • • | 4 | | 9 |
| do 10 to 11 do | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| do 11 to 12 do | 6 | | 1 | 6 | | 13 |
| do 12 to 18 do | | 7 | 6 | 10 | | 23 |
| do 18 months to 2 years | 6 | 1 | | | | 7 |
| do 2 to 3 years | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | | 17 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | | 22 |
| do 4 to 5 do | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 10 |
| do 5 to 6 do | | 2 | 3 | 8 | | 13 |
| do 6 to 7 do | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | | 12 |
| do 7 to 8 do | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| do 8 to 9 do | 1 | | | 1 | ; · · · · · · | 2 |
| do 9 to 10 do | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| do 10 to 15 do | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 10 |
| do 15 to 20 do | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| do 20 years upwards | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 8 |
| Unknown | 9 | 11 | 2 | 24 | | 46 |
| Idiots | | | | 47 | 18 | 65 |
| | | | | | | |
| Totals | 82 | 160 | 68 | 246 | 18 | 574 |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence of Patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1880.

| | | - | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| LENGTH OF RESIDENCE. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Totals, |
| Under 1 month | 8 | 13 | 9 | 18 | | 48 |
| From 1 to 2 months | 2 | 6 | 4 | 26 | | 38 |
| do 2 to 3 do | 5 | 13 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 48 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 4 | 11 | 2 | 20 | | 37 |
| do 4 to 5 do | 10 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 46 |
| do 5 to 6 do | 4 | 17 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 44 |
| do 6 to 7 do | 7 | 9 | 4 | 18 | | 38 |
| do 7 to 8 do | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 25 |
| do 8 to 9 do | 6 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 31 |
| do 9 to 10 do | 4 | 6 | 5 | 12 | | 27 |
| do 10 to 11 do | 2 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 30 |
| do 11 to 12 do | 7 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 31 |
| do 12 to 18 do | 15 | 44 | 2 | 105 | 14 | 180 |
| do 18 months to 2 years | 34 | 42 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 118 |
| do 2 to 3 years | 92 | 77 | 54 | 6 | 17 | 246 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 73 | 42 | 42 | 16 | 103 | 276 |
| do 4 to 5 do | 94 | 42 | 14 | 144 | | 294 |
| do 5 to 6 do | . 30 | 43 | 15 | | | 88 |
| do 6 to 7 do | . 26 | 42 | 15 | | | 83 |
| do 7 to 8 do | . 23 | 25 | 21 | | | 69 |
| do 8 to 9 do | . 22 | 35 | 14 | | | 71 |
| do 9 to 10 do | . 29 | 41 | 14 | | | 84 |
| do 10 to 15 do | . 61 | 36 | 121 | | | 218 |
| do 15 to 20 do | 61 | 80 | 24 | | | 165 |
| do 20 years upwards | 54 | 118 | 14 | | | 186 |
| Totals | . 674 | 784 | 433 | 474 | 156 | 2521 |

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged cured during the year.

| | | | | · · | | STATEMENT OF STREET | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| PERIODS UNI | DER TREATMENT. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total, |
| Under 1 month. | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| From 1 to 2 months | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| do 2 to 3 do | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 9 |
| do 3 to 4 do | • | 1 | 2 | | 1 4 | | 7 |
| do 4 to 5 do | ······································ | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | | 15 |
| do 5 to 6 do | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 5 |
| do 6 to 7 do | | | 6 | 3 | 3 | | 12 |
| do 7 to 8 do | · ······ | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 9 |
| do 8 to 9 do | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 8 |
| do 9 to 10 do | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 |
| do 10 to 11 do | ••••••••••• | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| do 11 to 12 do | • | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| do 12 to 18 do | ••• | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 |
| From 18 months to 2 years | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| do 2 to 3 years | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | - | 5 |
| do 3 to 4 do | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| do 4 to 5 do | | | | | | | |
| do 5 to 6 do | | | | | | | |
| do 6 to 7 do | | | | | | | |
| do 7 to 8 do | ************* | | • • • • | 1 | | | 1 |
| do 8 to 9 do | | | | | | | |
| do 9 to 10 do | * . * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 40 20 00 20 40 11111111 | | | • • • • • | 2 | | | 2 |
| | *************************************** | | | | | | |
| From 20 years upwards | | | | | | | |
| Trakel | | 1.5 | 49 | 99 | 05 | | 112 |
| 10tal | | 15 | 43 | 22 | 35 | | 115 |
| | H 0 | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved, during the year.

| The state of the s | | | | | | - Total Street |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total, |
| Under 1 month. | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
| | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| do 2 to 3 do | 5 | | | 1 | | 6 |
| do 3 to 4 do | | 1 | | 1 | ***** | 2 |
| do 4 to 5 do | 3 | 1 | ***** | 1 | | 5 |
| do 5 to 6 do | 1 | 4 | | | | 5 |
| do 6 to 7 do | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| do 7 to 8 do | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| do 8 to 9 do | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| do 9 to 10 do | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| do 10 to 11 do | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| do 11 to 12 do | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| do 12 to 18 do | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | 7 |
| do 18 months to 2 years | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| do 2 to 3 years | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 |
| do 4 to 5 do | | | | | | |
| do 5 to 6 do | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| do 6 to 7 do | | | | | | |
| do 7 to 8 do | | | | | | |
| do 8 to 9 do | | | | | | |
| do 9 to 10 do | | | | | | |
| do 10 to 15 do | | | | | | |
| do 15 to 20 do | | | | | | |
| do 20 years upwards | | | | | | |
| do 20 years upwards | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 16 | 2 | 11 | | 51 |

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved, during the year.

| - | | | | | | | | - | | | |
|----------------|-----|----|------|------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | PI | ERIC | DD UNDER TREATMENT. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total. |
| Unde | r 1 | mo | nth | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| From | | | | | ns | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 6 |
| do | | to | 3 | do | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| do | | to | 4 | do | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 |
| do | | to | 5 | do | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| do | | to | 6 | do | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| do | | to | 7 | do | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| do | | to | 8 | do | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| do | | to | | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | to | | do | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| do | 10 | | | do | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | | | do | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | 12 | | | do | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| do | | | | | 2 years | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| do | | to | | | s | 3 | | | ,,,,,,, | | 3 |
| do | | to | 4 | do | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| do | | to | 5 | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | to | 6 | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | to | | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | to | | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | to | | do | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| do | | | 10 | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | | 15 | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | | 20 | do | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | ards | | | | | | |
| u ₀ | ے(| ye | ais | аржа | _ | | | 1 | | | |
| | | , | Γota | ıls | | 11 | 8 | | 16 | 3 | 38 |
| | 50 | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of the Patients who died during the year.

| Under 1 month 3 4 1 1 | 11 c Total. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | |
| Charles a mismall | |
| From 1 to 2 months | |
| do 2 to 3 do | 3 |
| | 3 |
| uo 3 to 4 do | 10 |
| | 2 |
| | |
| | 1 . |
| do 7 to 8 do | |
| 40 5 60 5 40 | 5 |
| 40 5 60 10 40 | 4 |
| do 10 to 11 do | 6 |
| do 11 to 12 do 1 3 | 4 |
| do 12 to 18 do | 15 |
| do 18 months to 2 years 1 3 2 1 | 7 |
| do 2 to 3 years 6 1 2 1 1 1 | 11 |
| do 3 to 4 do | 28 |
| do 4 to 5 do | 9 |
| do 5 to 6 do | 4 |
| do 6 to 7 do | 6 |
| do 7 to 8 do 2 | 2 |
| do 8 to 9 do | 2 |
| | 10 |
| | 3 |
| | 1 |
| 13 13 20 10 | 6 |
| au au juais apriaras | |
| Total | 162 |

TABLE No. 10. Shewing the Causes of Death of those who died during the year.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total. |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| Apoplexy Asthenia Acute Mania Abscess of Thigh Brain Disease, Exhaustion from Brain, Softening of Bowels, Obstruction of Cerebritis Cerebritis, Chronic Cardiac Disease Cancer Cholera Morbus Debility, General Diarrhœa Diarrhœa Diarrhœa, Chronic Dropsy Propsy, Hepathic Dysentery Epilepsy Erysipelas Exhaustion Fever, Remittent Heart Clot Heart Disease Inanition Kidney, Disease of Lung, Hepatitis of Mania, Exhaustion of Melancholy, Exhaustion of Melancholy, Exhaustion of Marasmus Old Age Paresis, General Phthisis, Latent Phthisis, Latent Phthisis, Latent Phthisis, Manifest Pneumonia | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 12 12 13 13 11 12 17 43 42 22 15 11 21 11 21 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 |
| | 33 | 43 | 32 | 40 | 14 | 162 |

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of those admitted during the year and the total admissions of the present year and anterior years combined.

| | | THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS. | Admissions of present year. | Total Admissions less Transfers. |
| Agents | | 2 |
| Book-keepers | 1 | 17 15 |
| Brick-layers. Butchers | 9 | 7 19 |
| Blacksmiths | 3 | 69 |
| Brass-finishers | | 1 12 |
| Builders | | 1 |
| Barbers Broom-makers. | 1 | $\frac{6}{1}$ |
| Barristers | | 3 2 |
| Brick-makers | 1 | 3 |
| Bridge-tenders Brakesmen | | 1 1 |
| Commercial Travellers | | 6 |
| Consul (U.S.) | | 5 1 |
| Confectioners | | 3 24 |
| Carpenters | 14 | 203 |
| Clerks | 7 | 152 28 |
| Carriage-makers | | 4 |
| Cooks | | 8 5 |
| Captains of Steamboats | | 2 5 |
| Custom-House Officers | | 1 |
| Coppersmiths Dyers | | 1 1 |
| Domestic Servants, all kinds | 131 | . 1896 |
| Dress-makers. Detectives | 1 | 20 |
| Druggists Engineers | 1 1 | 11 23 |
| Editors | | 1 |
| Farmers Fishermen | 111 | 1515 |
| Founders | | 1 |
| Ferrymen | | 2 |
| Gardeners | 1 | 13 5 |
| Glass-blowers | | 1 |
| Gentlemen | 1 | 21 |
| Hucksters | | 1 |
| Hostlers | 1 | 2 3 |
| Hunters. Harness-makers | | 2 14 |
| Housekeepers | 9 | 320 |
| Hackdrivers Ironmongers | | 1 |
| Jewellers Janitors | 1 | 9 |
| Labourers | 58 | 1305 |
| Laundresses | | 3 |
| Carried forward | 349 | 5787 |

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of those admitted during the year, etc.—Continued.

| Brought forward 349 5787 Ladies 2 17 Lawyers 13 Lawyers 14 Milhiers 3 25 Match-makers 1 Milhiers 3 3 25 Match-makers 1 Milhiers 3 3 35 Moulders 2 163 Moulders 2 163 Mechantis 2 163 Mechantis 2 163 Mechantis 2 163 Mechantis 3 36 Mechantis 3 4 Music-teachers 1 1 1 Music-teachers 1 1 1 Music-teachers 1 1 1 Music-teachers 2 3 Mechantis 2 3 Music-teachers 3 4 3 Music-teachers 3 3 Music-teachers 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS. | Admissions of present year. | Total Admissions less |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ladies 2 17 Lawyers 15 Lumbermen 1 Milliners 3 28 Masons 59 Machinista 20 Match-makers 1 1 Millers 3 35 Moulders 2 103 Mechanics 3 36 Music-teachers 1 1 Nurses 4 0fficers Officers 1 1 Officers 1 1 Organ-builders 1 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 1 1 Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 1 1 Positutes 1 1 Painters 1 1 Printers 1 1 | • | | Transfers. |
| Lawyers 15 Lumbermen 1 Milliners 3 28 Masons 59 Machinists 26 Machinists 2 Match-makers 1 Millers 3 35 Moulders 20 Merchants 2 103 Mechanics 36 Music-teachers 1 Nirses 4 10 Night-watchman 1 Nirses 4 10 Night-watchman 1 Nirses 4 10 Night-watchman 1 Night-watchman Night-watchman Night-watchman Night-watchman Night-watchman Nig | Brought forward | 349 | 5787 |
| Lawyers 15 Lumbermen 1 Milliners 3 Masons 59 Machinists 26 Match-makers 1 Millers 3 Moulders 20 Merchants 2 Mechanics 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Photographers 2 3 Pensioners 2 4 Photographers 2 4 Postitutes 1 7 49 Pensioners 2 3 4 Podilers 1 1 1 Podilers 1 1 1 Podilers 1 1 1 Pump-makers 1 1 1 Saliors 3 43 2 | Ladies | 2 | 17 |
| Milliners 3 28 Masons 59 Match-makers 1 Millers 3 35 Moulders 20 Mechantes 20 Mechantes 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 Pensioners 4 Photographers 2 Pensioners 2 Pensioners 2 Painters 2 Postitutes 1 Protestrate 1 Printers 1 Painters 1 Postitutes 1 Printers 1 Printers 1 Postitutes 1 Printers 1 Printers 1 Postitutes 1 Printers 1 Printers 1 Printers <td>Lawyers</td> <td></td> <td></td> | Lawyers | | |
| Masons 59 Machinists 26 Match-makers 1 Millers 3 Moulders 29 Merchants 2 Merchante 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 Pensioners 2 Pensioners 2 Posititutes 1 Posititutes 1 Painters 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 3 4 4 Hysicians 19 Pump-makers 1 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 1 Sudents 3 Spinners | | 2 | |
| Match-makers 1 Millers 3 35 Moulders 20 90 Merchants 2 103 Mechanice 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 1 Nurses 4 4 Officers 1 1 Organ-builders 1 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Posititutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 1 1 Pedilers 1 1 Physicians 1 1 Pump-makers 1 1 Pump-makers 1 1 Pump-makers 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 | | | |
| Millers 3 35 Moolders 20 Mechantes 2 103 Mechanics 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 Pensioners 4 Photographers 2 Postitutes 1 Protestitutes 1 Painters 2 Painters 3 Pedilers 1 Printers 3 Pedilers 1 Printers 3 Pedilers 1 Printers 1 Realitys 1 Protestors of music 1 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Gonductors 1 Sisters of Charity </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | | | |
| Moulders 29 Mechanics 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Orgran-builders 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 2 3 Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 1 14 Physicians 1 19 Pump-makers 1 10 Pump-makers 1 10 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Conductors 1 1 Sulors 3 43 Sulors 3 43 Sulors 3 43 Sulorenters 2 2 Schemakers | | 3 | |
| Mechanics 36 Music-teachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Orgran-builders 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 2 4 Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 7 49 Printers 1 14 Physicians 1 14 Physicians 1 19 Pump-makers 1 10 Pump-makers 1 10 Professors of music 10 10 Rallway Foremen 1 1 Rallway Foremen 1 1 Rallway Gonductors 3 43 Sulors 3 43 Sulors 3 43 Sulors 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sod-water manufacture 1 1 Soon-water manufact | | | |
| Misict-eachers 1 Night-watchman 1 Nurses 4 Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 Plasterers 2 Pensioners 4 Photographers 2 Positivers 1 Painters 7 Painters 34 Printers 34 Pedilers 1 Physicians 19 Pump-makers 1 Professors of music 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Conductors 1 Sutions 3 Students 4 Spinners 2 Sicters of Charity 1 Soba-catters 3 Stone-catters 3 Showmen 2 Scanderes 1 Scone-catters 3 Showmen 2 Scanstre | | 2 | |
| Night-watchman 1 Officers 1 Orgran-builders 1 Plasterers 2 Pensioners 4 Photographers 2 Photographers 2 Postitutes 1 Printers 7 Pedilers 1 Printers 3 Pump-makers 1 Pump-makers 1 Professors of music 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Foremen 1 Sajors 3 Systers of Charity 1 Spinners 2 Sisters of Charity 1 Scanderts 2 Sadderter manufacture 1 Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Scadders 1 Scanstreses 4 1 1 Scanstreses 4 1 2 Scanstreses 1 1 1 Sca | | *********** | |
| Officers 1 Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 4 4 Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Printers 7 49 Printers 34 4 Physicians 1 14 Physicians 1 19 Pump-makers 1 10 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Salors 3 43 Sudents 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Spiners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soad-awater manufacture 1 1 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 1 Scoawstreses 1 1 | Night-watchman | | |
| Organ-builders 1 Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners 2 8 Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 34 Peddlers Pumpers 14 14 Physicians 19 19 Pump-makers 10 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Conductors 1 1 Salors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spimers 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Scod-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Sachomakers 1 15 Showmen 2 2 Sachemsterses 4 127 Scap-makers 1 | | | |
| Plasterers 2 3 Pensioners | | | |
| Photographers 2 8 Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 34 49 Printers 1 14 Physicians 19 19 Pump-makers 10 10 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Scadders 1 1 Scone-makers 1 1 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Saleamen | | 2 | |
| Prostitutes 1 5 Painters 7 49 Printers 34 Peddlers 1 14 Physicians 19 19 Pump-makers 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Conductors 1 1 Railway Conductors 1 1 Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 5 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 125 Seamstresses 1 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 | | | |
| Painters 7 49 Printers 1 34 Peddlers 1 14 Physicians 19 19 Pump-makers 1 10 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Railway Foremen 1 1 Saiors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Sohownen 2 2 Sadders 1 1 5 Showmen 2 2 Sadders 1 125 5 Seamstresses 4 127 5 Sap-makers 1 1 5 Sapar-makers 1 1 1 5 Sapar-makers 1 1 1 | | 2 | |
| Peddlers 1 14 Physicians 19 Pump-makers 1 Professors of music 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Foremen 1 Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 5 Sone-cutters 1 5 Stone-cutters 1 5 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 5 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Shopkeepers 3 3 Ship-builders 1 1< | | | |
| Physicians 19 Pump-makers 1 Professors of music 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Conductors 1 Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 15 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 125 Seamstresses 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Substance 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Substance 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Substance 3 19 Salesmen 1 | | | |
| Pump-makers 1 Professors of music. 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Conductors 1 Sailors 3 Sailors 4 Spinners 2 Sisters of Charity 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Saddlers 1 Shoemakers 1 Seamstresses 4 127 5 Seamstresses 1 128 1 Salers 1 129 1 Salers 1 1 125 Seamstresses 1 1 125 Seamstresses 1 1 127 Soap-makers 1 1 1 Salt and Tent makers 1 1 1 Sall and Tent makers 1 1 1 | | 1 | |
| Professors of music. 10 Railway Foremen 1 Railway Conductors 1 Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 15 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Salemen 1 1 Sale men 1 1 Salemen 1 1 Salemen 1 1 Sal | | | |
| Railway Conductors 1 Sailors 3 43 Stalors 4 28 Spinners 2 Sisters of Charity 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Saddlers 1 15 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Shopkeepers 3 3 19 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 1 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 7 Tallors 5 91 7 Tauers 5 91 7 Wood-workers 2 2 Weal-wright | Professors of music | | |
| Sailors 3 43 Students 4 28 Spinners 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 15 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Sall and Tent makers 1 1 Sall and Tent makers 1 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Talors 5 91 Tauners 5 91 Teamsters 4 1 Vatchmakers 7 1 Weatchmakers 7 2 Weele-wrights 1 1 Whe | Railway Foremen | | |
| Students 4 28 Spinners 2 2 Sisters of Charity 1 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 1 Stone-cutters 3 3 Showmen 2 2 Saddlers 1 125 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sall and Tent makers 1 1 Shopkeepers 3 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tallors 5 <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> | | 3 | |
| Sisters of Charity 1 Soda-water manufacturer 1 Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Saddlers 1 5 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Shopkeepers 3 3 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Tanners 4 7 Watchmakers 7 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Wheel-wrights 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 17 | Students | 4 | 28 |
| Soda-water manufacturer 1 Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Saddlers 1 5 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sall and Tent makers 1 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Taven-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Tanners 5 2 Weavers 2 15 Weavers 5 15 Weevers 5 15 Whel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers | | | |
| Stone-cutters 3 Showmen 2 Saddlers 1 5 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 3 Soldiers 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 5 Teamsters 4 17 Watchmakers 7 4 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | ************ | |
| Saddlers 1 5 Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Taven-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 1 1 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 1 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | 3 |
| Shoemakers 1 125 Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 1 Slaters 1 1 Station-masters 3 3 Soldiers 3 19 Salesmen 1 1 Surveyors 1 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 1 Ship-builders 1 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Toll-gate keepers 4 4 TOll-gate keepers 1 4 Watchmakers 7 7 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 1 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | |
| Seamstresses 4 127 Soap-makers 1 Slaters 1 Station-masters 3 Soldiers 3 Salesmen 1 Surveyors 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Teamsters 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Wood-workers 2 15 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 1 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | 1 | |
| Slaters 1 Station-masters 3 Soldiers 3 Salesmen 1 Surveyors 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 Shopkeepers 3 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 Teachers 7 Tinsmiths 2 Tavern-keepers 4 Tailors 5 Tanners 5 Teamsters 4 Toll-gate keepers 4 Watchmakers 7 Wood-workers 2 Weavers 5 Weavers 5 Wheel-wrights 1 Wheel-wrights 1 Unknown or other employments 163 Unknown or other employments 163 | Seamstresses | | |
| Station-masters 3 Soldiers 3 Salesmen 1 Surveyors 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 Shopkeepers 3 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Teamsters 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Wood-workers 2 15 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 1 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | |
| Soldiers 3 19 Salesmen 1 Surveyors 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 Shop-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Toll-gate keepers 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Watchmakers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | |
| Surveyors 1 Sail and Tent makers 1 Shopkeepers 3 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 5 Teamsters 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Soldiers | 3 | |
| Sail and Tent makers 1 Shopkeepers 3 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Toll-gate keepers 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 1 Watchmakers 7 2 Weavers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | |
| Shopkeepers 3 Ship-builders 1 Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 5 Teamsters 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 1 Watchmakers 7 7 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | ************ | |
| Teachers 7 142 Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 7 Teamsters 4 1 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Wood-workers 7 7 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Shopkeepers | | 3 |
| Tinsmiths 2 18 Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tailors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Teamsters 4 1 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Watchmakers 7 7 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Ship-builders | 7 | |
| Tavern-keepers 4 17 Tallors 5 91 Tanners 5 91 Teamsters 4 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 4 Wood-workers 2 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Tinsmiths | 2 | |
| Tanners 5 Teamsters 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 Watchmakers 7 Wood-workers 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 Wazgon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Tavern-keepers | | 17 |
| Teamsters 4 Toll-gate keepers 1 Watchmakers 7 Wood-workers 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | õ | |
| Toll-gate keepers 1 Watchmakers 7 Wood-workers 2 Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 Waggon-makers 3 1 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | 2.00 | | 5 |
| Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 Waggon-makers 3 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | Toll-gate keepers | | i |
| Weavers 5 15 Wheel-wrights 1 Waggon-makers 3 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | | 7 |
| Wheel-wrights 1 Waggon-makers 3 Unknown or other employments 163 1737 | | 5 | |
| Unknown or other employments | Wheel-wrights | | 1 |
| | Waggon-makers | 160 | |
| Total 574 8696 | Unknown of other employments | 109 | 1/3/ |
| | Total | 574 | 8696 |
| | | | |

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| Medicines | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Medicines | DETAILS. | | | | | |
| Medical Comforts and Appliances | | \$ ets. | cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cheese | Medical Comforts and Appliances Butchers' Meat Fowls, Fish, Game, etc Milk Flour, Bread, etc Butter Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal Tea | 365 48 10,365 57 913 52 | 66 30 10,591 45 925 58 925 58 9,284 77 3,224 34 657 96 2,401 28 | 46 38 7,219 66 345 29 499 93 4,759 25 2,172 16 327 88 790 79 | 22 34 4,602 70 278 23 4.402 35 1,629 58 1,221 40 411 18 | 97 03 1 00 1,604 86 96 56 53 90 1,835 72 842 20 132 71 143 21 92 05 |
| Syrup and Sugar | Cheese Eggs. Fruit (Dried) Tobacco and Pipes | 172 55 527 57 479 81 242 06 | 194 09 224 92 497 65 | 35 54 100 23 90 50 | 165 32 29 30 896 26 | 5 05 83 27 29 82 26 72 |
| Feed and Fodder 199 89 880 72 368 31 689 09 297 75 Farm-labour, Stock and Implements, including repairs to same 674 55 1,177 23 781 15 619 64 61 8 Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, etc. 1,974 62 2,115 67 375 24 718 98 458 19 Hardware, etc 133 51 553 97 454 93 483 69 25 7 Paints and Oils 960 59 1,104 59 378 47 176 42 95 8 Law Expenses 2 31 Ice 88 00 42 00 280 00 10 0 Officers' Travelling Expenses 75 00 215 23 127 76 75 0 81 0 Elopers, Recovering 70 88 61 50 20 36 Freight and Duties 157 80 125 08 81 14 2 19 100 3 Amusements 145 98 281 21 68 20 107 67 18 4 Religious Instruction 149 50 Interments 95 00 293 00 70 00 140 00 91 0 Rent 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Syrup and Sugar Unenumerated Groceries. Fruit and Vegetables Bedding Straw for Bedding. Clothing Shoes Coal Wood Gas Oil and Candles Matches Brushes, Brooms and Mops Bath-bricks, Black-lead and Blacking Soap and Laundry Expenses Water Supply Advertising and Printing Postage, Telegraphing and Express Stationery and Library Furniture—Renewal and Repairs Iron and Tin-ware | 3,520 63 269 30 527 47 1,153 21 | 3,926 36 409 38 698 79 778 80 341 45 7,666 05 919 48 6,622 36 1,823 01 1,550 10 191 36 42 00 395 07 11 00 1,012 08 167 20 287 28 893 37 1,145 76 348 18 | 1,608 41 46 70 391 10 573 10 180 80 3,295 54 304 81 7,871 69* 386 00 211 37 10 75 110 21 8 20 714 88 20 29 107 39 393 40 621 11 30 27 | 1,498 45 605 19 733 22 64 79 2,031 86 358 65 5,956 34 22 95 1,637 15 7 51 31 00 101 67 8 88 543 22 625 00 158 64 110 58 193 73 150 58 114 45 | 14 58 635 89 82 09 490 45 304 53 97 64 1,060 51 401 85 210 30 42 46 4 55 25 46 3 27 451 93 76 52 64 32 61 13 250 33 50 55 |
| Religious Instruction 149 50 Interments 95 00 Rent 10 50 Incidentals 96 45 114 84 629 12 3 25 197 1 | Feed and Fodder Farm-labour, Stock and Implements, including repairs to same Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, etc Hardware, etc Paints and Oils. Law Expenses Ice Officers' Travelling Expenses. Elopers, Recovering Freight and Duties | 199 89 674 55 1,974 62 133 51 960 59 88 00 75 00 | 880 72 1,177 23 2,115 67 553 97 1,104 59 2 31 42 00 215 23 70 88 125 08 | 368 31 781 15 375 24 454 93 378 47 127 76 61 50 81 14 | 689 09 619 64 718 98 483 69 176 42 280 00 7 50 20 36 2 19 | 297 78 61 83 458 17 25 77 95 85 10 00 81 00 |
| 81,193 48 95,485 05 55,528 38 45,542 82 20,144 9 | Religious Instruction | 95 00 96 45 24,369 94 | 149 50 293 00 10 50 114 84 28,426 90 | 70 00 629 12 17,286 49 | 140 00 3 25 12,608 29 | 91 00 150 00 197 14 8,023 92 |

^{*} Includes coal for both 1879 and 1880.

TABLE No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per Patient 224823245 2218224 22183334 22183334 22183334 2218334 221834 221834 22186 81 ORILLIA ASYLUM. Cost per Patient. 132223172380 130 66 :5 Estimates. 98 (1,701) 1,835 1,253 1,245 1,088 1,088 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 1,088 373 373 373 373 1,088 20,144 Expended under Headings of 35 87 02 02 HAMILTON ASTLUM. Cost per Patient. 82 17 93 58 58 cts. 4,952 605 3,188 5,979 1,675 653 1,62945,542 Ferimates. Expended under Headings of S) for Maintenance, for the year ending September 30th, 1880. 84 119 110.7 110.7 110.7 120.6 120.6 120.7 120.6 120.7 100.7 55.1 cts KINGSTON ASYLUM. Cost per Patient. 071121000112212 130 38 -64 Estimates. 3,915 3,915 3,915 4,354 222 833 797 55,528 Expended under € 12 92.3 0 91.4 11 04 12 68.7 1 85.4 2 63.9 2 63.9 1 76.2 1 76.2 1 70.5 0 77.2 15 05.5 12 13.7 4 21.5 81.8 cts. LONDON ASYLUM. Cost per Patient. 124 95,485 05 cts. 03 77 34 :8 Estimates. 9,705 1,783 1,418 2,018 2,057 1,347 1,347 Expended under Headings of Œ 8214 1882428344128842883 54 TORONTO ASYLUM. :1023612141028 Cost per Patient. 12 22 2 120 687 22 11,279 09 8,160 02 3,668 16 7,968 61. 7,968 61. 527 46. 8,742 63. 8,742 63. 2,107 38. 1,452 94. 1,452 94. 874 44. 874 44. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,147 84. 1,148 cts. 48 Estimates. 81.193 Expended under Headings of Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes. Printing, Postage and Stationery Miscellaneous Water Supply. Flour, Bread, etc.... Milk.... Fuel Gas, Oil, etc Laundry, Soapand Cleaning Appurtenances Medicines and Medical Comforts..... Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Fish, etc. HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES. Repairs and Alterations Fuel

ABLE No. 14.

Shewing the Supplies for which Tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same, under Contract.

| SYLUM. | \$ 5 75 0 122 0 0 122 0 0 18 | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| ORILLIA ASYLUM. | Fall & Spring } | |
| HAMILTON ASYLUM. | \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | |
| KINGSTON ASYLUM. | \$ c. Fall&Spring \} 6 678 Wheat, \] 4 90 4 90 0 19\frac{192}{3} 4 99 | |
| London Asylum. | \$ 6. 5 00 6 500 6 500 6 6 03 8 4 54 9 78 9 78 | *Average of 5 Tenders. |
| Toronto Asylum. | 6. 4 9 6. 6 4 47 6 6 4 47 6 6 4 47 6 6 4 47 6 6 6 6 | * Average |
| NATURE OF SUPPLY. | Butchers' Meat Flour, per bbl., Fall Wheat Bread, per fbl., Fall Wheat Outmeal, per bbl Conmeal, do Split Peas, do Split Peas, do Split Peas, do Frime Mess Pork, per lb Milk, per Imperial gallon Prime Mess Pork, per bbl Corned Beef Hans, per lb Bacon, do Froch, Pittston Large Egg, per 2000 lbs. Do do Straitsville, do Do Golumbiana, do Do Straitsville, do Do Golumbiana, do Do Republdsville, do Do Golumbiana, do Do Republdsville, do Do Republdsville, do Do Republdsville, do Do Golumbiana, do Do Republdsville, do Do Republaville, do Do Do | |

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of Officers and Employés in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

| OCCUPATION. | Toronto Asylum. | London Asylum. | Kingston Asylum. | Hamilton Asylum. | Orillia Asylum. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Medical Superintendents Assistant Medical Superintendents Assistant Medical Officers Bursars and Clerks Storekeepers Storekeepers Stowards Matrons Assistant Matrons Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Stokers Masons and Bricklayers Carpenters Painters Bakers and Bakers' Assistants Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners Farmers, Farm-hands and Labourers Tailors and Seamstresses Stable and Stock-keepers Butchers and Jobbers Messengers, Porters and Porteresses Cooks Laundresses and Assistants Housemaids Kitchen Maids Dining-room Maids Dairy Maids Dairy Maids | 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 2 2 3 2 2 1 1 1 6 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 2 1 1 7 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 5 7 7 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 | 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 5 4 3 6 4 2 5 3 19 2 6 3 6 10 9 3 1 16 16 14 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| Attendants. Chief Male Attendants. Chief Female Attendants Ordinary Male Attendants Orninary Female Attendants. Night Watchman. Night Watchwoman | 7 6 17 17 3 3 | 8 7 20 20 3 3 | 16 12 2 2 | 12 13 1 1 | 1 1 4 4 1 1 | 16 14 69 66 10 10 |
| | 95 | 115 | 55 | 48 | 28 | 341 |

TABLE No. 16

Shewing the nature of Employment, the number of Patients who worked, the number of days' work performed by Patients, and the average work, in days, per Patient, during the year.

| AL, | Average per Patient. | 2711.4 27 | 257, |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| GRAND TOTAL | No. of days worked. | 3517 2441 4296 4396 4396 6302 10137 2130 2621 11317 2130 2621 11317 2130 2621 11317 2130 2621 11317 2130 2621 11317 2130 2621 11406 623 3649 11406 623 3649 11406 623 3649 11406 623 3649 11406 623 8447 38643 11406 623 8447 38643 11406 623 8447 38643 11406 623 8447 8447 8447 8447 8447 8447 8447 844 | 283125 |
| GR/ | No. of Patients who worked. | 200320102750011880440118800088008800880088008800880 | 1101 |
| com. | Average per Patient. | 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 | 3164 |
| ORILLIA ASYLUM | No. of days worked. | 865 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 3 | 15183 |
| ORIL | Xo. of Patients who worked, | . H . F . WH . 400HW4HW | 48 |
| LUM. | Average per Patient. | 313 314 314 315 315 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 | 3013 |
| HAMILTON ASYLUM | No. of days worked, | 313 942 901 2170 11969 2965 5657 4269 776 10018 | 34681 |
| Нами | No. of Patients who worked. | α | 115 |
| LUM. | Average per Patient. | 108 289 297 297 140 140 140 308 308 305 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 | 1884 |
| KINGSTON ASYLUM | No. of days worked. | 840 11156 1120 120 280 280 416 616 616 616 616 616 616 616 616 616 | 50539 |
| King | No. of Patients who worked. | 7240701008401208881884809795 750001 | 268 |
| JUM. | Average per Patient. | 2622 33 2200 22138 22149 | 2403 |
| London Asylum. | No. of days worked. | 1838 33 538 716 1007 1032 7493 4939 7463 4939 7416 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 835 | 109410 |
| LONI | No. of Patients who worked. | 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 445 |
| ASYLUM. | Average per Patient. | 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 | 3251 |
| a . | No. of days worked. | 626 313 626 313 626 626 626 626 626 1007 2239 739 8138 8138 1160 1160 1160 1160 1160 1168 1168 116 | 73312 |
| TORONTO | No. of Patients who worked. | | 225 |
| | NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | Carpenter's Shop Shoe Shop Bagineer's Shop Backsmith Shop Blacksmith Farm Gardens Skable Farm Gardens Gardens Gardens Skable Gardens Gardens Gardens Skable Gardens Gardens Gardens Gardens Gardens Gardens Gardens Marding Marding Marding Marding Marding Gardens Gardens | |

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

COMMON GAOLS.

During the year just closed 11,300 persons were committed to the Common Goals of the Province, as against 11,220 during the preceding twelve months, being an increase of 80. The following summary gives the numbers of each sex and class committed during the two years respectively:—

| | 1880. | 1879. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of men committed | 8,829 | 8,995 |
| Number of women committed | 1,863 | 1,756 |
| Number of boys under 16 committed | 549 | 416 |
| Number of girls under 16 committed | 59 | 53 |
| | | |
| Totals | 11,300 | 11,220 |

From this summary it will be seen that, in the aggregate, the number of commitments during the two years has been remarkably accordant; a fact which also holds with regard to girls under 16. Taking the numbers of the other classes separately, however, we find that there has been a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. in the number of men, an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of women, and the very large increase of 32 per cent. in the number of boys under 16. While it is a subject for congratulation that the aggregate number of commitments has remained almost stationary during the past two years, it affords still greater cause for satisfaction that the great increase which took place in the gaol population during the years 1877 and 1878, has not been sustained during the past two years.

From the year 1874 to the close of the year 1878, the number of commitments increased in a ratio far in excess of the ordinary increase in the population, as the figures in the following summary will shew:—

| SII | MI | LT A | PV |
|-----|----|------|----|

| | | | | SUMMARY. | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | | _ | | | Men over 16 years of age. | Boys under 16 years of age. | Women over 16 years of age. | Girls under 16 years of age. | Total. |
| Com | nmitments | for the year en | nding 30th Sept | t., 1869 | 3,599 | 294 | 1,680 | 82 | 5,655 |
| | 66 | 66 | 66 | 1870 | 4,215 | 319 | 1,737 | 108 | 6,379 |
| | 6 6 | 66 | " | 1871 | 4,586 | 329 | 1,642 | 58 | 6,615 |
| | 6.6 | " | 66 | 1872 | 5,006 | 281 | 1,615 | 56 | 6,958 |
| | 6.6 | 66 | 4.4 | 1873 | 5,745 | 323 | 1,735 | 74 | 7,877 |
| | 66 | 6.6 | 66 | 1874 | 7,298 | 377 | 1,746 | 67 | 9,488 |
| | 6 6 | 44 | 6 6 | 1875 | 8,048 | 389 | 1,566 | 70 | 10,073 |
| | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 6 | 1876 | 9,005 | -434 | 1,727 | 70 | 11,236 |
| | 6 6 | 46 | 6.6 | 1877 | 11,053 | - 542 | 1,824 | 62 | 13,481 |
| | 6 6 | " | 66 | 1878 | 9,537 | 480 | 1,959 | 54 | 12,030 |
| | 6.6 | " | 66 | 1879 | 8,995 | 416 | 1,756 | 53 | 11,220 |
| | 66 | 66 | 6 6 | 1880 | 8,829 | 549 | 1,863 | 59 | 11,300 |

The foregoing statement shews that the number of commitments to the Common Gaols has, as nearly as possible, doubled during the past eleven years, but that the rate of increase from year to year has been exceedingly variable. Thus from 1869 to 1870 the rate of increase was 12.8 per cent.; from 1870 to 1871 it fell to 3.69 per cent.; from 1871 to 1872 the rate was about an average one, being 5.18 per cent.; from 1872 to 1873 the increase was large, being 13 per cent.; from 1873 to 1874 it reached its maximum of 20.4 per cent.; from 1874 to 1875 the rate fell to 6 per cent.; from 1875 to 1876 it rose to 11.54 per cent.; and from 1876 to 1877 it reached the second highest point, namely, 19 per cent. As compared with 1877, however, the number for 1878 receded from 13,481 to 12,030, representing a decrease of 10.7 per cent.; and from 1878 to 1879 there was a further decrease of 6.73 per cent,; but during the year just ended the decrease stopped, and an increase of 0.71 per cent. took place. It is thus shewn that while the number of commitments has doubled during the last eleven years, the annual difference has varied from a decrease of 10.7 per cent. to an increase of 20.4 per cent., the average annual increase being a little over 8 per cent.

It is important to note, however, that while the number of commitments has thus increased on the whole, the increase has not been anything like so great in one class of offences as in others. Thus, while commitments for crimes against the person and property, and against public morals and decency, which may generally be designated indictable offences, increased from 2,214 in 1869, to 3,919 in 1880, being at the rate of about 7 per cent. per annum, the offences against public order and peace, of which drunkenness and vagrancy constitute more than ninetenths, increased from 2,886 to 6,640, being at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum. If the comparison be confined to the years between 1869 and 1877, when the gaol population reached its maximum, and before the decrease of the past three years had commenced, it will be found that the increase of offences against public order and decency, as compared with that in offences of an indictable nature, was still more marked than in the average of the past eleven years, being from 2,886 in

1869, to 8,554 in 1877, or a general increase of nearly 200 per cent. and an average annual increase of 25 per cent., as against a general increase in the commitments for indictable offences of 88 per cent., and an average annual increase of 11 per cent. These figures shew conclusively that the large increase in the number of commitments to the Common Gaols during the past eleven years, and more particularly the abnormally great increase which took place between the years 1873 and 1877, was mainly due to the prevalence of drunkenness and the kindred offences of vagrancy, and disorderly conduct. It is satisfactory to note that with the return of an era of prosperity the number of commitments for vagrancy has greatly diminished. The largest number was 3,888, in 1877; since which year it has steadily decreased, the number for last year being only 2,210. The number of commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct shews a small increase over the preceding year, and a still smaller one as compared with 1877.

It is worthy of note that the commitments of women during the eleven years under review did not increase in anything like the same proportion as those of the men. The commitments of men numbered 3,599 in 1869, and 8,829 in 1880, being an increase of 145 per cent.; while those of women only increased from 1,680 in 1869, to 1863 in 1880, an increase of nearly 11 per cent. During the same period, the commitments of boys under 16 years of age increased from 294 to 549, or 86 per cent., while the commitments of girls under 16 actually decreased from 82 in

1869 to 59 in 1880.

Table No. 1, which will be found at the close of this part of the Report, shews the number of commitments of each sex to the different gaols of the Province during the past year; the numbers for the preceding year being also given for the purpose of comparison; also the increase or decrease between the two periods. The increases were confined to 21 gaols, in none of which were they large. At Toronto, the increase was 269; at Hamilton, 137; at Owen Sound, 129; at Woodstock, 58; at London, 55; at Goderich, 35; and in the remainder of the 21 gaols the increase in no case exceeded 30. The most marked decreases took place at the following gaols, namely: Milton, 144; Barrie, 96; Brampton, 83; Welland, 63; Berlin, 59; and Brockville, 40.

Table No. 2 shews the number committed who were over and under 16 years of age respectively, the number of re-committals, the number committed under civil process, the number acquitted of the offences for which they were committed, the number discharged without trial, and the number found guilty and sentenced. An examination of the figures with regard to re-committals shews that of the 11,300 persons sent to gaols during the year, 7,374 were committed for the first time, 1,510 for the second, and 1,037 for the third, and 1,379 had been in gaol more than three times. The total number of re-committals was 3,926, as compared with 3,476 in the preceding year, which fact would seem to indicate that a very considerable increase was made to the already large army of old offenders.

Table No 3 shews, in detail, the various offences for which commitments were made during the year; the corresponding information for the years 1869, 1875-6-7-8-9 is given hereunder for the purpose of comparison:—

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

| | 1869. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Assault, common | 485 | 666 | 743 | 641 | 724 | 549 | 623 |
| Assault, felonious | 46 | 68 | 124 | 134 | 98 | 125 | 85 |
| Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent | | 73 | 127 | 92 | 71 | 62 | 63 |
| Rape, and assault with intent | | 57 | 48 | 39 | 37 | 45 | 44 |
| Murder | 38 | 37 | 30 | 39 | 24 | 25 | 42 |
| Manslaughter | 16 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 10 1 | 7 |
| Attempt at suicide | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 6 | . 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 42 | 50 | 43 | 31 | 38 | 25 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 685 | 968 | 1128 | 990 | 1009 | 847 | 90 % |

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

| Arson and incendiarism Burglary Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. Destroying and injuring property Embezzlement Forgery Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences Horse, cattle and sheep stealing Housebreaking and robbery Larceny Receiving stolen goods Trespass Miscellaneous | 10 22 52 44 68 1019 | 1875. 65 54 6 96 14 33 99 85 36 1602 33 72 58 | 1876. 45 63 21 104 21 46 140 75 62 1764 49 50 2494 | 1877. 35 58 23 115 24 31 137 84 43 2970 38 73 42 2773 | 1878. 47 89 10 138 29 48 151 89 57 1818 64 103 43 | 1879. 49 103 19 126 28 64 131 86 102 1626 38 122 29 2523 | 1880. 31 93 15 130 23 50 101 70 103 1669 42 123 73 |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

| Bigamy. Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame Keeping houses of ill-fame Perjury. Seduction Indecent assault and exposure Miscellaneous | 9 29 56 6 11 8 3 | 9 123 49 19 2 36 77 315 | 12 129 81 12 3 45 49 | 12 137 89 32 2 27 116 | 9 197 117 25 2 40 129 519 | 14 189 92 25 2 41 86 | 5 236 134 27 40 50 492 |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | 122 | 315 | 331 | 415 | 519 | 449 | 492 |

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

| Abusive and obscene language | 34 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 101 | 72 | 95 |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from, and obstructing constables Carrying unlawful weapons | 79 | 99 | 116 13 | 90 25 | 143 37 | 130 27 | 109 34 |
| Deserting employment Drunk and disorderly | $\frac{74}{1793}$ | 82 3663 | 45 3868 | $\frac{21}{4032}$ | $\frac{27}{3785}$ | 10 3581 | 27 3795 |
| Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians | 24 | 33 | 53 | 160 | 153 | 122 | 115 |
| Threatening and seditious language | 75 783 | 35 1641 | 83 2128 | 48 3888 | 36 2524 | 48 2536 | 48 2210 |
| Miscellaneous | 20 | $\frac{239}{5876}$ | 156 6533 | 217 8554 | 7066 | 6700 | 6640 |
| | 2886 | 9876 | 0000 | 0004 | 1000 | 0700 | 0040 |

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

| Contempt of Court | 50 78 22 271 30 104 | 77 66 17 323 41 137 | 90 72 29 348 42 169 | 136 60 17 336 41 159 | 133 67 31 307 39 173 | 149 72 12 339 | 180 86 18 346 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 555 | 661 | 750 | 749 | 750 | 701 | 741 |
| Total number of persons committed for the respective years | 5655 | 10073 | 11236 | 13481 | 12030 | 11220 | 11300 |

Reverting again to the figures in Table No. 2, it will be seen that the following disposition was made of the 11,300 persons committed during the year, namely:

| Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged | 2330 |
|---|--------|
| Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and | |
| courts, including remand cases | 1088 |
| Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace | 111 |
| Detained as witnesses | 18 |
| Detained as fraudulent debtors | 86 |
| Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large | 346 |
| Died before trial | 10 |
| Detained by civil processes other than above | 183 |
| Waiting trial, and otherwise detained on the 30th September, | |
| 1880 | 92 |
| Found guilty and sentenced | 7036 |
| | |
| Total number of commitments | 11.300 |

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, of the total number of 11,300 persons committed, 2,330 were, upon trial, acquitted of the offences with which they were charged; 1,088 were discharged by judges and magistrates without trial; 398 were committed to and detained in custody on civil process of one kind or another; 346 were committed as lunatics, idiots or persons dangerous to be at large; 10 died before trial; 92 were waiting trial at the close of the year; and the remainder, namely 7,036, were upon trial found guilty and sentenced. The places to which these 7,036 were sentenced are given in the following summary:

| Sentence | d to the Kingston Penitentiary | 171 |
|----------|--|-------|
| Do | to the Reformatory for Boys | 82 |
| Do | direct to the Central Prison | 418 |
| Do | to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred | |
| | to the Central Prison | 156 |
| Do | direct to the Female Reformatory | 6 |
| Do | to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to | |
| | the Female Reformatory | 32 |
| Do | to the Common Gaols and there detained until | |
| | expiration of sentence | 6171 |
| | - | |
| | Total | 7,036 |

The crimes and offences for which sentences were passed upon the foregoing 7,036 prisoners are exhibited in the following summary, under the same headings as have been already given in respect to the total commitments:—

1. Crimes against the Person.

| 1. Ortines against the Leiso | 10. | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total commitments for the year. | Number found guilty and sentenced. |
| Assault, common | . 623 | 452 |
| Assault, felonious | | 46 |
| Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with | h | |
| intent | . 63 | 32 |
| Rape, and assault with intent | . 44 | 14 |
| Murder | . 42 | 5 |
| | | |
| Forward | . 857 | 549 |

| | Total com- mitments for the year. | Number found guilty and sentenced, |
|--|---|--|
| Ryonalt forward | | 549 |
| Brought forward | | 3 |
| Manslaughter | | 5 |
| Attempt at suicide | | |
| Miscellaneous | . 31 | 19 |
| | 004 | F17.0 |
| | 904 | 576 |
| 2. Crimes against Property | y . | |
| Arson and incendiarism | . 31 | 13 |
| | | 48 |
| Burglary Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. | . 15 | 9 |
| Destroying and passing counteriest money. | . 130 | 103 |
| Destroying and injuring property | | 11 |
| Embezzlement | | 17 |
| Forgery | | 11 |
| Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under fals | | 44 |
| pretences | | |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing | | 33 |
| Housebreaking and robbery | . 103 | 58 |
| Larceny | . 1669 | 1057 |
| Receiving stolen goods | . 42 | 16 |
| Trespass | . 123 | 99 |
| Miscellaneous | . 73 | 54 |
| | 2 5 0 0 | 1,562 |
| | 2,523 | 1,502 |
| 3. Crimes against Public Morals an | nd Decency. | |
| | _ | 3 |
| Bigamy Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame | | 108 |
| | | 97 |
| Keeping houses of ill-fame | | 9 |
| Perjury | | 29 |
| Indecent assault and exposure | | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | . 50 | J |
| | 400 | ${255}$ |
| | 492 | 200 |
| 4. Offences against Public Order a | nd Peace. | |
| | | 86 |
| Abusive and obscene language | . 95 | 00 |
| Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escape | 3.00 | 79 |
| from and obstructing constables | | |
| Carrying unlawful weapons | | 30 |
| Deserting employment | | 8 |
| Drunk and disorderly | | 2822 |
| Selling liquor without a license, and selling o | r | 110 |
| giving it to Indians | . 115 | 110 |
| Threatening and seditious language | | 32 |
| Vagrancy | . 2210 | 1317 |
| Miscellaneous | . 207 | 159 |
| | 6640 | 4642 |
| | 6640 | 4643 |
| Totals | 10,559 | 7,036 |

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that of the 10,559 persons committed to gaol for the various crimes and offences above specified, exclusive of the 741 persons who were merely detained in gaol, 7,036, or 66.63 per cent. of the commitments, were found guilty of the charges preferred against them, and were sentenced. For "crimes against the person" 904 persons were committed to gaol, but only 576, or 63.71 per cent., were convicted and sentenced. The largest number of convictions in proportion to the commitments, in this class of crimes, was effected in common assaults, for the obvious reason that in these cases proof of the committal of the offence is more easily obtained. It will be observed that 42 persons were committed for murder, while only 5 were convicted and sentenced. Amongst the commitments, however, for this crime were the 15 persons charged with the murder of the Donnelly family in the Township of Biddulph, and who are still waiting trial. Excluding these there would be 27 commitments for the crime of murder, and 5 convictions. Two of these convictions took place at Toronto, 1 at Brantford, 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, and 1 at Cornwall. Two of the prisoners, namely, 1 at Toronto and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, committed suicide a short time before the date of execution, but the other three were hanged.

With regard to "crimes against property," including larceny, the relative proportion of the convictions to the commitments was 61.91 per cent., and in "crimes against public morals and decency" 51.83 per cent. Of the 6,640 persons who were sent to gaol for "offences against public order and peace," the con-

viction and sentence of 4,643, or 69.92 per cent., were effected.

Of the 7,036 persons who were convicted and sentenced for the various crimes, 5,668 were males and 1,368 were females, from which it would appear that a larger number of convictions are secured against women than men. Thus of the 8,766 men who were committed for indictable and un-indictable offences, 5,688, or 64.88 per cent., were convicted and sentenced, while of the 1,793 women committed 1,368, or 76.24 per cent., were convicted and sentenced.

Table No. 6 shews in detail the number of prisoners sentenced at the respective gaols, the nature and periods of the sentences passed upon convicted prisoners, and the places to which they were sentenced. The same table also shews the number of prisoners in each county who elected to be summarily tried at the

County Judges' Criminal Court.

The following summary shews the periods of sentence passed upon convicted prisoners:—

| For periods under thirty days | 2658 |
|--|------|
| including the last term | 2219 |
| For sixty days, or two months | 724 |
| Over two months to three months | 424 |
| Over three months to four months | 155 |
| Over four months to five months | 32 |
| Over five months to six months | 351 |
| Over six months to nine months | 59 |
| Over nine months and up to one year inclusive | 96 |
| Over one year and up to two years | 60 |
| Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary | 105 |
| Over three years in the Penitentiary | 66 |
| For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys | 82 |
| Sentenced to death, and executed | 3 |
| Sentenced to death, and committed suicide | 2 |

The total number of prisoners in the various places of custody in the Province at the close of the year, as compared with the number in confinement on the same day of the preceding year, were singularly alike, as the following summary will shew:—

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|--|-------|-------|
| In the Common Gaols | 618 | 596 |
| In the Central Prison, Toronto | 311 | 305 |
| In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene | | 214 |
| In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto | | 38 |
| In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston | | 696 |
| | | |
| | 1859 | 1849 |

The following summary gives the usual statistical information in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations, social condition, personal habits and educational status of the prisoners committed during the past year and the one preceding it:—

| Nationalities. | | |
|---|-------------|--------|
| 210000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 1879. | 1880. |
| Born in Canada | 4677 | 5002 |
| Born in England | 1888 | 1856 |
| Born in Ireland | 2889 | 2740 |
| Born in Scotland | 678 | 624 |
| Born in the United States | 790 | 814 |
| Born in other countries | 298 | 264 |
| | ${11,220}$ | 11,300 |
| $Religious \ Denominations.$ | ŕ | |
| Roman Catholic | 4028 | 4043 |
| Church of England | 3798 | 3751 |
| Presbyterian | 1397 | 1462 |
| Methodist | 1393 | 1423 |
| Other denominations | 604 | 621 |
| | 11,220 | 11,300 |
| Social Condition. | | |
| Married | 3687 | 3899 |
| Unmarried | 7533 | 7401 |
| | 11,220 | 11,300 |
| Habits. | | ŕ |
| Temperate | 3415 | 3549 |
| Intemperate | 7805 | 7751 |
| | 11,220 | 11,300 |
| Educational Status. | | |
| Could read and write | 8289 | 8299 |
| Could neither read nor write | 2931 | 3001 |
| | 11,220 | 11,300 |
| | ~ . , ~ ~ 0 | , |

ESCAPES.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the Common Gaols during the past year, as compared with 23 in the preceding twelve months, and of that number 10 were re-captured and 2 are still at large. Of these escapes, 1 took place from Brampton Gaol, 1 from Goderich, 3 from Hamilton, 2 from Kingston, 1 from London, 1 from Simcoe, 1 from Sarnia, 1 from Toronto, and 1 from Prince Arthur's Landing.

The escape from the *Brampton Gaol*, which has had rather an unenviable notoriety for such occurrences, was in the case of a woman named Jessie Piper, who was sentenced to twelve months in the County Gaol. An investigation was held into the circumstances connected with this escape, and on examining the

officials I elicited the following facts:—

That the Matron, on the evening of the 12th August, did not lock the prisoner into the cell, but allowed her to apparently pull the gate to. Thinking that it was closed by the spring bolt, the Matron, following her usual custom, did not lock the gate in addition, nor did she even try the gate to see if it were closed. In addition to this careless habit, she was in the practice, during the summer, of leaving the doors into the yard open. The prisoner Piper, who evidently had pulled the gate to without allowing the spring bolt to act, took her opportunity of going into the yard when all was quiet, and with the aid of a table taken from the ward, and of a bedstead and buckets which had been left in the yard, she succeeded in scaling the wall.

The carelessness displayed by the Matron could only be committed by a person utterly unfit to hold a responsible position and have charge of prisoners. Not only was the Matron to blame for the escape, but the Gaoler, as chief officer in charge of all prisoners, was equally so, as it was his duty to assure himself that all prisoners were properly locked up for the night. Although, for obvious reasons, he was to be accompanied in his visits to the female corridors by the Matron, still

such condition did not relieve him from responsibility.

On several previous occasions I have had to make enquiry into escapes from the Brampton Gaol, and I found that all of them resulted through great carelessness and the lack of ordinary precautions. Seeing that the Gaoler was seventy-seven years old, and the Matron seventy years, it was evident that whatever they may have been in their younger days, they were unfitted to longer hold their respective positions. Therefore, while it was a very painful thing to have to recommend the dismissal of two such old public servants, it became my duty to report to the Government that so long as the Gaoler and Matron in question retained their positions, the safe custody of prisoners in the Brampton Gaol would be a matter of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances it was decided that the Gaoler and Matron should be dispensed with.

On the 17th August, a prisoner escaped from the Goderich Gaol, which, also, has become notorious for escapes therefrom. The prisoner who, along with others, was in the yard unwatched, took a rod out of the stove in the ward, and with it picked holes in the mortar of the wall, into wich he inserted pieces of wood, by which steps were made to the coping, from which he jumped, a height of twenty-four feet. In doing this he sprained his leg, and was immediately re-captured.

The escape was due, as usual, to careless watching, and the Gaoler was instructed that no prisoners were to be allowed in the yard, unless he or the Turnkey were personally present, and that if the official in charge were, for any reason, to be called away, the prisoners were to be brought into the gaol and locked up, and not left in the yard by themselves.

From the Hamilton Gaol, 3 prisoners escaped, on the morning of the 4th March, by digging a hole under the fence in the stone-yard, while at work there.

These prisoners, whose sentences had nearly expired, were taken, with a number of others, into the yard to break stone. Taking advantage of the perfunctory watching of the Turnkey in charge, the three prisoners in question got behind a pile of stones, and burrowed under the fence, thus making their escape. They were all re-captured within a few days, and the Sheriff was instructed to indict them for the escape. This he did, and the result was that two of them were sentenced to the Central Prison for three months, and the third to the Common Gaol for one month. To guard against the repetition of such an escape, I recommended that the County Council should have the stone-yard connected with the Gaoler's office by a bell, so that in the event of insubordination or attempt to escape on the part of the working gang, an alarm might immediately be given by the Turnkey without leaving the yard. I also informed the Sheriff that when the number of prisoners demanded it, two guards should be placed over the working gang.

The Turnkey who was to blame for careless watching resigned his position,

rendering further action unnecessary.

Two prisoners escaped from the Kingston Gaol on the 19th April, while they were at work on the Court House grounds. They were, with the assistance of the city police, immediately recaptured, and were subsequently indicted for the offence, and sentenced therefor to the Central Prison for six months.

In August, one prisoner escaped from the London Gaol. He was at work cutting grass in front of the Court House, under the supervision of a Turnkey. The prisoner suddenly sprang over the fence and ran down the street. He was followed and retaken by the Turnkey. On being indicted, the prisoner was sentenced to an additional month's imprisonment.

The escape from the Simcoe Gaol was of a woman sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for abduction. She had been taken into the official quarters to work, and not being properly watched she made her escape. She was shortly

afterwards recaptured.

From Sarnia Gaol, a vagrant, who was acting as cook, escaped. He was

retaken within a few days.

On the 4th August an old man 68 years old escaped from the *Toronto Gaol*. He was put outside the front door of the gaol to sweep the steps, and as he was an old *habitué* of the gaol and had often done the same work before, he was not watched. As soon as he was missed, he was pursued and brought back to the gaol.

The escape from Prince Arthur's Landing Good has not yet been inquired

into.

DEATHS.

During the year 29 deaths occurred, as compared with 21 in the previous twelve months. With two exceptions, these deaths were all the results of natural causes, and in every case an inquest was held and the facts reported to Government. The two exceptions were the deaths of the two prisoners who committed suicide while under sentence of death.

CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND REPAIRS.

The only gaol buildings which have been erected during the past year are those at Orangeville, which are for the newly created County of Dufferin.

The plans were open to public competition, and three sets were presented to me to select from, and those prepared by Mr. Soule, of Guelph, were chosen as being the best. A good many changes in the plans were suggested by me and accepted by the Provisional Council, and were subsequently embodied in the working plans and specifications. These were finally approved of by me on the 1st

December, 1879, and were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 4th December.

The building is a good, substantial structure, with all requisite appliances for

the safe custody and classification of 21 prisoners.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in my minutes of inspection during 1879, plans for the improvement of the entrance to the *Brantford Gaol*, which was very dark and inconvenient, were prepared and approved of. The work was proceeded with and completed during the past year at a cost of \$623.65. The structural changes have very much improved the appearance and convenience of the gaol.

The female ward of the *Chatham Gaol* has been improved by completely tearing away the wood-work lining, which was a harbour for vermin, and substi-

tuting plaster.

At the Lindsay Gaol, the Gaoler's quarters have been improved, and changes effected to enable an entire separation to be made of his kitchen and stores from those departments of the gaol, which heretofore, contrary to the regulations, had

been used in common.

The number of prisoners committed to the Welland Gaol within the past two years having been in excess of the accommodation, it became necessary to reconstruct the disused south wing, in order to obtain proper accommodation for women and youths. I met a committee of the Council at the gaol and discussed with the members thereof the best method of reconstructing the wing. Plans were subsequently submitted to and finally approved of by me, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The cost of the reconstruction was about \$2,500.

At the Whitby Gaol structural changes were authorized to enable two more

rooms to be added to the Gaoler's quarters, which were insufficient.

At the Sandwich Gaol some slight structural changes were carried out which completely separate the male from the female wards, and cut off all means of

verbal communication between them.

The additions and alterations recommended at the gaols at Goderich, Stratford, Cobourg, Guelph, and St. Thomas have not yet been entered upon. Reference is made to the work required to be done in the separate reports upon these gaols.

CHANGES IN THE GAOL STAFFS.

During the last session of the Legislature a clause was inserted in the Municipal Amendment Act to the effect that every appointment or dismissal of a Gaoler shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the past official year the following changes occurred in the gaol staffs:—
London Gaol. An investigation was held regarding the alleged prevalence of certain irregular practices in this gaol, more particularly with respect to the custody of the prisoners known as the "Biddulph prisoners." As the charges against the Gaoler were clearly proven, I recommended his dismissal, which at once took place, and Mr. Henry Fysh was, on the 10th August, appointed to the position.

Perth Gaol. The Gaoler here was charged with irregularities in the performance of his duties. On enquiry, I found the charges to be correct, and as a change of officials became necessary, the resignations of the Gaoler, and of the Matron, who was also guilty of carelessness, were accepted, to date from the 1st January,

1881. Mr. W. Grant has been appointed to the Gaolership.

Brampton Gaol. Another escape having taken place from this gaol, enquiry was made into the matter, resulting in a change of officials, as it was evident that

the advanced ages of the Gaoler and Matron, and their attendant infirmities, unfitted them for the proper discharge of duty. Mr. Modeland and his wife were appointed to the vacant positions.

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

Table No. 12 affords full and detailed information respecting the relative number of prisoners who were maintained while in custody, by the Province and the various Municipalities respectively, the number of days the prisoners in each of these two classes were in custody, and the total cost of gaol maintenance,

including the salaries paid to the gaol officials.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the Common Gaols were less during the past year than they have been since 1872. This is chiefly caused by the transfer of prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, and the consequent reduction in the expenditures of the former for food and clothing. The reduction in these items has been over \$10,000 in each of the past two years. There is also a considerable reduction in the item of ordinary repairs, owing, of course, to the improved structural condition of the gaols. The cost of salaries and wages remains about the same, as a decrease of a few prisoners in some of the gaols will not warrant the dispensing with the services of any of the regular staff, which, under any circumstances, must comprise a Gaoler, Turnkey, and Matron.

The following summary exhibits the expenditures for these three branches of the Common Gaol service during the past year, and the two preceding ones:—

| YEAR. | Total number of Prisoners in cus- tody each year. | clothing, fuel, | Cost of Salaries and wages of gaol officials, each year. | Cost of repairs. | Total gaol expenditur e. |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1878 | 12,030 | 60,217 83 | 63,591 11 | 7,307 66 | 131,116 60 |
| 1879 | 11,220 | 52,856 24 | 63,914 40 | 5,583 44 | 122,354 08 |
| 1880 | 11,300 | 49,037 14 | 64,084 34 | 3,504 96 | 116,626 44 |

Of the 11,300 prisoners who were in confinement during the year, 2,731 were criminal prisoners, whose maintenance was defrayed by the Government out of the administration of justice appropriation, and the remaining 8,569 were maintained by the Municipalities. The number of days during which these two classes of prisoners remained in custody is given hereunder, both separately and in the aggregate:—

| 2,731 criminal prisoners remained 8,569 municipal " " | | ys. |
|--|---------------|-----|
| 11,300 prisoners of both classes | 249,096 " | : |

The cost of gaol rations was lowest in the Stratford and Guelph Gaols, where the daily cost of the food for each prisoner was $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and, excluding the lock-ups where the rations must necessarily be high, the highest cost was at the Barrie

Gaol, where the daily rations were said to cost 14½ cents per day, but the figures

submitted to me would seem to shew that the cost was much greater.

The following summary shews the number of prisoners who passed through each gaol, and their aggregate period of custody, together with the total cost of food, clothing and fuel, and the cost per prisoner based upon the aggregate period of detention:

| GAOLS. | No. of prisoners commit- ted during the year. | Total days' stay of prisoners during the year. | Cost of food, clothing and | Average cost per day for each prisoner. |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | \$ cts. | cts. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's Landing Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby | 396 91 178 295 308 189 87 67 151 160 167 1018 256 782 48 21 245 52 67 327 47 127 66 92 136 143 135 310 205 209 202 11 2909 85 418 358 3113 | 5793 2953 5296 7254 5977 6564 1798 1600 7220 572 4217 4388 2015 11286 14381 1023 627 5024 1957 15674 2038 2151 3042 5787 5896 5514 5679 4518 3066 51268 1760 7557 9593 2588 | 2630 85 780 00 951 42 716 30 657 28 1193 96 789 57 \$\frac{6}{1} \text{20} 00 1133 00 719 06 968 42 1139 63 22 0 00 1147 134 2158 61 20 00 274 18 208 21 412 45 2673 52 4105 50 845 97 202 91 2033 74 661 55 764 21 576 00 700 00 1205 00 1201 65 1036 19 1121 41 252 96 907 100 160 16 1661 23 1890 00 550 13 | $\begin{array}{c} 45\frac{1}{2}\\ 33\\ 18\\ 19\\ 45\frac{1}{2}\\ 33\\ 18\\ 18\\ 4\\ 19\\ 42\\ 23\\ 30\\ 14\\ 11\\ 13\\ 22\\ 23\\ 30\\ 14\\ 11\\ 13\\ 15\\ 24\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 18\\ 34\\ 22\\ 23\\ 58\\ 78\\ 10\\ 20\\ 22\\ 19\\ 12\\ 22\\ 19\\ 12\\ 22\\ 19\\ 12\\ 21\\ 22\\ 19\\ 12\\ 22\\ 19\\ 12\\ 21\\ 21\\ 21\\ 21\\ 21\\ 22\\ 21\\ 21\\ 21$ |

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year 3 | 96 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 36 |
| Number of re-committals | 66 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$4,2 | 259.20 |

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 19th January, 1880. Its condition both internally and externally, was then very satisfactory. The wards, cells, beds and bedding were clean, and, as a general thing, fair order and tidiness were observable.

The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient for the wants of the gaol. The number of prisoners in custody was very large, namely, 28 males and 4 females. Among the prisoners committed for vagrancy, of whom there were 11 were a woman and her 3 young children, a broken down, but evidently respectable, old man, and some others who were physically incapable of work. The presence in the gaol of so many of this class is a proof that a County Refuge is much needed, both in the interests of humanity and morality, and it is to be hoped that the County of Simcoe will see its way to provide such a much needed establishment.

One of the male prisoners was a lunatic, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum was recommended, and two other men, who were waiting transfer to the Central Prison, to which place they had been sentenced, were at once removed.

The books were examined. The Gaoler was instructed regarding the proper method of keeping the register and dietary book. The records afforded all the requisite information.

The second visit during the official year was made by Mr. Hayes. His re-

port is annexed:-

6

"I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, and under authority of an Order in Council, I made an inspection of the Barrie Gaol on the 24th June. I found eleven men and two women in custody. Of the latter, one was under sentence for three weeks for larceny, and the other was committed as a lunatic. She had not been examined by the proper authorities, as the County Judge was of opinion that if left in gaol for a short time she would recover. I was informed that she has much improved since her committal. The Sheriff was requested to have the woman examined in due course, so that such action might be taken in her case as the result of the examination required. The majority of the male prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness; one was waiting trial for forgery, and one was a lunatic, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum had already been arranged for.

"The commitments to this gaol since the 1st of October number 301, as compared with 433 during the previous corresponding period. This large decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that during the winter and spring, successful

efforts were made to keep the prisoners at hard work.

"By looking through the books, I found that the register and dietary record were well kept; that only one punishment had been awarded since January, and

that the Surgeon had made frequent visits.

"All parts of the Gaol and its surroundings were in good order. It would be well if something could be done to improve the wards for the custody of female prisoners, as they are very dark and not well suited to the purposes they are used for.

"The work of building new privies for the female prisoners was getting on towards completion. The plan followed is the one on which the privies for the

males are constructed, and which received your approval.

"The Gaoler inquired whether he had authority to open letters addressed to a prisoner waiting trial. By your directions, I have informed him that, under the present general regulations, this is a matter which is left to the discretion of the Sheriff, whose orders must therefore be followed."

The cost of maintaining prisoners at this gaol is higher than at any other in the Province, and it is desirable that the matter should be examined into by the

Gaol Committee of the County Council.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 178 |
|--|-----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 27 |
| Number of re-committals | 62 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 2,138.67 |

This gaol was visited by me on the 23rd January, on which occasion there were 21 prisoners (14 men, 7 women) in custody. Three of the number had been committed as lunatics. Although two of them had been received into the gaol on the 19th and 20th January respectively, no examination under the statute had been made into their condition. I was informed that the delay was caused by the practice of the County Council refusing to pay for the medical examination until it is ascertained whether the friends of the lunatics are in a position to bear the expense. The Sheriff was requested to report to me whether I had been rightly informed, and also whether he was in possession of any particulars respecting the property or means of one of the lunatics.

The remaining prisoners were under sentence as follows:—Four for keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame, 3 for larceny, 4 for assault, 3 for vagrancy, 2 for drunkenness, 1 for want of sureties, and 1 was in custody under capias.

A little wood cutting was the only work provided for the male prisoners.

The gaol throughout was found in a clean and thoroughly well kept state. In reply to my enquiry with respect to the examination of lunatics, the Sheriff informed me that he had received instructions from the County Council to secure, if possible, from the friends of any lunatic committed to gaol, the fees for the medical examination, in order to save the county paying them, but he assured me that in no case had such practice delayed or interfered in any way with the examination or removal of lunatics.

I again inspected the gaol on the 5th May. An examination of the register shewed that 103 prisoners had been committed since the 1st October, and that 20 were in the gaol on that day, making 123 as the number of prisoners in custody since that time, as compared with 91 during the corresponding portion of the last official year. I found 9 men and 4 women in the gaol, two, a man and a gramen being lunctics. The latter had only just been committed. The former

previous night he had to be strapped to a chair and gagged by a prisoner, whose cell was left open so that he might look after the lunatic. I reminded the Sheriff that restraint of the nature referred to was only justifiable in the most extreme cases, that on no account should a prisoner be permitted to be the judge whether such a course was necessary, that a prisoner should not be allowed to be out of his cell during the night, and that if the lunatic required watching, the gaoler or turnkey should have done the duty. As the lunatic was so violent, it was a matter of surprise to me that the proper authorities should not have sooner examined him, with a view to his early removal to an Asylum. The Sheriff was requested to see that the statutory examination was immediately made of both the lunatics in custody.

A young lad aged twelve years was found in the same corridor with adult-

prisoners. His removal to a vacant ward was ordered.

The various wards of the Gaol were found to be well and properly kept, and there was a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing in stock.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 308 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 29 |
| $Number\ of\ re-committals$ | 122 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 1,618.08 |

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 13th February and 10th August.

On the first occasion I entered the following minute in the record book:

"The Inspector finds the wards, corridors and cells of this gaol in a clean and well kept state, the yards and other portions of the premises being generally in a similar condition. Its affairs also appear to be fairly well managed. The proper prison uniform is not in use, as the stock of old clothing is not yet exhausted. The Sheriff is reminded that when an additional quantity is required, the regulation in regard to prison clothing must be given effect to. There is plenty of bedding in store.

"Nineteen prisoners are in custody. No less than 16 are vagrants, or rather homeless poor. Many of them are old women who are physically unfit to earn a living, and some of them have been almost continuous residents of the gaol for years, being sent out for a few days on the expiration of one sentence, in order that a colouring of legalty may be given to their protracted confinement. Of the three other prisoners, two are under sentence for larceny, and one for drunkenness. No lunatics have been committed to this Gaol during the past five months.

"The able-bodied prisoners are kept pretty well at work breaking stones and

cutting wood.

"The recommendation to place screens round the stoves to prevent accidents."

happening to lunatics has been carried out.

"The register is properly kept. The dietary book should be added up and balanced at the end of each month. The Gaol Surgeon's book contains records of frequent visits. No punishment is on record since the time of my last visit."

This gaol was again inspected by Mr. Hayes who made the following

report .__

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of Order in Council, I visited the Brampton Gaol on the 16th August, when I found every part of it in a clean condition.

"Four men and 2 women were in custody, all but one of whom were old and

infirm vagrants.

"The register shews that 303 prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the 1st October, being a decrease of 72 as compared with the number com-

mitted during the corresponding portion of the previous year.

"I learned that a female prisoner had escaped from the gaol a few days previous to my visit. The facts relative thereto, as stated to me by the matron, will be specially reported to you for action. Pending this, the following instructions have, with your sanction, been given for the guidance of the Gaoler and Matron, viz.:

"That each cell gate must be locked at night, also the iron and wooden doors leading into the yards, and that nothing must be left in the yards which

could assist in an escape.

"The officials named were also told that these instructions were to be always followed, even though the occupants of the cells might be old, feeble or bedridden, as otherwise careless habits are soon formed, which result in the escape of prisoners."

BERLIN GAOL.

| 1 / 000 / 00 / 00 / 00 / 00 / 00 / 00 / | 91 |
|--|-------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 14 |
| | 21 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 23.23 |

I inspected this gaol on the 14th February and as the result thereof, recorded my satisfaction with its condition. The defects in discipline and management referred to in previous minutes had been completely done away with,

and regularity, order and neatness prevailed.

The wards and cells were admirably clean and tidy, the bedding was neatly made up, and said to be sufficient in supply, and a further stock of prison clothing had been ordered from the Central Prison. The yards were in a well kept condition.

Some improvements had been made in the heating appliances, whereby the means of heating had been increased, and the medium of communication between the wards closed up. The brick shed in the working yard had been completed, and was found to be very useful.

Only 6 prisoners were in custody, all men. I found that a great falling off had taken place in the number of commitments since the 1st October, only 37

having been made since that time.

The register was well and properly kept, as were also the other gaol records. The second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to

me as under :-

"I have the honour to state that acting under your instructions and the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Berlin Gaol on the 25th August, when I found it to be in good order throughout. It would be a great improvement were iron bedsteads substituted for the present wooden ones, which are not only most untidy looking, but afford a harbour for vermin. The Sheriff was requested to bring the matter before the County Council.

"Six prisoners, all males, were in custody. Four were under sentence for short periods, one was waiting trial for an assault, and the other was held under

capias. The sentenced prisoners were in idleness.

"The register shews that the decrease in the number of commitments to this gaol during the present official year, as compared with the preceding one has continued, and also that only two lunatics have been committed since the 30th September last."

BRANTFORD GAGL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 5 |
|--|------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 5 |
| Number of re-committals | 3 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$2,35 | 7.26 |

My first inspection of this gaol was made on the 16th March, when cleanliness and good order prevailed in every part of the gaol. Proper discipline was also maintained.

The want of work for the male prisoners was the then principal defect in the gaol management, but I was glad to learn that in a few days a supply of cordwood was to be delivered, so that the prisoners might be employed in cutting it.

There were no prisoners in custody for serious offences, and none of the males were eligible for transfer to the Central Prison. The gaoler was informed that the two lunatics then in the gaol would be immediately removed to the Hamilton

Asylum.

Tenders for the work of making certain alterations in the gaol entrance had been received, but I learned that action respecting them would not be taken until the next meeting of the County Council. As public executions have been abandoned, I recommended that when the other alterations were in progress, the grated opening in the upper rear hall should be closed, as it only kept that portion of the gaol very cold.

The gaol records were examined and found to be well and properly kept. As

there was no dietary book, I sent up one of the regulation form.

I made a second statutory inspection of the Brantford Gaol, on the 15th June. There were then in custody 9 men, 7 women, and a female child. All were under sentence for drunkenness, and kindred offences, except 2 men waiting trial on a charge of largeny of wheat. The male prisoners were at work at the alterations then in progress, and the women in laundry and domestic work. The Sheriff was requested to bring to the notice of the Council the desirableness of making some proper provision for an old woman, who has been continuously in gaol for the last four years.

The alterations and repairs to the gaol structure, referred to in previous report, were approaching completion. They will vastly improve the sanitary and structural condition of the gaol, and will enable its work in all details to be much

more satisfactorily carried on.

I recommended for the consideration of the Council, that the drain from the water-closets, in the front entrance corridors, should be carefully examined, so that it might be known whether the sewerage was being properly carried away; that the alcove in the transept leading to the female corridors should be shelved, and a door placed upon it, in order that it might be used as a clothes store, and that a coal and stone shed should be built with the old brick then in the yard.

Brockville Gaol.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 189 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | |
| Number of re-committals | 82 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$2 | ,856.49 |

My first statutory visit to this gaol, during the official year, was made on the 20th of March, when I entered the following minute in the book kept for that purpose.

"On visiting the Brockville Gaol to-day, the Inspector finds it in a very commendable state, both in respect to cleanliness and neatness, the walls are well lime-washed, the wood-work painted, and the air is sweet. The bedding is clean and tidily made-up, and good order prevails. Apparently the affairs of the gaol are systematically managed.

"The stock of clothing is not sufficient for the wants of the gaol, but an ad-

ditional supply has been ordered.

"The register is well and properly kept. The physician's book shews that almost daily visits are made by that official, and that his instructions with respect to the prisoners are very minutely detailed. The dietary book is correctly kept,

and the supplies are all furnished under contract.

"Seventeen prisoners are in confinement, 11 of whom are under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness. Nearly all the vagrants are old and infirm, and therefore unable to earn a living. For such it is clear that a house of refuge, instead of a gaol, is the proper place. One of the women is committed as a lunatic, but has not yet been examined."

I again visited the Brockville Gaol on the 28th July, finding it to be in as

satisfactory a condition as when previously inspected.

Eight men and seven women were in custody, no less than five being lunatics, for whose transfer to the Hamilton Asylum the necessary arrangements were made. The number of lunatics committed to this gaol during the year has been unusually large, namely fourteen, but the total commitments shew a marked reduction, being 149 as compared with 203.

The means of enforcing the sentence of hard labour are very limited, being confined to wood-cutting, and the keeping of the gaol and its surroundings in order. I suggested that stone breaking, either in the yard or under the provisions of the "Extra-Mural Act," should be added to the other work above named.

CAYUGA GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 87 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 13 |
| Number of re-committals | 28 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$1, | 710.11 |

I inspected this gaol on the 27th May. It was then in a well kept and neat condition throughout, and cleanliness generally prevailed. As the basement is naturally damp, I instructed the Gaoler to have it aired as much as possible, and also to keep it a little more tidy.

The supply of bedding and gaol clothing was reported to be sufficient.

The Gaoler was told that it would be well to have one or two beds made up in addition to those actually in use, in order to meet an emergency, although as a general rule the straw beds and the bedding should be put in store when not required.

There were only 2 prisoners in custody—a man and a woman. The former

under sentence for drunkenness, the latter for assault.

Since the 1st October to the date of my visit, 65 prisoners had been committed; about one-half of the number for vagrancy and drunkenness. The only work furnished for prisoners within the gaol was cutting wood. I informed the Sheriff that there could be no objection to working prisoners upon the grounds surrounding the Court House, provided they were only sentenced to periods under two months and for the most trifling offences.

The supply of water to this gaol is entirely dependent upon rains, and is therefore precarious, and very frequently insufficient. It would appear that spring

water cannot be obtained except at a great depth.

COBOURG GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | | | 151 |
|--|------|------|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | | | |
| Number of re-committals | | | |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | | | |

The first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made by me on the evening of January 6th, when the prisoners were about to be locked up for

the night.

Ten men and 8 women were in custody. Of the former, 5 were waiting trial, and 5 were under sentence, while 6 of the women had received sentence, 1 was waiting trial, and 1 was certified to be insane. The removal of this person to the Hamilton Asylum was at once recommended.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the fact, that although one of the male prisoners was under sentence for a term of six months, no return had been

made of his case, with a view to his transfer to the Central Prison.

The gaol throughout was much improved in appearance by certain repairs which had been made, and by the painting of the wood-work. Its sanitary condition had also been bettered by the direct ventilation of the closets, and their connection with the water system of the prison, thus providing a means of flushing them. Cleanliness and neatness prevailed in every ward and department.

The stock of bedding and clothing was found to be sufficient.

The books were properly and very neatly kept. From the records, I gathered that the physician's visits were made in conformity with the regulations and that punishment was very rarely resorted to.

The second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported to

me as under:-

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of Order in Council, I visited the Cobourg Gaol on the 7th

August.

"There were then in custody 8 male and 7 female prisoners, 11 of whom were under sentence for vagrancy, larceny, etc. Of the others, one was waiting trial, and 3 (1 man and 2 women) were detained as lunatics. One of the female prisoners was only thirteen years old, and, unfortunately, as there were no means of separating her, she had been kept in the same ward with the other females.

"The register was found to be well kept, and it shewed that there had been a slight increase in the number of commitments during the current year, as compared with the preceding one. Entries of pretty frequent visits are made in the Gaol Surgeon's register. Rather numerous punishments have been awarded since the last inspection. The Gaoler was instructed as to the right way in which to

keep the dietary book.

"The gaol was very clean and neat throughout, but structurally, with the exception of a few minor repairs and improvements, it is in the same defective condition as formerly, and which has been brought by you to the attention of the Council of the united counties on several occasions. As the question of separating the counties was raised, this was given as an excuse by the Council for not making any alterations to the gaol, but as this scheme appears to have been dropped, the necessity of affording better accommodation should again be brought to the notice of the Council."

CORNWALL GAOL.

| Trees it is a second control of the foct o | 67 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 10 |
| | 15 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 720.00 |

A statutory inspection was made of this gaol on the 26th March, when its

condition, in respect to cleanliness and order, was found to be satisfactory.

The gaol books were examined. The register, so far as affording all requisite information, was properly kept, but it was not balanced off to correspond with the annual return. The Gaoler was directed to remedy this. The physician's book only contained entries of two visits made during March, although they were more frequent during the previous months. With the kind of prisoners then in custody, more frequent visits should have been paid; at least, as many as the regulations require.

Six male prisoners were in custody, no less than 5 of whom were certified to be insane, but only I appeared to be possessed of dangerous proclivities. The others had hallucinations, clearly indicating their mental unsoundness, but in two cases, not to such an extent as, in my opinion, to need Asylum treatment. Seeing, however, that they were all certified to be insane, I arranged for their immediate

transfer to an Asylum.

I found that of the 37 prisoners who had been committed to the gaol since the 1st of October, 1879, 12 were persons of unsound mind. The prevalence of lunacy and idiocy in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, provides serious cause for alarm, and the fact that these persons chiefly belong to the farming community seems to call for most careful enquiry as to the causes.

I again inspected the Cornwall Gaol on the 27th July, when 8 prisoners were in it, 4 of whom were under sentence for assault, 2 for wife-beating, and 1 for larceny. The other prisoner had been committed as a lunatic, but the papers in his case were not completed. The sentenced prisoners, who were able-bodied men, were all idle; a little wood cutting was the only labour carried on. I recommended that stone breaking should be introduced.

I condemned the practice of allowing the airing yard to be used in common for the Turnkey's private purposes, and for those of the gaol. When some escape takes place, the County Council will probably realize that the defect should be

remedied.

I found that a new physician had been appointed to the gaol since the time

of my previous visit.

As the gaol rations were not being furnished under contract, the Gaoler buying them as required, I recommended that the Council should solicit public tenders for the necessary supplies in future.

CHATHAM GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 137 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 20 |
| Number of re-committals | 32 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$2 | ,358.79 |

I inspected this gaol on the 31st December, 1879, when I found it in excellent order throughout. The walls were well lime-washed, and the air was free from foul odours.

The Sheriff was requested to obtain authority for the purchase of an additional stock of bedding and clothing, which was then required.

There were 15 prisoners in custody—all men. The register shewed that there had been no women committed during the previous three months. Six of the prisoners were waiting trial, I was in custody for want of sureties, I for contempt of court, and 5 were under sentence for larceny. The 2 other prisoners were certified to be insane, and warrants, which were about to be acted upon, had been issued for their transfer to the London Asylum,

I was informed that at its last meeting, the County Council had passed a resolution giving full effect to the dietary regulations, which I had brought under their notice, and that tenders for the delivery of the food supplies had been ac-

cepted.

I also learned that a municipal separation had taken place between the county of Kent and the town of Chatham, and that the latter was to pay to the former its share of the cost of maintaining the gaol.

I again visited this gaol on the 25th September.

The register shewed that a slight falling off in the number of commitments had taken place during the current official year, as compared with the previous one. There were at the time of my visit only 7 men and 1 woman in custody. Two of the former were lunatics. One had not been examined by the proper authorities, and when I saw him, he appeared to be quite sane, judging from his appearance, conversation, and freedom from hallucinations. The other, a coloured man, had a very imbecile appearance and manner. His removal to the London Asylum was arranged for. Of the remaining male prisoners, 2 were waiting trial, 1 was detained for want of sureties, 1 for contempt of court, and 1 was under sentence for selling liquor without a license. The female had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for concealing the birth of a child.

The wards and cells occupied by the male prisoners were in admirable order, and perfectly clean, but a similar state of things could not be expected in the female department, as the cells there were being plastered in order to get rid of the vermin. The cells have all been supplied with iron bedsteads. The stock of bed-

ding and clothing is sufficient.

The various books of record were found to be properly kept. The Surgeon makes frequent visits.

GODERICH GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 160 |
|---|----------|
| Greatest number committed at any one time | 23 |
| Number of re-committals | 47 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 2.269.27 |

On the occasion of my first inspection of this gaol on the 15th February, I

recorded the following minute, viz.,

"At his visit to this gaol to-day, the Inspector finds its condition to be satisfactory, as regards cleanliness and order, and there is evidence of marked improvement in the management and discipline of the gaol. The supervision over the prisoners now appears to be more careful, and the laxity which formerly characterized the discipline and internal economy of the gaol is apparently remedied. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that escapes will not again occur.

"The defects in the cell gates have been remedied, and coverings placed over the angles in the yards, but nothing has been done in the way of structural en-

largement and improvement, as suggested.

"The gaol population comprises 12 men and 2 women. Three of this number are committed as insane. Two of them, having been certified to be lunatics, will be removed to the London Asylum, but in the case of the third (a young

woman), His Honour, the County Judge, does not concur in the opinion of the medical examiners that she is insane. It is clear that the girl, if not idiotic, is certainly so weakminded as to be incapable of taking care of herself, and her enlargement therefore would not be to the public interest. The Sheriff is requested to ask His Honour to again examine the girl, and if he agrees with this view of the case, she will be removed to the ward of the Hamilton Asylum set apart for female idiots. The other prisoners, who were all in idleness, are either under sentence for larceny, or are vagrants. It is observed that these latter are not sentenced to hard labour. It is most desirable that they should be, and under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 28, as amended by 37 Vic., Cap. 43, such provision can be attached to the sentences passed upon this class.

"The contracts for the supply of meat and bread have not been submitted to public competition for several years, and consequently 5 cents per pound is paid for very inferior beef. It is recommended that tenders be advertised for in

future.

"It is also recommended that a strong wire guard be placed round the stove in the ward when insane female prisoners are confined in it, as the likelihood of their burning themselves or the furniture is very great."

Another inspection of the gaol during the year was made by Mr. Hayes.

His report upon the condition of the gaol is as follows:-

"I have the honour to state that acting under your instructions, and the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Goderich Gaol on the 26th of

August.

"Fourteen prisoners were then in custody, 11 of whom were males and 3 females. Ten of these were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences, 2 were waiting trial, 1 was held under capias, and 1 was charged with being a lunatic. In this case the medical examiners are agreed as to the prisoner's insanity, but the County Judge does not concur in their opinion. The prisoner, who appeared to be possessed of an extraordinary hallucination, will therefore have to remain in custody for the present, so that the examiners may have an opportunity of further examining him. I was informed that one of the female prisoners had been sent to the gaol for the purpose of being "confined," and a fortnight before my visit she had given birth to a child. It is certainly a matter for very great regret that the town authorities could find no better way of providing for this woman than of committing her to gaol.

"I found that the prisoners were allowed the run of the yards. The Gaoler certainly stated that they were always under supervision, but as both the Gaoler and Turnkey were in the entrance hall of the prison when I arrived, I fail to see how this constant supervision can be kept up. The Gaoler, with your approval, has been instructed not to allow any prisoners into the yards unless under the immediate charge of a gaol official. In view of the escapes which have taken place from this gaol, it is a wonder that the utmost precaution is not taken in

maintaining a strict watch over the prisoners.

"The gaol building and yards were in a very clean and orderly condition. The beds were neatly made up. Iron bedsteads are required to replace the wooden ones.

"The register shews that a larger number of prisoners have been committed to the gaol, between the 1st October and the date of inspection, than during the cor-

responding period of last year.

The gaoler states that the large shed in the yard attached to his quarters is of no use to him, and only obstructs the passage of light and air, and he requests that it may be removed to a point outside the gaol walls, where, after being slightly altered, it could be used for the storage of straw. Under the circum-

stances, it is recommended that the shed be removed to the piece of ground belonging to the gaol to the west of that building, and placed in such a position that no portion of it shall be within sixteen feet of the gaol walls. The Sheriff has been requested to bring this matter, with those mentioned in the two last paragraphs of your previous minute of inspection, before the County Council.

GUELPH GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 167 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 27 |
| Number of re-committals | 45 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 2,779.63 |

My first visit to this gaol during the year, was made on the morning of the

14th of February.

There were 21 men, 3 boys and 2 women within its walls. Nine of the men were criminal prisoners, either under sentence or waiting trial for indictable offences, and the remaining 17 prisoners were charges upon the county. One of the latter was under sentence for fraud, or rather because he was unable to give to the Judge a satisfactory account of his effects, as a judgment debtor. One man had been committed as a lunatic, but did not appear to be a proper case for an asylum. Indeed, it was doubtful if he were at all deranged in his mind. The three boys in the gaol, who had been sentenced for larceny, were in the same ward with adult prisoners. This, unfortunately could not be avoided, as the crowded state of the gaol prevented a separation being made. The male sentenced prisoners were in idleness, although nearly all of them were able-bodied men. As the supply of wood for the year was being delivered, the gaoler was instructed to have the men placed at work, as soon as possible. It was a matter for regret that stone had not been provided for the prisoners to break.

Considering its crowded state and the class of prisoners confined in it, the condition of the gaol upon the whole was satisfactory. The upper corridor was quite cold, owing to some defect in the heating arrangements, which the Sheriff

was requested to have made good.

I again inspected the Guelph Gaol on the 16th June, when it was found to be clean and well-kept, particularly so in the female wards. The yards were also in a tidy state. The imperfection in the heating arrangements referred to at the time of my previous inspection had been brought to the notice of the County Council, and orders had been given that it should be remedied.

The Gaoler reported that the stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient

for the wants of the gaol.

The books of record were examined and found to be particularly well-kept. It appears that since the previous 1st October, 177 persons had been committed to the gaol, and that during the winter, the average number of prisoners in custody was 25. Since the commencement of spring, however the number had been

very much reduced.

I found 12 prisoners in custody, viz., 8 men and 4 women. One of the latter had been committed on the 9th June, and although certified to be insane by the examining physicians, the Judge's certificate had not been received. She appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, and as soon as the papers were completed, was transferred to the London Asylum.

HAMILTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 1,018 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 79 |
| Number of re-committals | 597 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 5,505.00 |

I made an inspection of this gaol on the morning of the 12th of January. Its condition was then in the highest degree satisfactory. The various corridors and cells, and the beds and bedding, were exceedingly clean and neat, as were also the culinary, washing and other offices. The yards were likewise found to be in a well-kept condition. It was quite evident that the affairs of the gaol were conducted with regularity and in a systematic manner, and that good discipline

prevailed in every department.

There were 56 prisoners in custody, namely 43 males and 13 females. No less than 24 of these prisoners were under sentence for drunkenness, and 14 for vagrancy. Amongst those committed for disorderly conduct and for keeping houses of ill-fame, were three little children, one an infant. It is much to be regretted that some other provision is not made for such children, at least during the custody of their degraded parents, if not permanently. The number of criminal prisoners was exceptionally small, and none of the male prisoners had received sufficiently long sentences to warrant their transfer to the Central Prison.

Except those crippled and otherwise physically disabled, all the prisoners,

both male and female, were kept at work.

The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient. The Council was reminded that when a further supply of clothing was required, the regulation prison dress, as made at the Central Prison, should be ordered.

The various books of record afforded all the requisite information, and were

well and neatly kept.

A second inspection was made by me of this gaol on the 22nd September. There were then in custody, 19 men, 27 women, 3 boys, 1 girl and an infant. The boys were just about to be transferred to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. Two of the men had been committed as lunatics. One of them gave but little evidence of unsoundness of mind; the other had formerly been an inmate of the asylum, and appeared to again require treatment. The rest of the men were all under sentence, chiefly for short periods. A large proportion of the women in custody were old and frequent offenders. The transfer of 8 of them to the Reformatory for Females was ordered, and the others were warned that if they were again committed they would be removed to the same place.

The sentenced men, who were all able-bodied, were at work breaking stone,

and the women were knitting and sewing.

An examination of the register shewed that the commitments to the Hamilton Gaol, during the official year, numbered considerably more than those during the previous corresponding period.

Every part of the gaol, and its surroundings, were found in the best possible order. The beds were tidily made up, and the sanitary arrangements of the gaol

appeared to receive attention.

KINGSTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 256 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 40 |
| Number of re-committals | 62 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$3, | 371.34 |

After inspecting this gaol on the 23rd January, I recorded the following minute, viz.:—

"The Inspector visited this gaol to-day, and finds it in a clean, well kept and orderly state throughout. The appearance of the prison indicates good and

systematic management, and that strict discipline is enforced.

"There are in custody 33 prisoners—15 men, 16 women, and a boy and a girl, who were committed with their mother. The woman Margaret Doherty is again in this gaol, and is causing great trouble. Her ungovernable temper and her incorrigibly bad conduct, present a problem in prison dicipline which it is hard to solve, for if they are the outcome of mental disease, she should not be punished. The fact that she has been under examination in two asylums, and has been pronounced to be sane, renders her case more difficult to deal with. Should she be again committed to gaol when the Mercer Reformatory for Females is opened, confinement in that institution will be tried. The insane girl now in custody will be removed to the Kingston Asylum as soon as there is a vacancy. Eighteen of the prisoners are vagrants and drunken and disorderly characters. Five of the vagrants are broken down old men, who should be residents of one of the two Refuges in the city, but to which they had been refused admission. The male prisoners are kept employed in breaking stones and cutting wood, and the women in knitting, sewing and laundry work.

"The books are properly kept."

At the time of my second inspection of the Kingston Gaol, which I made on the 2nd August, I found 18 men and 13 women in custody. Of these 18 were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, 9 for larceny, and 2 for keeping and frequenting a house of ill-fame; and one man was detained for want of sureties, and another was waiting trial. Two of the vagrants were helpless old people who should have been in a house of refuge. The prisoners under sentence were all at work, but not at what might be termed hard labour.

The internal condition of the gaol was, in the highest degree, satisfactory,

and thoroughly good discipline prevailed in the management of the prison.

The gaol yards and the Court House grounds were in admirable order, the work upon them being done by the prisoners.

The stock of clothing and bedding was sufficient for summer requirements, but some additional regulation clothing would be needed for use in the winter.

From an examination of the register, it appeared that since the 1st October last, about the same number of prisoners had been committed as during the pre-

vious corresponding period.

Two prisoners escaped from the outside working party in April, but were recaptured and indicted for the offence, whereupon they were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Central Prison. Another prisoner who attempted to escape was, at the time of my visit, working, with a ball and a chain on his leg.

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 21 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | |
| Number of re-committals | |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$1, | 013.55 |

I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 31st July. There were then in custody 4 men and 2 women, being a larger number than I had ever found in that gaol before. Of these prisoners 4 were under sentence for minor offences, one was waiting trial as an accessory to murder, and one was committed as a lunatic. Notwithstanding the increased number of prisoners in custody, the register shewed that only 16 persons, 4 of whom were lunatics, had been committed to the gaol during the ten months, ending on the day of my visit.

The condition of the gaol premises was generally satisfactory, although a little more neatness might have been observed in the wards. I recommended that the following works should be done by the prisoners, namely:—The white-washing of the gaol, the painting of the stone jambs of the cells, and the wood-work throughout, the black-leading of the stoves, and the clearing of the weeds from the yards.

The books of record were examined and found to afford all requisite informa-

tion respecting the operations of the gaol.

A surgeon had recently been appointed. I requested him to enter in a book the date of all the visits he made to the gaol.

The sentenced male prisoners were kept at work breaking stones.

The quantity of food required being too small to be supplied under contract, the rations are bought by the Gaoler, the cost for each prisoner being nine cents per day.

LINDSAY GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 48 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 9 |
| Number of re-committals | 5 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 1,540.00 |

The following is a copy of the entry I made in the minute-book of this gaol

when I inspected it on the 7th January, namely:-

"The Inspector finds only 1 prisoner in custody, and an examination of the register shews that only 6 persons have been committed since the 1st October last. To whatever cause this satisfactory state of things may be due, the County of Victoria is to be congratulated upon its comparative freedom from crime.

"The condition of the gaol and yard, so far as regards cleanliness and order, is satisfactory. The stock of bedding and clothing is sufficient for all purposes.

"The Inspector has on several occasions suggested that structural provision should be made in the gaol for the entire separation of the culinary and domestic affairs of the prison from those of the Gaoler's family, but he could not see his way to recommend the erection of any additions to the building. He is now glad to learn that by a small outlay, and a little re-arrangement of the Gaoler's quarters, the present space can be made to answer all purposes. The plan of the proposed alterations has been submitted to and approved of by him, and authority given for the work being proceeded with as soon as the Council desires to do so."

A second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report there-

upon is appended, viz.:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under the anthority of Order in Council, I inspected the Lindsay Gaol on the 10th August. There were then but 3 prisoners in custody, 2 of whom were under sentence and the other one was waiting trial for rape.

"The sentenced prisoners were kept at work breaking stone, a large quantity

of which was in the yard.

"The gaol and yards were as usual in excellent condition. The office, however, should be more neatly kept. The locks upon the ward doors were in an unsafe condition. As the County Council had authorized the purchase of new ones, the Sheriff was requested to have them at once placed upon the doors.

"I found that the structural alterations approved of by you had been made. Thereby a kitchen and two store-rooms are provided for gaol purposes exclusively. This is a great improvement and remedies what was a very serious defect in the arrangements of the gaol.

"The register shews that only 44 commitments have been made to the gaol since the 1st October last, that from the 18th June to 21st July only 1 prisoner was in custody, and that no female prisoner has been sentenced to the gaol for some considerable time. It is to be hoped that such a satisfactory state of affairs will long continue.

"Some instructions were given regarding the proper method of keeping the

books.'

LONDON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 782 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 59 |
| Number of re-committals | 347 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 5,926.41 |

My first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made on the 24th November, 1879. There were then in custody 27 men, 9 women, and 2 boys, or a total of 38. Of these, 9 were on remand, 1 was waiting trial, 1 was detained for want of sureties, and 27 were under sentence.

The gaol was in very good order, and generally clean and well kept. The water for all purposes was still being precariously and insufficiently supplied by

a force-pump from the river. The water-closets were in a bad state.

The supply of bedding and clothing was said to be sufficient. All the sen-

tenced prisoners were in prison garb.

The Gaoler was instructed to balance off the register, so that it might correspond with the returns made to Government at the close of the official year. The other books of record afforded all the necessary particulars.

With the exception of five prisoners playing at work at the force-pump, all the sentenced males were in utter idleness. The female prisoners were employed

in knitting, mending, etc.

I again visited this gaol on the 12th July, and made the following entry in

the minute-book, viz .:-

"At the time of my inspection of this gaol to-day, I find 33 men and 5 women therein. One of the latter is a lunatic, and will be removed to the Asylum very shortly. All the rest of the prisoners, except 8 men waiting trial, are under sentence. Of those waiting trial, 6 are known as the 'Biddulph prisoners.'

"An examination of the register shews that between the 1st October last and to-day, 597 persons have been committed to the gaol, as compared with 543 during the same period of the previous year. The books are not very neatly kept, but they afford all the requisite information regarding the operations of the

prison.

"The condition of the gaol is far from satisfactory. In all the departments, except the female wards, neatness and order are almost entirely wanting—the beds are not properly made up, and articles are allowed to lie about the floor—and altogether there is an air of slovenliness about the premises, which good management and discipline would at once overcome. The water-closets are in about as bad a state as they were before the repairs were made to them. It is certainly quite time that a change is made in the management of this gaol.

"The condition of the portion of the gaol employed for the custody of females is in direct contrast to that of the rest of the building. It is evidently

well looked after by the matron, who appears to understand her duties.

"The manner in which the Biddulph prisoners are guarded has been enquired into, and an investigation held into certain irregularities connected therewith, the result of which will form the subject of a special report to Government. In

the meantime the Sheriff is requested to give orders that on no account are the prisoners in question to be allowed to go into the yard except under the supervision of two gaol officials, and that the corridor in which these six prisoners are confined is never to be entered by less than two gaol officials."

MILTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 245 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 30 |
| Number of re-committals | 33 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 1,064.21 |

I inspected the Milton Gaol on the 19th May, at 7 p.m., when the prisoners were locked up for the night. Every part of it was found in admirable order, and very clean. The yards were also in a thoroughly well kept condition. Indeed the state of the entire premises indicated good management and thorough discipline. The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient, and the stores were neatly kept.

Only 4 prisoners were in gaol, namely, 3 men, of whom one was waiting removal to the Central Prison, and a girl under sentence for larceny, who was a fit

subject for the Industrial Refuge, had that institution been opened.

Since the previous 1st October, no less than 228 prisoners had been committed to this gaol, the majority of them being tramps and vagrants. During the winter, one hundred cords of stone had been broken for the corporation of Milton.

The various books were examined. The register was neatly and correctly kept, likewise the dietary book. No entry of a visit appeared in the physician's book since the middle of the previous month. I called attention to the fact that a weekly visit, at least, should be made.

The Gaoler suggested that the water-closets should be connected, for flushing purposes, with a pipe drawing water from the pump in the yard. As this could be done at very little expense, I recommended that the suggestion should be carried out.

The gaol was again inspected by Mr. Hayes, and the following report made

to me by him upon its condition:

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Milton Gaol on the evening of the 18th August. I am glad to be able to report that no prisoners were then in custody; also that an examination of the register shewed the following pleasing facts, namely: that no prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the 31st July; that no one has been in custody since the 5th August; that the daily average number in custody during the month of May was 3; that the gaol was empty on nine consecutive days in June, and on twenty-two days in July, and that between the 1st October, 1879, and the 31st July, the commitments numbered 238, as compared with 377 during the previous corresponding period.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout. The water-closets will be connected with the pipe referred to in your last report, as soon as any prisoners are in custody who can dig the necessary trench. It is also intended to hang a bell in the Gaoler's bedroom, to be connected with each of the corridors, as suggested

by you some time ago."

NAPANEE GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 52 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 10 |
| Number of re-committuls | 3 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 457.47 |

The minute I recorded of my first inspection of this gaol, made on the 24th January, is as follows:—

"The Inspector to-day finds the Napanee Gaol to be in a clean and generally

well kept state.

"The stock of clothing is sufficient, but not of bedding. The Sheriff will be

good enough to make a requisition for some more blankets.

"There are in custody 9 prisoners (5 men, 1 woman and 3 children). A family comprising a father, mother, and three children, are under sentence for six months for vagrancy. During the beginning of the winter these people were housed in the Kingston Gaol, and in the previous winter they were in this gaol. If proper action be not taken in regard to them, the community will be charged with the care of a large family of confirmed tramps, who, in the natural course of events, will become criminals. The children should be sent to one of the Homes, and the parents compelled to earn their living. Most certainly it was never contemplated that whole families should be sent to gaol under the Vagrancy Act.

"Of the remaining prisoners, 3 men are under sentence for larceny,

assault, and vagrancy, respectively, and 1 is under capias.

"I again inspected the gaol on the 4th May, when there were only 2 prisoners in custody, one a vagrant, and the other, a man committed as a lunatic. The latter had only just been brought in, and, therefore, no examination into his mental condition had been made by the proper authorities.

"The books were examined and found to be very neatly kept, and to afford all requisite information. It appeared that only 34 prisoners had been committed

during the year.

"The gaol and yards were in all respects clean, neat and orderly.

"A few days before my visit, the Sheriff had found it necessary to suspend the Gaoler, and had asked the consent of the Government to dismiss him. On examining into the facts, I found that the Sheriff was fully justified in the course he had taken. The Gaoler acknowledged to me that the charge preferred against him was true, but solemnly stated that he would never again give cause for complaint. The Sheriff very strongly recommended that the Gaoler should have another trial. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the facts that no previous reports had been made against him, that no irregularities had taken place in the management of the gaol, but that on the contrary it had always been found in excellent order, and that he had a large family, I agreed to recommend to the Government that the Gaoler should be reinstated probationally. This recommendation was approved of."

OTTAWA GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year (| 73 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 59 |
| Number of re-committals | 58 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 348.28 |

My first visit to this goal was paid on the 29th March, when I made the

following minute, viz,:-

"On making a statutory inspection of the gaol to-day, its various wards, cells, etc., were found to be quite clean, but they would have a neater and tidier look if the wood and iron work had a coat of paint. The floors also require repairs at some points, particularly in the basement, where they are getting dilapidated. It would be better if the Committee of the Council would supply the gaol officials

with a small stock of lumber, paint and other material to keep the premises constantly in a good state of repair. In this way the labour of prisoners who can do carpenter work, painting, etc., would be utilized at the proper time. On the other hand, it is spurious economy to allow the paint to become so worn as to require two coats, when, if attended to in time, one would have done. I would suggest that the Council give effect to this recommendation, as order and neatness cannot otherwise be looked for.

"The stock of bedding now on hand is barely enough for summer requirements, and is insufficient for the winter. The ciothing for the sentenced female prisoners is almost used up, and requires renewing. It is intended, as soon as the Mercer Reformatory is opened, to furnish a uniform garb for women. Summer

clothing is also required for the sentenced male prisoners.

"The movements of prisoners have been about the same numerically, as during the corresponding period of last year. The commitments from the 1st of October last up to the date of this inspection, number 315, as compared with 306 in the

preceding year.

"At this visit there are 20 males and 11 females in custody, only 5 of whom are under sentence for criminal offences. No less than 14 are under short sentences for 'drunkenness. One woman is waiting trial on a charge of murder. This woman must be separated from the other prisoners, and on no account must she be allowed to go to the kitchen to work, a liberty that is now granted. The two boys under 15 years of age, must also be placed in a separate corridor, and kept as much apart as possible from the adult prisoners. Some of the males are kept at work breaking stones, and all the women were knitting. It is to be regretted that a more profitable arrangement cannot be made for the disposal of the broken stone. At present while \$3 per toise is paid for the stone, only 50c. per toise is received for it in a broken state.

"The Gaol Committee having given authority for the erection of a root-house by prison labour, I would recommend that it be placed in the entrance yard, as the working yard should not be encumbered with structures which might be used

as skulking places.

"It is most desirable that the gaol should be connected by telephone with the Physician's house, which it is stated could be accomplished for \$15 per annum. It is recommended that this be done. The practice of paying the Gaol Physician \$200 a year, and requiring him, in addition to his professional services, to furnish the drugs and medicines, is obviously improper, and should at once be disconcontinued. The county and the Government should pay for the drugs required in the treatment of the prisoners.

The various books of record were examined and found to be properly kept." I again visited the Ottawa Gaol on the 31st July. I found therein 43 prisoners, 15 men and 28 women, being a larger number than is usually in custody during the winter, and differing from what is usually the case, there were more female prisoners than male. This was caused by the commitment for long periods of an unusually large number of keepers of houses of ill-fame and of prostitutes, there being in custody 14 persons of these classes. Seventeen of the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness; 3 for larceny; 4 for assault, and 2 for illicit distilling. Three persons had also been committed as lunatics. In the cases of two, the examiners had not agreed; in the other the papers had not been completed. The Sheriff was instructed to take action with a view to the removal of these persons to an asylum, or to their discharge from custody.

It was a matter for regret that no work was provided for the female prisoners. The congregating together of so many depraved women in idleness, must have a most demoralizing effect. The Sheriff was requested to represent to the Council, the

importance of providing some work for these females to do. A few men were breaking stones. This, together with keeping the gaol clean was all the work they had to do.

The goal was in fair order, but it might have been cleaner and tidier, and the beds should have been more neatly made up. The painting referred to at the time of my previous inspection had not been done, but was about to be commenced.

The books were examined. Only eight punishments had been awarded since the end of March. The practice of fastening up the hands of refractory women in an elevated position by handcuffs and a suspended chain was ordered to be discontinued.

Enquiry was made into the facts connected with the illegal discharge of a prisoner, respecting which, and other matters arising out of it, a special report was made to the Government.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 327 |
|--|-----|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 90 |
| Number of re-committals | 158 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | |

Statutory inspections were made of this gaol on the 20th May and 17th of

August.

On the occasion of the first visit I found 8 men and 5 women in custody. Two of the latter had been committed as lunatics, but in only one case were the papers completed. As in the other, the examining authorities did not agree. Instructions in this matter were given to the Sheriff, also in regard to the case of a man detained in gaol as an escaped lunatic. Of the remaining prisoners

5 were under sentence, 2 were waiting trial, and 3 were on remand.

I found that the commitments to the gaol during the winter had been exceptionally numerous. In the month of October, the greatest number in confinement at one time was 16; in November, 28; in December, 70; in January, 74; in February, 87; and in March the maximum of 90 was reached. In April, the number was reduced to 47, and during May the largest population numbered 19. From the first October to the date of inspection, 271 commitments had been made, as compared with 150 in the previous corresponding period. It was reported to me that most of the prisoners committed were vagrants, or rather tramps, who flocked to the gaol for refuge and food as soon as the railway works in the vicinity were stopped, and that very few of them really belonged to the county. It is quite clear that if such a state of things is going to be repeated each winter, either the gaol will have to be increased, or a house of refuge established, as with the present accommodation, it is impossible to take care of ninety persons, without very much endangering the safe custody of the criminal portion of such a large population.

The male prisoners were partially employed in breaking stone. I suggested to the County Council that under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Labour Act, the prisoners might be taken to the quarries, and made to break the stone there, so that the expense and trouble of hauling it into the prison yard, and from thence,

when broken, to the streets, might be saved.

A short time before my visit the Assizes had been held, and the Grand Jury in their presentment had set forth in very strong language that the gaol was exceedingly unhealthy, owing to the defective trapping of the sinks in the corridors. An examination of the premises proved to me that the unhealthiness, if it existed at all, had been much exaggerated. As a matter of precaution, however, it appeared to me that it might be well to place traps of the most improved kind on

those sinks, although the overflow from them does not connect with the sewers. I pointed out to the Council that there was more urgent necessity for connecting the privy in the male working yard with the main sewer. I suggested that this should be done when the gaol was supplied with water from the new works then in progress, as until that be done, there would be no means of flushing the connecting drain.

The arrangements for heating the gaol with hot air had been completed before the winter set in, and were reported to work satisfactorily, except on the two lower corridors.

Attention was again called to the partial occupation by the matron of the gaol kitchen, and airing yard, which is overlooked by the male corridor. Under the then existing arrangement the county had to provide three distinct houses for the gaol officials. This is generally avoided in other counties by the appointment of the wife of either the Gaoler or Turnkey, as Matron. Without expressing my opinion either for or against such a practice, I informed the Council that so long as the present Matron, who is not related to either the Gaoler or Tunkey, holds the position, quarters, with all reasonable accommodation should be provided for her.

The various books of record were found to be properly kept. The Physician's book shewed that no visit had been made to the gaol for twelve days, although at the time of my inspection there were at least 3 prisoners in custody requiring medical attention. The duties of the Gaol Physician during the winter were no doubt very onerous, and it is evident that for their effective performance, the Physician should be a resident of the town in which the gaol is situated. The attention of the Council was also called to this matter.

The only punishment worthy of note was the placing of 14 prisoners—tramps—on bread and water for five days for refusing to break stone. At the expiration of that time the punishment had the desired effect.

The second inspection was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported to me as follows, viz.:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, and under authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Owen Sound Gaol, on the 17th August. There were then 8 men and 3 women in custody. Six of these were waiting trial for the following offences, viz,—Murder, 2 (a man and a woman); illicit distilling, 1; cutting and wounding, 1; and larceny, 2. The other prisoners were all under sentence.

"The condition of the gaol was not as satisfactory as it might have been. The Gaoler and his staff were reminded of the rule which should hold good in all public institutions, namely, that no part should be considered clean or tidy if it can be made cleaner or tidier.

"The supply of water to the gaol is still very defective. It is expected that the new water works in the town will be completed by about the 1st October, when the gaol will be connected with them. Traps have been placed upon the sinks referred to by you in your last minutes, and I was informed that the Council intended to carry out the recommendation to connect the privy in the male yard with the sewer.

"The books were examined, and instructions given regarding the mode of numbering the commitments in the register. From the entries in the Surgeon's book, it appears that at times, more than a week elapses between the visits of that official."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 66 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 14 |
| Number of re-committals | 24 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$1 | ,487.24 |

My first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made on the 26th March. As usual every part of it was in the highest state of cleanliness, the walls were well whitewashed, the floors oiled, and neatness and order prevailed throughout.

There was on hand a sufficient stock of bedding and clothing.

The prison records were examined, and the register found to be properly kept. The Physician's book shewed that his visits were frequent and his instructions well detailed. The entries in the dietary book were correctly made.

Twelve men and 1 woman were in the gaol. Of the men, 5 were under sentence for larceny, 3 for vagrancy, 1 for assault, 1 for drunkenness, and 1 was on remand charged with larceny. The other man and woman were committed as lunatics, the latter only being certified to be insane, as the examination of the former had not then taken place. The deaf mutes referred to in previous reports had been returned to the Province of Quebec, where they rightly belonged.

With the exception of wood cutting and keeping the gaol clean, the sentenced prisoners had no other work provided for them. The prisoners were all

seen and spoken to, but no complaints were made by them.

I made another visit to the Pembroke Gaol on the 28th July, when I found that it maintained its reputation for being one of the best, if not the best kept gaol in the Province.

Five men and one woman were in custody, all but one of whom were under sentence. One of the male prisoners was waiting transfer to the Central Prison.

The register shewed that no lunatics had been committed since the date of my previous visit, and that since the 1st October last only 53 prisoners had been sent to the gaol, being about the same number as in the previous corresponding period.

No hard labour was provided for the prisoners. I pointed out the desirable-

ness of introducing stone breaking.

PERTH GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 47 |
|--|----|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 14 |
| Number of re-committals | 19 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | |

The minute I recorded of my first inspection of this gaol is as follows, viz.:—
"The Inspector at his visit to the Perth Gaol to-day (27th March) finds that
the spring cleaning is in progress, thus making a little disorder, but otherwise the
prison is in its usual excellent condition. The clothing is reported to be sufficient,

but there is only enough bedding to meet immediate requirements.

"Only 8 prisoners are in custody, and during the past six months only 18 men have been committed. One man is under sentence to the Central Prison for six months, and is, according to the gaol Surgeon's report, suffering from skin disease, and is otherwise physically untit for hard labour. It is a pity that this man's condition was not made known to His Honour, the Judge, before sentence was passed, as the prisoner will have to be removed at considerable expense, to the Central Prison, where he will be worse than useless. One woman who is

under sentence for a year for larceny will be removed to the Reformatory for Females, as soon as it is ready for occupation. Two male prisoners are certified to be insane. Only one is an urgent case, and he will be transferred to an asylum, the other is a case of senile dementia, and as no benefit can be derived from asylum treatment the man will not be removed.

I made a second inspection of the Perth gaol on the 20th July. There were then eight men and three women in custody. Seven of the men had been committed for vagrancy, and most of them were old and decrepit. Their care in the gaol is attended with great trouble. It is certainly time that some steps are taken by the county of Lanark towards establishing a refuge for the many vagrants within its limits. One of these old vagrants was out of his mind, but as he was harmless and incurable it was decided not to remove him to the Kingston Asylum, the few vacant beds in that place being required for the accommodation of urgent and curable cases of insanity. One of the women was under sentence for one year, one was waiting trial for child murder and the third was certified to be idiotic.

The books were well kept. The Physician's register shewed that only ten visits had been paid to the gaol since the 7th March, which was much less than required under the regulations, even if there were no sickness.

The condition of the gaol, in respect to cleanliness and order, was excellent.

I visited the gaol on this occasion for the particular purpose of making enquiries respecting certain irregularities which, according to the reports made to me, had been going on for the previous six months. The evidence of all parties likely to know anything about the matter was taken, and a report on the subject made to the Government. The result was that both the Gaoler and Matron were required to resign, at the end of this year, the positions they held.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 92 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 13 |
| Number of re-committals | 49 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$1, | 936.55 |

Inspections were made of the Peterborough Gaol on the 7th January and 9th August.

At the time of the first visit, there were 4 men and 3 women in custody, all of whom, with the exception of one man under sentence for obtaining money by

false pretences, had been committed as vagrants.

The state of the gaol was satisfactory, as far as concerned cleanliness, but the women's ward had more the appearance of an ordinary room, owing to the articles of clothing and other things lying about. The male wards were well and neatly kept. The yards were also in good order.

There was no work for the male prisoners, except keeping the gaol and court

house clean.

I recommended that a couple of good strong benches should be got for the wards.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. His report is annexed: "I have the honour to state that, according to your directions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Peterborough Gaol on the 9th of August. The Gaoler and Matron both being absent, I was accompanied in my inspection by the Turnkey and the gaoler's daughter.

"Six prisoners, 5 men and 1 woman, were in custody, 5 of whom were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy and larceny; the sixth was d tained

under capias.

"No hard work was, or had been, provided for the sentenced prisoners, unless keeping the gaol clean, could be so called. It is a pity that the County Council will not provide stone to be broken by the male prisoners. By so doing a large sum of money would probably be saved to the county, as the knowledge that hard labour is enforced in a gaol, will generally insure its being given a wide birth by vagrants and tramps—thus reducing the number of prisoners to be maintained. So far, the commitments appear to have slightly increased, and if for no other reason than that of economy, the Council would do well to provide the means of enforcing the sentence of hard labour, when passed upon these tramps and vagrants.

"The books were examined, and instructions given as to the proper method

of keeping the register and dietary book.

"The gaol, in all its departments, was in very good order."

PICTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 127 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 10 |
| Number of re-committals | 72 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | ,121.94 |

I inspected this gaol on the 3rd May. On arriving I found that both the Gaoler and Turnkey were absent at the funeral of a neighbour, the only official present being the Matron. I recorded an instruction that on no account was the gaol to be left, even for a short period, without one male officer being in charge.

Only two male prisoners were in custody, both under sentence for short periods; one for assault and the other for larceny. The gaol register shewed that no women had been committed during the previous month. The only work provided for the prisoners was the cutting of wood, but they were idle at the time of my visit.

The condition of the gaol was all that could be desired. The stock of bed-

ding and clothing was sufficient.

The various books required to be kept under the regulations were examined, and found to give all requisite information. The Physician's book contained no entry of a visit since the 23rd March, although it was stated by the Gaoler that the Physician had been to the gaol several times since that date. He was requested to enter every visit made to the gaol in future, together with the hour of his arrival.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year 1 | 35 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | 31 |
| Transfer of re-communicals | 14 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 387.64 |

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 12th January and 19th July. On the first occasion, I found in confinement 18 men and 6 women. One of the women was certified to be insane, and a warrant had issued for her removal to the Hamilton Asylum, but as she appeared to have recovered her sanity, I requested the Gaol Surgeon to make an examination into her mental condition, so that if he concurred in my opinion, the woman might be discharged. I was glad to learn that the Sheriff had made arrangements for the removal, to the House of Providence in Toronto, of two old infirm vagrants, who had been long residents of the gaol.

Of the remaining prisoners, 8 were under sentence for drunkenness, 2 for vagrancy, 3 for assault, 1 for larceny, 1 was detained as a witness, and 6 were wait-

ing trial (2 for perjury, and 4 for rape).

The gaoler reported that there was a sufficient stock of prison uniform for all the sentenced prisoners, but yet I found some of them wearing their own clothes. Orders were given to the Gaoler, that in future, directly a sentenced prisoner was brought into the gaol, he should be placed in the prison garb.

I also found that the regulation regarding the separation of sentenced prisoners from those waiting trial was not carried out, although there was plenty of room to admit of such classification. The Sheriff was requested to see that the

regulation was strictly adhered to for the future.

The gaol throughout was in a satisfactory condition.

Only 8 prisoners, 4 women and 4 men, were in custody at the time of my second inspection. Three of these persons were certified to be insane; but only I was a proper case for asylum treatment, the 2 others were harmless old people who evidently could have been quite well cared for in the family relation, if a municipality would only pay for their board. The rest of the prisoners were under sentence.

I found that there had been a steady reduction in the gaol population since the month of January, and that at the time of my visit, there was not the slightest necessity for employing two Turnkeys. The removal of long date sentenced prisoners to the Central Prison, and the absence of real hard labour for the male prisoners, rendered the services of the second Turnkey quite superfluous. The Sheriff was therefore requested to take steps to reduce the gaol staff to a Gaoler, Turnkey and Matron.

The gaol was in good order, and the yards were neat.

The books were well and properly kept.

St. Thomas Gaol.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 202 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | |
| Number of re-commitals | 46 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | 2,514.05 |

I visited the St. Thomas Gaol on the 26th November, 1879. There were then in custody, 6 prisoners, viz: 5 men and 1 woman. Of the former, 1 was in custody for want of sureties, 2 were 'under sentence, and 2 were waiting trial. The female was a vagrant. The condition of the gaol was fairly satisfactory. The old trestle bedsteads should be replaced by new ones of a proper

pattern.

The inconvenience suffered in the domestic and disciplinary arrangements of the gaol, and the extra expense incurred in the dieting of the prisoners, owing to the want of proper kitchen stores, and other offices, render it necessary that such an addition to the Gaol should be proceeded with. I therefore directed the Sheriff to bring before the County Council the minute I recorded, with a request that without delay, they would submit to me plans and specifications of the required structure.

I give hereunder a copy of the minute of my second inspection:

"The Inspector on visiting this the St. Thomas Gaol to-day (12th July, 1880) finds 14 men, 3 women and 2 infants in custody. Two of the men are lunatics, and will be removed to the Asylum as soon as the papers in the case of the one last committed are completed. Of the other prisoners, 4 are on remand for drunkenness, 3 are waiting trial (1 man for arson, 2 women for murder), and the

remainder are under sentence.

"The books of record have been examined. The register, which is very well kept, shews that 141 committments have been made to the gaol during the present portion of the official year. From the entries in the Gaol Surgeon's book, it appears that the visits made by that officer are pretty frequent, and that the sanitary state of the building is generally good. No punishments have been recorded since November last. The dietary book is properly kept and the stores are supplied under contract,

"The condition of the gaol, both internally and externally is very satisfactory; far more so than at the time of any previous visit, and the Inspector is pleased to be able to record that not only is the condition of the gaol much better, but its discipline and management have also been greatly improved. He trusts that the Gaoler will use his utmost efforts to maintain the gaol in its present state."

SANDWICH GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 209 |
|--|------------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 29 |
| Number of re-committals | 35 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | \$2,630.57 |

The condition of this gaol when I inspected it on the morning of the 1st January, was very satisfactory, more particularly in the women's department. I instructed the Gaoler to constantly use disinfectants in the water-closets, as the air in the wards was somewhat tainted from that source.

An addition to the stock of bedding and clothing was required, and the

Sheriff was requested to obtain authority to purchase what was necessary.

There were 16 men and 3 women in custody, as many as 12 of them being under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy. There was no work whatever for these drunken and lazy vagabonds. I was glad to learn, however, that a quantity of wood was about to be delivered into the yard, so as to provide a remedy for such a serious evil in gaol management.

The several books were examined, and the Gaoler instructed as to the proper manner in which to keep the dietary book. The Surgeon's visits, as indicated by his case book, were frequent, and his hygienic supervision of the gaol appeared to

be thorough and systematic.

I made another inspection of the gaol on the evening of the 25th September, after the prisoners were locked up in their cells. There were then 11 men and 2 women in custody, all of whom I saw. Of the men, 4 were under sentence for larceny, 3 for drunkenness, 1 for vagrancy, and 1 for assault, and 2 were waiting trial. The two women were under sentence for larceny and drunkenness respectively.

The only work provided for the sentenced male prisoners was sawing a little

wood and keeping clean that portion of the gaol designed for their custody.

The premises were in good order, and a sufficient supply of bedding and clothing was in stock.

The gaol books were found to be properly and very neatly kept.

SARNIA GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 310 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 31 |
| Number of re-committals | 34 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol . \$ | 2.74000 |

I made a statutory inspection of the Sarnia Goal on the 24th September, when I found it to be well kept, clean, and in good order throughout, apparently

proper attention was paid to the regulations.

The books of record were well and neatly kept. The register shewed that 287 commitments had been made to the gaol during the official year. Frequent visits by the Surgeon were recorded. Only five punishments had been awarded since the date of the previous inspection. The dietary book was properly entered

up and the regulations were adhered to.

Fourteen prisoners were in custody, of whom 11 were men, 2 were women, and 1 was a girl. The latter was waiting removal to the Refuge for Girls, to which institution she had been sentenced. There were no lungities in custody, but a man waiting trial upon a charge of murder, was, judging from appearance, manner and conversation, a proper subject for careful examination with a view to discovering the state of his mind. At the time of my visit, this man was in leg irons, owing, it was said to his having made an attack upon the Turnkey. Of the other male prisoners 2 were detained under capias, 4 were under sentence for vagrancy, 1 for assault, and 3 were waiting trial. The 2 females had, by mistake, been sentenced to the Central Prison.

The stock of bedding was sufficient, but more clothing was required.

The Sheriff was asked to direct the attention of the Gaol Committee of the Council to the means of communication which existed between the male wards and the female yards, and to a method of preventing the same.

SIMCOE GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 143 |
|--|--------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 18 |
| Number of re-committals | 45 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$1, | 625.00 |

A statutory inspection of this gaol was made on the 17th March. Its condition was satisfactory, and its affairs were apparently being conducted in a systematic manner. The gaol officials, who had been appointed in the previous April, seemed to understand the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them.

There were in custody, 7 men and 1 woman, all but 2 of whom were waiting trial. Three of the prisoners were respectively charged with the most serious

offences of murder, rape, and shooting with intent to kill.

I was informed that the dietary regulations were pretty closely followed, and

that the supplies were all furnished under contract.

The Gaol Surgeon's visits to the gaol were not as frequent as the terms of the regulations require. I pointed out that if the salary paid him were too little the Council should increase it, on the condition that the regulations should be

strictly adhered to.

I again visited the Simcoe Gaol on the 20th May, when only 4 prisoners, 2 of each sex, were in custody. One of the men, who had just been committed, was charged with being insane. As he appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, the Sheriff was requested to see that the statutory examination was at once made into the case, so that the man might be removed to the Asylum without delay. The other male prisoner was waiting trial for house breaking. Both the females were under sentence for long periods, one for larceny, and the other for the abduction of a child, and were waiting until the opening of the Reformatory for Females would admit of their being transferred thereto.

The condition of the gaol and its surroundings was very good, except that

the labour vard required a thorough cleaning up.

I recommended that the cess-pool in that yard should be lined with brick. As the earth closets in connection with the Court House had worked well, it appeared probable that their use in the gaol would be equally successful. I therefore suggested that the Council should have one of these closets placed in the working yard, and that if the result of such a test were satisfactory, earth closets should be substituted for the others.

The prison books were examined, and found to be properly kept. As there was no regulation dietary book, I had one sent to the Sheriff for use in the gaol.

STRATFORD GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 205 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 24 |
| Number of re-committals | 61 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$2 | ,441.05 |

I inspected this gaol on the 14th February. It was in a most satisfactory state, as regards cleanliness and order, but the building and its surroundings were structurally unchanged, and therefore in about as bad a condition as is possible.

There were in custody 14 prisoners, viz., 11 men, 1 boy, and 2 women. Seven of the number were vagrants, mostly old and helpless persons. The boy was waiting removal to the Reformatory, to which place he had been sentenced for five years. Of the other prisoners, 3 were under sentence for indictable offences. I was glad to notice that no lunatics had been committed for some six months past.

The Register was examined, and found to be most neatly kept. The Gaol Surgeon's book contained entries of frequent visits, and the other records gave all requisite information.

The report of Mr. Hayes upon the condition of Stratford Gaol, when he visited it is as follows:—

it, is as ionows:

"I have the honour to report that, as instructed by you, and acting under the authority of an Order in Council, I visited the Stratford Gaol on the 25th August.

"I have again to bring to your attention the fact that nothing has been done by the County Council towards providing proper prison accommodation. The gaol was in a clean condition, and its disciplinary affairs appeared to be well looked after by the gaol staff, but considered from a structural standpoint it could hardly be in a worse condition. As the defects of the building have so often been enumerated it is needless to again detail them.

"Ten prisoners were in custody, 6 males and 4 females. All the latter, and 2 of the former were vagrants, some of whom had been in custody for years. Of the other men, 1 was detained for contempt of court, 1 was under sentence for burglary, and 2 were waiting trial for indecent assault and forgery, respectively. The prisoner charged with the last named offence was the man Rumford, who made his escape from the gaol in July 1879. The Sheriff was requested to indict this prisoner for the offence of gaol breaking.

"The books were examined, and it was found that no entries had been made in the register since the end of July, that frequent visits by the Surgeon were recorded, that the dietary book was not entered up at the end of each month, and that thirteen punishments had been inflicted since the previous inspection.

"I would recommend that when next you visit the gaol, you give a decision regarding the application of the Gaoler, to turn a portion of the yard used as a working yard, into a garden, as formerly."

TORONTO GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 2,909 |
|---|-----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 194 |
| Number of re-committals | 1,097 |
| $Total \ cost \ of \ maintaining \ Gaol \dots $ | 18,263.36 |

I inspected the Toronto Gaol on the 5th July, and after doing so made the

following entry in the gaol minute book, namely:-

"At his visit to the Toronto Gaol to-day, the Inspector finds on the register as being in custody, the names of 86 men, 54 women, and 4 boys; a total of 144 persons. A further examination shews that 104 prisoners (58 men and 46 women) are under sentence, generally for short periods; that 6 are waiting trial; that 28 are on remand, and that 6 (4 men and 2 women) are in custody as lunatics. Of these latter, 3 are certified to be insane, and 3 have not yet been examined, although 2 of them appear to be proper subjects for asylum treatment. As soon as the results of the statutory examinations are reported, action will be taken with respect to these insane persons.

"With one or two exceptions, the women are habitual offenders, of the vagrant, drunken and disorderly class. Six of them have been in gaol over twenty times, and 26 for half a dozen times and over. Both in their own interest and in that of society, it would be well if most of these women were sentenced to long

periods of custody in the Reformatory for Females.

"There is no prison labour going on within the gaol premises, except the washing and mending done by the women, and the keeping of the gaol clean by the prisoners generally. Eighteen prisoners are at work under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Act in what is known as the "Riverside Park," and a few others are working in the garden, where sufficient vegetables are grown to supply the gaol.

"The prisoner Bennett, under sentence of death, is being closely watched, in order that no opportunity may be given him of committing suicide, if so inclined, as was the case with another prisoner waiting execution. I examined into the method of guarding Bennett, and found the arrangements to be effective.

"The health of the gaol, considering the physical condition of the prisoners committed to it, is very good. The sanitary arrangements, so far as absence from

bad smells is concerned, appear to be good.

"The various books have been examined and instructions given for the regis-

ter to be balanced off at the close of each year.

"Thirty cases of punishment are recorded since the 1st October, but none since the 10th April. In 19 cases the punishment awarded was for refusal to work, and consisted of 48 hours confinement to cell with bread and water diet. The entries of the offences for which prisoners are punished is not sufficiently explicit. The Gaoler will give more detail in future.

"No dietary book is kept, as required by the regulations. One will be for-

warded to the Gaoler.

"With few exceptions, daily visits appear to be made by the Gaol Surgeon, and he has recorded no complaints respecting sanitary arrangements or other mat-

ters coming within his official cognizance.

"The condition of the gaol is satisfactory, so far as cleanliness and order are concerned. The cells are well lime-washed, and every department has a tidy appearance, with the exception of the basement on the male side. One of the dark cells in this portion of the gaol is exceedingly damp, and badly ventilated. The Gaoler is therefore instructed not to use it any longer, and another cell has been selected for punishment purposes.

"The yards are all neatly kept.

"The stock of bedding and clothing is reported to be sufficient for the gaol wants. The regulation clothing is only served out to prisoners employed at extramural labour. One of the sentenced prisoners is not clothed in prison garb. The Gaoler is instucted to see that immediately a sentenced prisoner is received into the gaol, he is put in prison dress.

"Enquiry has been made into the system of conducting religious services, and the arrangements are found to be good. Every Sunday a Sunday school and Bible class is held in the morning, and in the afternoon services are conducted by an English Church clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest respectively. In addition, prayer meetings are held on Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

"The condition of the gaol, and the good order and discipline prevailing, are

worthy of recommendation.

I made a second inspection of the gaol on the 13th September, when it was in excellent order throughout, and thoroughly clean and well kept. The stock of clothing was reported to be sufficient for the then wants of the gaol, but not for winter.

The gaol population comprised 71 males and 56 females, or a total of 127 prisoners. Only two of these were youths under 16. Of the sentenced prisoners of both sexes, a large portion were old offenders. Seven of the female prisoners appeared to be proper subjects for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, to which they were afterwards transferred. Four of the prisoners had been committed as insane, only 1 of whom was certified as required by statute. His removal to the Hamilton Asylum was effected. Of the remaining prisoners, 99 were under sentence; 16 were waiting trial; 13 were on remand; 1 was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace; 1 for contempt of court, and 1 was waiting sentence. Twenty-two men were at work under the provisions of the Extra-Mural Labour Act. The ordinary gaol work, with this exception, was the only other means of employment.

I saw all the prisoners in confinement. On the female side of the gaol 3 were in the hospital, and the same number on the male side. Two of these prisoners should have been sent to the Home for Incurables. The classification of prisoners in the various corridors was as well attended to as the structure would admit of. No prisoners were under punishment. One of the men in the outside gang complained of the insufficiency of the food, and of non-attendance on the part of the gaol Surgeon, both of which complaints I enquired into, and found to be groundless.

WALKERTON GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 85 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 13 |
| Number of re-committals | 6 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 1,842.76 |

A copy is given hereunder of the minute I recorded of my first inspection of

this gaol, during the official year, viz .:-

The Inspector at the time of his visit to the Walkerton Gaol to-day (10th June) finds only 2 male prisoners in custody, 1 for non-payment of bail-bond and the other for vagrancy. The register shews that only 69 prisoners have been committed since the 1st October, a large proportion of whom were vagrants, and drunken and disorderly characters. The committment of so few prisoners to the gaol of one of the most populous counties of the Province, speaks well for the good morals of the people of the county of Bruce.

"The condition of the gaol is, as usual, satisfactory, every part being thor-

oughly clean and orderly.

"The register is correctly, but not very neatly, kept. The Surgeon's book shews that at least weekly visits are paid by that official. No punishments are recorded. The dietary book is properly entered up, and the supplies are furnished under contract. The stock of clothing is sufficient."

The second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report

upon its condition is annexed:

"I have the honour to state that, acting under your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Walkerton Gaol on the morning of the 17th August. The usual report can be made, namely, a well-kept gaol, and very few prisoners therein. The prisoners comprised 3 men and 1 boy. Of the former 1 was waiting trial for bestiality, I was under sentence to the Central Prison, and was waiting the arrival of the Prison Bailiff, and the third was sentenced to the gaol for six months for vagrancy. The boy was sentenced to ten days imprisonment. Owing to the few prisoners in custody, the Gaoler was fortunately able to keep this lad in a ward by himself. The vagrant was a poor old man, said to be 105 years old, who should not have been committed to gaol, as he had two sons, who, I was informed, could well have maintained him.

"The books were all properly kept."

WELLAND GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 358 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 49 |
| Number of re-committals | 167 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 3,780.60 |

At the time of my first inspection of this gaol, I recorded the following minute, viz.:—

"The Inspector, at his visit to this gaol to-day (18th March), finds 28 prisoners (24 males, 4 females) in custody, the majority of whom are under sentence

for drunkenness and vagrancy.

"Since the 1st October no less than 227 prisoners have been in custody in this gaol, and on some occasions as many as 50 at one time. If this large population is to continue, it is quite evident that more extended accommodation must be provided for the proper confinement and classification of the various kinds of prisoners. This increased accommodation can only be obtained by the reconstruction of the south wing of the gaol. One of the corridors in this wing, having been temporarily fitted up, is at present occupied by female prisoners, but an examination of the foundations and lower corridors shews that the wing is in a dangerously dilapidated condition. Under these circumstances, and in view of the increasing number of prisoners now being committed to the gaol, and to the fact that proper provision must be made for the custody of female prisoners the Inspector thinks that beyond all doubt the south wing must be re-constructed. He therefore makes the following recommendations for the consideration of the County Council, namely:—

1st. That the external walls of the wing be thoroughly examined by a com-

petent architect.

2nd. That if a favourable report be made of the strength of such walls, the interior cell structure and walls of the wing be removed, the work being done by prison labour.

3rd. That when the wing is thus prepared for re-construction, tenders be solicited for the work of rebuilding the interior in the same manner as the north

wing.

"If these suggestions meet with the approval of the Council, sketch plans embodying them will have to be prepared and submitted to the Inspector for his

further recommendation."

I made another inspection of the Welland Gaol on the 19th July, when I met the Chairman and members of the Gaol Committee. The recommendations for the re-construction of the south wing of the gaol, as set forth in my previous minutes, having met with the approval of the Council, plans and specifications of the work had been prepared and duly approved of by me, and sanctioned by Order in Council. Tenders were therefore solicited, and one of \$2,715.00 had just been

accepted.

The plan adopted provides for thirty additional cells for women and boys. As this is a larger amount of accommodation for such prisoners than is likely to be required for many years, the request of the Council that the two lower wards (of five cells each) should not be at present completed with iron gates and locks, was acceded to, and authority given to so amend the contract, the amount of which would thereby be reduced to \$2,485.00. According to the terms of the contract, the work is to be finished by the 1st December, but it is to be hoped that it will be so pushed forward as to enable the wing to be occupied by the middle of October. Through an oversight no provision was made in the specifications for a water-closet in the yard. The best way of remedying this defect was pointed out to the Committee. I also recommended that a bath tub should be placed in one of the lower wards, as such a thing is much required.

There were in custody 15 men and 4 women. Of the males 2 were waiting trial, 1 was detained under capias, 1 was on remand, and the rest were under sentence. All the females were under sentence, 3 for short periods for keeping and frequenting a house of ill-fame, and 1 for one year and eleven months for larceny. This prisoner will be removed to the Reformatory for Females when it is spened.

The condition of the gaol on the whole was satisfactory, although a little more neatness might have been observed.

I examined the various books of record and found them to be properly kept. The male prisoners have been well employed at hard labour in pulling down the interior of the south wing and preparing it for reconstruction, digging drains, cutting wood, and the ordinary gaol work.

WHITBY GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 117 |
|--|----------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 15 |
| $Number\ of\ re	ext{-}committals$ | 20 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol\$ | 2,121.85 |

I inspected this gaol on the 7th January, finding 9 men therein, no women having been in custody for some time. Five of the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., 3 were waiting trial, and 1 was committed as a lunatic. The sentenced prisoners were all clothed in the proper prison dress, and the stock of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient to meet the gaol requirements.

The gaol was generally in good order, but the beds were made up in a very slovenly manner. I pointed out the desirability of replacing the clumsy wooden

bedsteads by iron ones of a proper pattern.

Recommendations were made that the drains from the water-closets be examined and the defects therein remedied, that the locks on the cell gates in the upper corridor should be repaired, and that the attention of the Gaol Committee should be drawn to the dilapidated state of the gate in the west yard.

"I found that the diet given was not in accordance with the scale prescribed in the regulations. As it is intended to make a change before long in the dietary throughout the gaols, the only alteration I ordered in this instance was that one pint of oatmeal gruel or porridge, and eight ounces of bread, should be given for breakfast, instead of one pound of bread, and cold water.

Mr. Hayes made the second inspection of this gaol, and reported to me there-

upon as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that according to directions received from you, and under the authority of Order in Council, I inspected the Whitby Gaol on the

7th August.

"There were then 7 male and 5 female prisoners in custody, 10 of whom were under sentence, I was waiting trial, and I (a woman), was committed as a lunatic. Her case was apparently one of recurrent mania, and as she seemed to have recovered her reason at the time I saw her, the Gaol Surgeon was requested to make a further examination into her mental condition, with a view to her discharge. The sentenced male prisoners were at work breaking stones. I was informed that such labour has been constantly provided during the winter and spring.

"The condition of the gaol and its surroundings was all that could be desired. Since the date of the previous inspection the locks in the upper cells, and the gate in the west yard, have been mended. The wooden bedsteads, which afford unlimited harbour for vermin, have not been replaced by iron ones as recommended by

you.

"The Gaoler again referred to the limited accommodation provided for himself and family, and pointed out a way in which it could be increased, namely, by dividing the disused portion of the gaol on the upper flat from the gaol proper, and by making certain minor alterations therein, so as to render it fit for occupation, and by building a small staircase from his present quarters to the proposed addition. As part of the work could be done by prison labour, and as the whole would cost but little, the County Architect was requested, through the Sheriff, to make a sketch shewing the proposed alterations, and a detailed description of the same, and submit it to you for consideration."

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

| Prisoners committed during the year | 448 |
|--|---------|
| Greatest number confined at any one time | 45 |
| Number of re-committals | 153 |
| Total cost of maintaining Gaol | .517.22 |

I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 19th May, at ten o'clock at night, after the prisoners had been locked up in their cells. An opportunity was thus afforded of testing the ventilation of the gaol, which appeared to be good, as the

air was generally pure in the cells and corridors.

There were 24 prisoners in custody, of whom 22 were men and 2 women. Thirteen were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, 5 for larceny, 1 for abortion, 4 were waiting trial, and 1 was detained as a lunatic, and was waiting examination. These prisoners were all seen in their cells, and no complaints were received from them.

The condition of the gaol on this occasion shewed a marked improvement as compared with that in which I had found it previously, and the discipline, as far

as could be judged from a night inspection, appeared to be better.

No hard labour was provided for a large number of able-bodied men in custody. I requested the Sheriff to communicate with the County Council on the subject, and ask that stone might be provided for the prisoners to break.

The books on being examined shewed the following results:— The register, with the state of which I found fault at my previous visit, was well and neatly kept; the Surgeon's book was not properly entered up, as no visits had been recorded for a considerable time. The official in question was desired to follow the rule in this matter in future.

As no dietary book was in use, one of the proper pattern was sent to the gaol. A second visit to the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report is as follows: -

"I have the honour to state that, in obedience to your instructions, and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 26th

August.

"I found in custody 10 male and 5 female prisoners. Eight of these were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences, and 7 were waiting trial. One of the female prisoners, a vagrant, had two young children with her. The prisoners were all seen. It was stated that the male prisoners were all kept at work on the garden attached to the gaol, and that enough vegetables to supply the gaol wants are raised in it.

"The gaol was in fair order. Painting was required in several places. If the County Council supplied the paint, the work could be done by the prisoners.

"Whitewashing was required in some of the cells to cover dirty marks and scribbling made upon the walls by the prisoners. I was surprised that the whitewashing had not been done before, as I learned that the marks had been made some months before the time of my visit.

"As an additional precaution, it would be well to place an iron grating over

the window in the Turnkey's bedroom.

"I drew attention to the fact that the cell and yard gates in the female department should be locked during the day, as the reverse seemed to be the practice.

"Both the Gaoler and Matron were absent."

The following is a list of the Statistical Tables which are appended to this portion of the Report:-

Table No. 1.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 2.—Shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of prisoners committed under civil processes.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, committed under each offence during the year.

Table No. 5.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced

during the year, and a comparsion of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 6.—Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and period of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 7.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 8.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence.

Table No. 9.—Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 10.—Shewing the occupation, trade and calling of the prisoners

committed during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were

maintained, and the cost thereof.

Table No. 13.—Shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1880, and the nature of their imprisonment.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

| | _ | | | | |) | | a consumer | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| NAME OF GAOL. | comn year | of Pris nitted for ending ember, | or the 30th | comn year | of Pris | or the | | Increas | e. | I | Decreas | e. |
| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| Barrie. Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville. Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg. Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa. Owen Sound Perth Picton Penbroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's Landing Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge "Gore Bay "Little Current "Manitowaning "Mattawa "Parry Sound. "Silver Islet "Silver Islet | 342 84 126 233 294 157 76 55 121 142 144 836 194 649 40 17 237 44 472 305 53 130 119 294 167 170 186 194 40 17 237 41 118 53 130 119 40 40 119 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 544 752 62 114 112 30 15 13 23 182 62 133 8 8 8 201 21 22 6 6 9 13 16 16 16 16 38 39 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 396 91 178 295 308 189 87 67 151 137 160 167 1018 256 782 673 327 47 127 66 92 136 143 135 310 205 209 209 209 209 209 209 448 448 448 458 468 47 47 47 47 47 48 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 | 463 139 122 267 365 74 123 155 114 155 160 29 11 46 51 26 51 26 6 12 26 8 11 30 61 11 114 17 61 114 22 10 14 22 14 29 30 14 1 653 8 22 30 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 492 150 168 318 391 229 71 86 149 163 125 180 881 265 727 54 19 389 47 691 198 69 93 54 90 126 145 131 341 201 190 237 33 2640 421 133 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 33 125 36 ₈ | 25 6 11 , 5 4 7 2 , 12 1 1 1 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 10 16 2 35 137 55 2 5 129 10 4 19 269 58 | 121 55 34 71 17 19 2 33 3 6 10 36 16 36 16 5 61 21 3 5 5 | 12 23 7 7 6 1 1 6 7 10 6 | 96 59 23 83 40 19 26 13 13 9 6 144 18 22 31 8 63 20 |
| Totals | 9378 | 1922 | 11300 | 9411 | 1809 | 11220 | •••• | 113 | 80 | 3 3 | ••••• | |

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners committed during the year, the number over and to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted number sentenced, and the number

| | | number co | | | ber une | | Num | ber over l of age. | .6 years | time. |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---------|--|--|--|---|
| NAME OF GAOL. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals | For the first time. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa OwenSound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L Sinicoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge, Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | 342 84 126 233 294 157 76 55 121 122 147 144 836 194 40 17 237 44 472 305 41 118 53 76 135 130 119 294 167 170 186 40 119 294 167 170 186 40 171 170 186 40 171 170 186 40 171 170 186 40 171 170 170 186 40 170 170 186 40 186 40 186 40 186 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 544 752 622 141 122 30 15 133 182 62 133 182 62 133 182 64 8 8 8 201 123 166 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 396 91 178 295 308 189 87 67 151 157 160 167 1018 256 782 48 21 245 52 673 327 47 127 66 92 136 135 310 205 209 202 111 2909 85 48 48 35 113 144 4 4 1 21 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 224 4 8 21 27 7 3 2 7 2 4 14 38 7 51 5 6 3 522 13 1 1 3 8 1 115 10 8 6 1 159 3 22 7 1 1 1 | 2 11 2 15 2 5 1 2 1 3 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 3 7 7 4 3 | 1 0 | 320 80 80 118 212 292 292 150 73 131 120 143 130 798 187 298 40 115 53 68 134 41 420 292 40 115 53 68 134 112 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 | 522 7 522 51 14 32 11 12 28 15 13 22 177 60 128 7 4 6 6 7 198 19 6 8 8 13 16 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 | 3722 87 170 263 306 182 84 65 142 135 152 975 247 726 42 21 237 48 618 311 46 123 66 84 132 124 1293 194 1293 194 1293 194 199 196 196 197 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 | 330 70 116 162 186 107 59 52 104 105 113 122 421 194 435 43 211 249 515 169 28 55 24 43 121 27 49 515 169 28 516 43 121 27 48 48 121 28 58 59 48 121 28 58 59 48 121 29 49 51 51 51 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 6 |
| Totals | 9378 | 1922 | 11300 | 549 | 59 | 608 | 8829 | 1863 | 10692 | 7374 |

No. 2.

under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of sureties on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, committed under Civil processes.

| | | | | | | | | | | 4 4 7 5 4 | / * / . \ Te | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|------------|--|---------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|----------------|---|---|
| For the second time. | For the third time. | For more than the third time. | For want of surcties to keep the peace. | Witnesses. | Lunatics and Idiots. | Fraudulent Debtors. | Contempt of Court and other Civil processes. | Acquitted on trial and discharged. | Discharged without trial. | Died before trial. | Waiting trial. | Sentenced for any period. | NAME OF GAOL. |
| 50 12 36 36 36 36 31 12 13 26 11 24 34 161 45 164 2 29 3 87 104 9 115 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 100 4 4 4 488 100 6 101 133 669 11 8 11 8 12 10 8 11 8 12 10 10 10 11 13 10 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 6 5 14 73 64 31 10 | 3 4 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 7 4 2 2 1 1 | 1 | 17 3 8 4 1 17 2 17 16 13 14 8 13 5 14 8 7 7 5 11 7 3 8 5 46 1 8 4 11 | 5 2 6 | 9211 | 12 8 8 5 96 255 3 21 4 6 27 24 3 18 24 218 218 14 1 1 9 29 9 9 4 29 6 29 6 29 6 29 6 29 6 6 29 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 1 9 1 9 1 8 8 8 8 9 1 8 8 9 1 8 8 9 1 8 8 1 8 8 8 8 | 115 49 6 1 7 20 2 21 71 4 85 16 3 1 85 2 16 35 9 54 17 9 1 1 5 234 | 1 | 5 | 74 105 182 47 143 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 6 | Little Current. Manitowaning Mattawa. |
| 1510 | 1037 | 1379 | 111 | 18 | 346 | 86 | 183 | 2330 | 1088 | 10 | 92 | 7036 | Totals. |

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners were Committed

| NAME OF GAOL. | Abortion. | Abusive and obscene language. | Arson. | Assault. | Assault, felonious. | Attempted suicide. | Abduction. | Bigamy. | Breaches of the peace. | Breaches of by-laws. | Burglary. | Carrying unlawful weapons. | Contempt of Court. | Counterfeiting, and passing counterfeit money. |
|---|-----------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste, Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebr'ge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | | 12 2 1 1 8 8 2 1 1 2 5 | 4 1 1 1 1 3 | 19 8 17 30 12 11 5 5 7 86 7 7 86 7 7 86 1 1 11 14 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 4 | 1 1 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 2 4 1 6 3 4 1 12 2 | 3 5 2 6 3 3 2 4 4 41 7 1 | 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8 | 9 2 11 1 7 13 19 5 4 2 2 4 4 1 2 2 1 25 4 4 2 2 388 7 7 1 2 2 7 7 | 1 |
| Totals | 9 | 95 | 31 | 623 | 85 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 35 | 93 | 34 | 180 | 15 |

No. 3. during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| - | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|---|---|
| Cruelty to animals. | Cutting and wounding, and attempting same. | Debtors. | Deserting employment. | Destroying and injuring property. | Detained as w tnesses. | Drunk and disorderly. | Embezzlement. | Escaping from or obstructing constable. | Escaping from prisons. | Forgery. | Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences. | Gambling. | Giving liquor to Indians. | NAME OF GAOL. |
| 1 1 2 6 1 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 | 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 5 2 6 | | 10 21 11 22 14 43 330 11 211 15 | 1 | 107 11 16 81 14 172 15 25 24 22 40 447 1025 235 7 16 611 2222 40 27 755 10 27 83 26 44 120 39 71 53 31463 24 186 6 1 14 18 8 | 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 2 | 8 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay. Little Current. Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 18 | 33 | 86 | 27 | 130 | 18 | 3795 | 23 | 33 | 22 | 50 | 101 | 9 | 27 | Totals. |

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners were Committed

| NAME OF GAOL. | Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing. | House-breaking and robbery. | Indecent assault and exposure. | Innuates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame. | Keeping houses of ill-fame. | Larceny. | Lunatics, and persons who were unsafe to be at large. | Manslaughter. | Misdemeanour. | Murder. | Perjury. | Prostitution. |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|---------------|---------------|---|----------|---------------|
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Branpton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | | 7 2 1 2 1 1 3 2 7 7 1 1 4 2 2 1 1 4 9 3 1 1 1 1 4 9 3 1 1 1 | 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 10 2 3 | 5 16 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 6 10 | 2 14 3 2 1 3 2 14 3 5 2 14 3 5 2 14 3 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 38 15 32 711 9 18 111 124 221 235 121 500 130 122 33 74 140 32 9 17 19 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 17 3 8 4 4 11 17 16 13 14 8 8 13 5 14 4 6 24 7 7 7 5 3 3 7 7 5 11 17 3 8 8 8 11 7 7 8 8 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | | 7 | 3 1 1 15 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 70 | 103 | 40 | 236 | 134 | 1669 | 346 | 7 | 40 | 42 | 27 | 19 |

No. 3—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| Rape and assault with intent. | Refusing bail. | Receiving stolen goods. | Selling liquor without license. | Shooting with intent. | Stabbing. | Threatening and seditious language. | Trespass. | Unlawful shooting. | Vagrancy. | Want of surcties to keep the peace. | Other offences not enumerated. | Totals. | NAME OF GAOL. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 | 4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 | 4 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 | | 1 | 18 18 4 13 11 2 | 3 3 11 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 11 | 1 1 | 154 28 35 266 30 24 1 1 28 9 29 23 156 48 138 3 200 8 56 195 10 18 10 14 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 21 4 4 21 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 3 4 4 4 1 1 1 7 4 2 2 1 1 16 3 9 1 1 | 2 4 5 5 4 8 8 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 396 91 178 295 308 189 87 67 151 137 160 167 1018 256 48 215 245 52 673 327 47 127 66 92 136 143 310 205 209 202 11 2909 85 45 48 313 44 44 45 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Berlantford. Bramtford. Bramtford. Brampton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay. Little Current. Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 44 | 2 | 42 | 88 | 22 | 8 | 48 | 123 | 6 | 2210 | 111 | 255 | 11300 | Totals. |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, committed under each offence, during the year,

| OFFENCES. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--|---------|------------|----------|
| off fivens. | 1124105 | T chiares. | 10000101 |
| Abortion | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Abusive and obscene language. | 70 | 25 | 95 |
| Arson | 28 | 3 | 31 |
| Assault | 571 | 52 | 623 |
| Assault, felonious | 78 | 7 | 85 |
| Attempted suicide | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Abduction | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bigamy | 5 | | 5 |
| Breaches of the peace | 19 | | 19 |
| Breaches of by-laws | | 2 | 35 |
| Burglary | 92 | 1 1 | 93 |
| Carrying unlawful weapons | 34 | | 34 |
| Contempt of court | 177 | 3 | 180 |
| Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Cruelty to animals | 18 | | 18 |
| Cutting and wounding, and attempting same | | 2 | 33 |
| Debtors | 86 | | 86 |
| Deserting employment | 27 | | 27 |
| Destroying and injuring property | | 15 | 130 |
| Detained as witnesses | | 2 | 18 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 3069 | 726 | 3795 |
| Embezzlement | 23 | | 23 |
| Escaping from or obstructing constables | 31 | 2 | 33 |
| Escaping from prisons | | | 22 |
| Forgery | | 1 | 50 |
| Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences | | 5 | 101 |
| Gambling | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Giving or selling liquor to Indians | | 4 | 27 |
| Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing | 68 | 2 | 70 |
| Housebreaking and robbery | 102 | 1 | 103 |
| Forward | | 866 | 5,781 |

TABLE No. 4.—Continued.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, committed under each offence during the year.

| OFFENCES. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--|--------|----------|---------|
| Brought forward | 4,915 | 866 | 5,781 |
| Incendiarism | | | 40 |
| Indecent assault and exposure | 37 | 3 | 40 |
| Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame | 89 | 147 | 236 |
| Keeping houses of ill-fame | | 110 | 134 |
| Larceny | | 213 | 1669 |
| Lunatics, and persons who were unsafe to be at large | 230 | 116 | 346 |
| Manslaughter | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Misdemeanour | 37 | 3 | 40 |
| Murder | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| Perjury | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| Prostitution | | 19 | 19 |
| Rape and assault with intent | 44 | | 44 |
| Refusing bail | 2 | | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 31 | 11 | 42 |
| Seduction | | | |
| Selling liquor without license | 79 | 9 | 88 |
| Shooting with intent | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Stabbing | 8 | | 8 |
| Threatening and seditious language | 41 | 7 | 48 |
| Trespass | 117 | 6 | 123 |
| Unlawful shooting | 6 | | 6 |
| Vagrancy | | 363 | 2210 |
| Want of sureties to keep the peace | 1 | 8 | 111 |
| Other offences not above enumerated | 224 | 31 | 255 |
| . Totals | 9378 | 1922 | 11300 |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

| | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--|---------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|---|
| NAME OF GAOL. | sent yea | of Pris enced for rending tember, | or the | sent year | of Prisenced for ending tember | or the g 30th | 1 | ncrease | | I |)ecreas | e . |
| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| Barrie | 196 | 33 | 229 | 131 | 19 | 150 | 65 | 14 | 79 | | | |
| Berlin | 69 | 5 | 74 | 99 | 8 | 107 | | | | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| Belleville | 68 | 37 | 105 | 68 | 33 | 101 | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Brantford | 138 | 44 | 182 | 136 | 27 | 163 | 2 | 17 | 19 | | | |
| Brampton | 40 | 7 | 47 | 53 | 9 | 62 | | | | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Brockville | 121 | 22 | 143 | 114 | 31 | 145 | 7 | | | | 9 | 2 |
| Cayuga | 54 | 9 | 63 | 32 | 5 | 37 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 0 | | |
| Cornwall | 34 | 9 | 43 | 43 | 6 | 49 | | 3 | | 9 | | 6 |
| Cobourg | 71 | 21 | 92 | 83 | 17 | 100 | | 4 | | 12 | | 8 |
| Chatham | 66 | 5 | 71 | 102 | 5 | 107 | | | | 36 | | 36 |
| Goderich | 85 | 4 | 89 | 72 | 7 | 79 | 13 | | 10 | | 3 | |
| Guelph | 111 | 15 | 126 | 95 | 22 | 117 | 16 | | 9 | | 7 | |
| Hamilton | 726 | 168 | 894 | 603 | 149 | 752 | 123 | 19 | 142 | } | | |
| Kingston | 159 | 54 | 213 | 189 | 52 | 241 | | 2 | | 30 | | 28 |
| London | 352 | 85 | 437 | 331 | 62 | 393 | 21 | 23 | 44 | | | |
| Lindsay | 22 | 2 | 24 | 29 | 3 | 32 | | | | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| L'Orignal | 11 | 1 | 12 | 16 | | 16 | | 1 | ••••• | 5 | | 4 |
| Milton | 67 | 4 | 71 | 73 | 2 | 75 | | 2 | | 6 | | 4 |
| Napanee | 28 | 5 | 33 | 11 | | 11 | 17 | 5 | 22 | | | |
| Ottawa | 263 | 119 | 382 | 337 | 129 | 466 | | | | 74 | 10 | 84 |
| Owen Sound | 198 | 15 | 213 | 123 | 14 | 137 | 75 | 1 | 76 | | | |
| Perth | 24 | 3 | 27 | 43 | 5 | 48 | | | | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| Picton | 31 | 1 | 32 | 28 | 2 | 30 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Pembroke | 43 | 10 | 53 | 34 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 1 | 10 | | 1 | |
| Forward | 2977 | 678 | 3655 | 2845 | 616 | 3461 | | | | | | • |

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1880, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

| NAME OF GAOL. | sen | of Pri tenced f ir endin otember | or the | sen | of Pri tenced f ir endin otember | or the |] | Increas | e. | I | Decreas | e. |
|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------|--------|---|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| Brought forward | 2977 | 678 | 3655 | 2845 | 616 | 3461 | | | | | | |
| Peterborough | 45 | 10 | 55 | 61 | 21 | 82 | | , | · · · · · · · | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| Prince Arthur's Landing | 42 | | 42 | 32 | 4 | 36 | 10 | | 6 | | 4 | |
| Simcoe | 68 | 9 | 77 | 72 | 8 | 80 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 3 |
| St. Catharines | 90 | 10 | 100 | 92 | 14 | 106 | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Sarnia | 199 | 10 | 209 | 242 | 9 | 251 | | 1 | | 43 | | 42 |
| Stratford | 87 | 24 | 111 | 102 | 19 | 121 | | 5 | | 15 | | 10 |
| Sandwich | 130 | 34 | 164 | 126 | 26 | 152 | 4 | 8 | 12 | | | |
| St. Thomas | 79 | 4 | 83 | 124 | 6 | 130 | | | | 45 | 2 | 47 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 9 | | 9 | 28 | 1 | 29 | | | | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Toronto | 1376 | 530 | 1906 | 1208 | 474 | 1682 | 168 | 56 | 224 | . | | |
| Walkerton | 60 | 4 | 64 | 73 | 7 | 80 | | | | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Woodstock | 169 | 20 | 189 | 127 | 11 | 138 | 42 | 9 | 51 | | | |
| Welland | 249 | 23 | 272 | 321 | 22 | 343 | | 1 | | 72 | | 71 |
| Whitby | 48 | 8 | 56 | 75 | 5 | 80 | | 3 | | 27 | | 24 |
| Lock-up, Bracebridge . | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| " Gore Bay, | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | | 4 | | | |
| " Little Current | | | | 4 | | 4 | | | • • • • • • | 4 | | 4 |
| " Manitowan- ing | 19 | 2 | 21 | 13 | | 13 | 6 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Lock-up, Mattawa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " Parry Sound. | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | • • • • . | | | | |
| " Silver Islet | | | · • • • · · | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 5668 | 1368 | 7036 | 5556 | 1244 | 6800 | 112 | 124 | 236 | • • • • • • | | |

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and County Judge's

| | Total number of Prisoners sentenced during the year. | | | | | |). | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| NAME OF GAOL. | durir | ng the y | ear. | afterwards to Central | n direct. | afterwards to Female | formatory | netentiary. | for Boys. | edetained on of sen- ent of fine. | | to (0, or 2 | ntlıs. | ths. |
| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | To Gaol, and a transferred to Prison. | To Central Prison direct. | To Gaol, and a transferred to Reformatory. | To Female Reformatory direct. | To Provincial Penetentiary | To Reformatory for Boys | To (laol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine. | Under 30 days. | 30 days and up to 60, or 2 months, notincluding the last term. | 60 days, or 2 months. | Over 2 to 3 months. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whithy Lock-up, Bracebridge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound Silver Islet. | 196 69 68 138 400 121 54 34 71 66 855 111 726 159 352 221 111 67 28 263 198 24 31 43 45 42 68 90 199 87 79 1376 60 169 249 48 7 4 19 | 33 5 37 44 7 7 22 9 9 9 21 5 168 54 4 5 119 10 10 10 10 10 24 4 20 20 21 21 31 41 5 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 2299 74 105 182 47 143 63 43 92 71 189 92 126 894 122 73 32 53 382 27 32 53 42 77 100 209 111 164 83 9 1906 64 189 1906 69 4 21 10 | 5 3 1 1 5 3 2 2 23 27 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | 3 8 13 16 2 2 5 3 5 9 10 3 14 4 61 8 8 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 15 11 11 15 9 12 2 3 3 5 11 1 15 9 9 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 1 1 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 6 2 1 3 3 3 1 4 1 2 4 9 4 4 7 7 2 2 2 1 9 7 7 2 2 2 2 6 8 1 1 1 4 5 7 7 4 5 2 1 6 6 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 | 2 8 5 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 211 61 88 154 44 124 58 375 56 85 105 784 196 65 31 349 193 21 27 48 51 180 105 136 64 196 1715 55 165 245 30 9 4 10 | 108 30 19 49 9 75 32 13 19 22 45 54 333 75 180 14 7 19 13 223 65 4 14 14 26 17 4 18 4 118 4 4 118 4 60 9 37 20 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 55 222 199 88 14 200 15 300 220 225 308 36 97 6 22 30 8 51 43 3 8 6 10 20 20 21 30 8 51 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 | 32 6 22 31 9 16 6 6 2 9 4 10 16 116 18 55 | 14 2 19 2 2 2 8 2 1 11 7 4 45 33 3 266 1 1 1 5 5 3 3 2 4 7 7 10 9 6 6 2 8 5 12 |
| Totals | 5668 | 1368 | 7036 | 156 | 418 | 32 | 6 | 171 | 82 | 6171 | 2658 | 2219 | 724 | 424 |

No. 6.

periods of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the Criminal Court.

| P. | ERIC | DDS O | F SE | ENTE | NCES | S, &c. | | | | | | NTY JUI | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 3 to 4 months. | Over 4 to 5 months. | Over 5 to 6 months. | Over 6 to 9 months. | Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive. | Over 1 year and up to 2. | Of 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary. | Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary. | For any period to the Reformatory for Boys. | Sentenced to death and executed. | Sentenced to death and committed suicide. | Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody. | Foundguilty and sentenced. | Total number who elected to be tried. | NAME OF |
| 5 2 2 7 7 5 2 2 2 3 3 11 1 3 12 2 1 1 1 10 29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 4 4 4 14 6 19 1 4 13 5 1 1 35 32 30 2 1 7 31 12 8 9 1 1 12 14 5 24 9 23 16 4 | 1114 524 1122356623.22 | 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 5 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 4 4 4 | 1 1 2 1 3 5 4 4 5 5 2 1 1 1 6 4 4 1 2 2 3 5 5 30 4 2 2 30 | 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 2 8 5 11 13 11 11 8 2 6 2 1 1 5 4 4 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 3 1 | 1 | | 11 3 1 1 1 6 2 | 38 18 3 19 7 16 10 15 10 15 13 38 88 38 13 54 41 7 18 19 19 14 17 19 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 | 49 21 4 35 9 16 21 19 13 6 34 8 21 53 35 10 3 13 4 19 14 8 5 5 20 13 22 19 39 5 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Branpton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph Hamilton. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay. Little Current. Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 155 | 32 | 351 | 59 | 96 | 60 | 105 | 66 | 82 | 3 | 2 | 234 | 489 | 723 | Totals. |

TABLE Shewing offences for which prisoners

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA |
|---|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|------------|---------|------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| NAME OF GAOL. | Abortion. | Abusive and obscene language. | Arson. | Assault. | Assault, felonious. | Attempted suicide. | Abduction. | Bigamy. | Breaches of the peace. | Breaches of by-laws. | Burglary. | Carrying unlawful weapons. | Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Oottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | | 2 1 5 2 2 1 1 12 2 1 15 2 1 15 2 1 17 14 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 15 5 10 25 7 9 12 9 3 5 6 68 6 68 6 39 4 31 1 4 2 2 6 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 1 1 7 1 1 1 7 | 1 2 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 4 1 5 3 4 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8 3 3 | 2 |
| Totals | 3 | 86 | 13 | 452 | 46 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 32 | 48 | 30 | 9 |

No. 7. were sentenced during the year.

| Bellio Control | | | | | | | | | Mary Property and Park | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| Cruelty to animals. | Cutting and wounding, and attempting same. | Deserting employment. | Destroying and injuring property. | Drunk and disorderly. | Embezzlement. | Escaping from or obstructing constable. | Escaping from prisons. | Forgery. | Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences. | Gambling. | Giving liquor to Indians. | NAME OF GAOL. |
| | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 2 2 1 4 4 1 28 14 1 10 15 15 2 3 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 58 11 5 50 3 68 13 3 19 18 15 39 430 11 27 6 1 1 27 10 10 10 16 20 17 42 85 26 70 24 3 1080 2 29 165 6 14 8 | 1 2 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 | 1 1 3 6 1 | 2 2 1 2 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 5 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 5 | 2 8 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Weodstock, Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay, Little Current. Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 13 | 18 | 8 | 103 | 2822 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 44 | 6 | 22 | Totals. |

 $\label{eq:TABLE}$ Shewing offences for which prisoners

| | | | | | - | - | | | ar drinkers | nie war en | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|------------------|
| NAME OF GAOL. | Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing. | Housebreaking and robbery. | Indecent assault and exposure. | Innutes and frequenters of houses of ill-fame. | Keeping houses of ill-fame. | Larceny. | Manslaughter. | Misdemeanour. | Murder. | Perjury. | Prostitution. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's Landing Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | 5 | 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 | 1 1 1 1 1 4 | 5 1 11 1 1 1 1 3 4 6 6 6 18 | 1 1 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 4 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 | 24 14 24 47 9 16 5 17 20 16 17 27 88 31 73 5 26 6 2 25 5 26 3 6 14 12 8 8 14 12 25 21 14 14 25 21 14 16 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 | 1 2 | 5 | 1 2 | 1 | 3 5 1 1 |
| Totals | 33 | 58 | 29 | 108 | 97 | 1057 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 18 |

No. 7.—Centinued.

were sentenced during the year.

| Rape and assault with intent. | Refusing bail. | Receiving stolen goods. | Selling liquor without license. | Shooting with intent. | Stabbing, | Threatening and seditious language. | Trespass. | Unlawful shooting. | Vagrancy. | Other offences not above enumerated. | Totals. | NAME OF GAOL. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 1 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 2 | 1 | 18 | | 1 | $\begin{array}{c} 1\\113\end{array}$ | 2 3 3 5 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 | 229 74 105 182 47 143 63 43 92 71 189 126 894 213 437 24 12 71 33 382 77 100 209 11! 164 83 9 1906 64 189 272 56 9 9 4 | Parry Sound. |
| 14 | 2 | 16 | 88 | 10 | 4 | 32 | 99 | 4 | 1317 | 167 | 7036 | Totals. |

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

| | *************************************** | | |
|--|---|----------|--|
| OFFENCES. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
| Abortion Abusive and obscene language Arson Arson Assault Assault, felonious Attempted suicide Abduction Biganny Breaches of the peace Breaches of by-laws Burglary Carrying unlawful weapons Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money Cruelty to animals Cutting and wounding, and attempting same Deserting employment Destroying and injuring property Drunk and disorderly Embezzlement Escaping from or obstructing constable Escaping from prisons Forgery Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences Gambling Giving liquor to Indians Horse, catale, or sheep stealing Housebreaking and robbery Incendiarism Indecent assault and exposure Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame Larceny Manslaughter Misdemeanour Murder Perjury Prostitution Rape and assault with intent Refusing bail Receiving stolen goods Seduction Selling liquor without license Shooting with intent Stabbing Threatening and sedicious language Trespass Unlawful shooting Vagrancy Other offences not above enumerated | 61 13 407 43 4 4 3 13 30 48 30 9 13 16 8 90 2229 11 19 14 16 41 6 18 32 58 911 2 23 5 911 2 23 5 914 4 10 4 4 4 10 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 3 25 | 3 86 13 452 46 5 2 3 13 32 48 30 9 13 18 8 103 2822 11 20 14 177 44 6 6 22 2 33 58 29 108 97 1058 3 26 5 9 18 14 2 2 16 88 10 4 32 99 4 1317 167 |
| Totals | 5668 | 1368 | 7036 |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religious Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the Prisoners committed during the year.

| | | NA | TION | ALITI | ES. | | I | Re Deno | LIGIO | | 3. | So | CIAL | | EDU | CATIO | ONAL |
|---|---------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| NAME OF GAOL. | Canada. | England. | Ireland. | Scotland. | United States. | Other Countries. | Roman Catholics. | Church of England. | Presbyterian. | Methodist. | Other Denominations. | Married. | Unmarried. | Neither read nor write. | Temperate. | Intemperate. | Totals. |
| Barrie. Berlin. Berlin. Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville. Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg. Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L'd'g. Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge "Gore Bay. "Little Current "Manitowaning "Mattawa. "Parry Sound "Silver Islet. | | 777 177 172 135 799 100 111 4 27 122 24 183 222 187 77 72 38 622 187 19 14 17 13 19 47 15 16 124 622 17 2 17 2 17 2 17 18 19 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 32 188 666 48 1000 388 15 4 4 24 177 388 40 325 877 1644 877 5 30 899 511 31 00 2 2 1 4 4 0 3 10 1 2 2 1 1 4 4 0 1 1 2 1 1 4 4 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 9 9 3 12 19 19 22 2 5 5 23 3 10 0 85 5 5 41 3 3 20 0 23 3 3 2 2 4 4 5 5 10 0 15 5 10 0 9 9 7 7 7 1 176 10 35 20 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 922 66 77 88 188 144 33 399 77 155 500 55 499 11 | 55 177 22 4 4 99 11 1 4 16 6 16 1 27 7 7 7 7 6 4 15 1 12 7 7 7 7 6 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 | 117 37 96 57 100 72 23 31 32 24 25 56 63 38 41 130 22 471 74 17 22 33 40 63 63 12 115 115 115 117 117 117 117 117 | 141 211 15 114 128 522 210 60 60 29 48 322 77 338 1322 95 106 14 51 10 29 31 14 51 10 60 29 41 10 29 41 10 20 41 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 677 111 9 199 466 244 233 15 555 188 700 175 188 22 200 199 677 711 121 101 199 333 21 199 2334 655 333 16 1 4 2 | 577 7 7 56 72 27 7 33 319 2 2 311 1166 31 1166 31 34 48 8 3 3 32 2 6 300 4 40 4 238 8 3 34 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 144 155 22 333 77 8 144 5 53 33 31 33 22 14 4 66 28 8 14 4 11 11 14 14 14 14 14 15 5 5 15 15 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 | 120 311 444 93 51 73 30 62 73 62 91 256 60 482 91 12 56 63 112 75 91 45 97 5 97 5 97 5 97 5 97 5 97 5 97 5 9 | 2766 600 1344 2022 2577 1166 644 377 766 644 988 1107 2211 393 454 985 2477 933 104 1127 793 1127 1127 1127 1127 1127 1127 1127 112 | 51 60 33 35 44 18 12 32 153 | 38 522 98 164 45 38 40 45 38 70 135 287 21 17 19 25 133 142 21 29 33 27 80 35 | 53 126 197 144 136 399 222 113 466 97 78 883 181 1495 27 495 29 100 37 53 100 172 87 113 79 5 | 396 91 178 295 308 87 67 151 137 160 782 48 21 245 52 48 21 245 52 47 127 66 92 136 143 310 206 209 202 111 210 209 202 111 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 |
| Totals | 5002 | 1856 | 2740 | 624 | 814 | | 4043 | 3751 | 1462 | 1423 | 621 | 3899 | 7401 | 3001 | 3549 | 7751 | 11300 |

TABLE Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

| NAME OF GAOL. | Agents and commercial travellers. | Auctioneers. | Bakers. | Barbers. | Bar-tenders. | Blacksmiths and boiler-makers. | Boot and shoe-makers. | Boys (no occupation). | Brewers and distillers. | Brick-makers and brick-layers. | Broom, brush and basket- makers. | Butchers. | Cabinet-makers and upholsterers. | Carpenters and joiners | Carriage and waggon-makers. | Cigar-makers. | Clerks, book keepers and students. | Collectors, |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia. Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton. Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebr'ge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet. | 2 2 1 30 | 1 | 1 4 2 2 2 1 3 7 7 5 2 2 | 5 3 1 2 2 2 3 5 3 17 3 17 7 3 17 7 3 7 3 | 1 1 4 1 1 2 2 1 | 1 2 4 4 3 1 1 1 3 5 4 22 2 2 2 6 3 3 4 1 3 2 2 2 2 3 4 1 3 23 2 2 8 9 4 4 | 6 1 10 5 5 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 9 1 1 96 1 1 5 8 2 | 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 | 2 | 1 1 1 1 2 22 22 1 30 5 1 1 2 | 1 | 2 2 1 1 1 2 3 1 2 9 9 9 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 1 2 2 1 | 1 1 2 14 1 7 7 1 1 3 1 1 7 17 17 17 1 | 2 2 2 5 5 1 8 2 8 3 1 1 2 2 8 9 4 4 8 5 1 8 8 | 2 |
| Totals | 84 | 1 | 66 | 73 | 20 | 156 | 259 | 344 | 3 | 91 | 13 | 95 | 26 | 249 | 26 | 56 | 230 | 3 |

No. 10. of the Prisoners Committed during the year.

| Contractors. | Coopers. | Dentists. | Doctors and druggists. | Dress-makers. | Engravers. | Engineers and machinists. | Farmers and yeomen. | Gardeners, | Grocers. | Harness and trunk-makers, | Hatters. | Hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers. | NAME OF GAOL. |
|--------------|---|-----------|---|--|------------|---------------------------|---|---|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|--|
| | 3 5 5 9 9 5 6 1 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 2 2 | 5 | 1 1 5 8 4 4 | 3 14 39 4 8 8 7 7 16 99 22 25 15 16 20 96 8 10 77 9 14 277 11 10 15 2 3 3 28 1 2 2 5 13 3 27 25 4 4 35 5 14 4 29 18 8 1 2 2 3 | 34 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 2 2 1 17 2 17 | 2 | 1 1 | 2 | 1 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. Sarndwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay. Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 10 7 | 64 | 1 | 18 | 35 | 7 | 134 | 618 | 73 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 46 | Totals. |

TABLE Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

| NAME OF GAOL. | Householders, | Labourers. | Lawyers, | Lumberers. | Masons and stone-cutters. | Merchants and traders. | Millwrights and wheelwrights. | Millers. | Moulders. | Pedlars and hawkers. | Printers. | Plumbers and painters. | Photographers. | Prostitutes. | Railway employees. | Sailors and fishermen. | School and music teachers. |
|---|---|--|----------|------------|---|--------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|---|--|----------------|---|--------------------|---|--|
| Barrie. Berlin Belleville. Brantford Brantford Brantpton Brockville. Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph. Hamilton London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning. Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | 325 12 47 31 31 31 4 48 48 6 | 193 51 80 110 184 80 42 25 552 57 45 5398 666 192 213 24 73 117 80 233 187 24 862 233 187 24 7 2 3 6 | 4 | 1 | 8 2 5 2 4 4 2 2 1 20 2 2 5 1 1 5 2 3 3 4 4 2 2 20 2 13 13 | 1 3 4 4 8 8 3 1 1 35 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 1 | 6 2 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 | 5 6 4 3 3 2 5 2 2 38 20 14 4 4 83 1 1 1 2 4 4 5 1 3 3 2 2 2 2 83 9 2 2 2 | 1 2 | 2 2 46 10 2 1 4 16 1 1.52 4 4 1 4 2 2 3 3 350 1 350 1 | 1 2 4 1 | 1 1 2 2 6 6 7 7 7 2 13 300 1 2 11 22 14 6 6 1 11 21 2 2 666 1 11 22 666 1 | 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 16 |
| Totals | 204 | 4473 | 8 | 11 | 145 | 80 | 12 | 11 | 122 | 69 | 73 | 225 | 7 | 616 | 24 | 258 | 30 |

No. 10.—Continued.
of the Prisoners Committed during the year.

| Servants and washerwomen. | Tailors. | Tanners and curriers. | Teamsters, drivers and grooms. | Telegraph operators. | Tinsmiths. | Watchmakers and jewellers. | Weavers and woolworkers. | Whitewashers and plasterers. | Wood turners. | No occupation. | Other occupations not enumerated. | Totals. | NAME OF GAOL. |
|---|----------|-----------------------|--|---|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 12 4 7 7 15 5 10 0 11 6 6 12 2 127 4 9 1 5 1 8 8 4 4 31 4 8 8 2 2 2 127 7 10 2 2 13 13 19 16 16 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 1 1 2 2 1 1 | 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 8 3 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 3 3 1 1 | 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 | 1 1 7 7 | 1 1 2 1 1 | 83 19 16 4 4 11 6 22 10 68 6 5 5 7 13 12 2 7 13 13 15 6 15 6 15 6 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 | 16 5 6 8 8 10 2 2 2 7 | 396 91 178 295 308 87 67 151 137 160 167 1018 256 48 21 245 52 673 327 47 127 66 92 136 143 310 209 202 21 2909 85 448 358 318 318 318 318 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brock ville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge Gore Bay. Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 668 | 136 | 13 | 132 | 13 | 63 | 17 | 32 | 39 | 16 | 582 | 365 | 11300 | Totals. |

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

| NAME OF GAOL. | Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture. | Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured. | Prisoners who died. | Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Barrie | | | 1 | \$ ets. |
| Berlin | | | $ \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 2 \end{array} $ | |
| Brampton | 1 | | 1 2 | |
| Brockville Cayuga | | | | |
| Cornwall Cobourg | | | 1 | |
| Chatham | | | | |
| Goderich Guelph | , | 1 | | 159 28 |
| Hamilton Kingston | | 3 2 | 1 1 | 173 00 |
| London | | 1 | 3 | 179 00 |
| Lindsay L'Orignal | | | 2 | • |
| Milton | | | 1 | |
| Napanee Ottawa | | | 1 | |
| Owen Sound | | | 1 | |
| Perth Picton | | | 1 | |
| Pembroke Peterborough | | | | 20 00 |
| Prince Arthur's Landing | 1 | | | |
| Simcoe St. Catharines | | 1 | 1 | |
| Sarnia | | 1 | 2 | |
| Stratford | | | 2 | |
| St. Thomas | | | , | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Walkerton Woodstock | | | | 250 00 |
| Welland | | | 2 | |
| Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge | | | | 27 00 |
| " Gore Bay | | | | |
| "Manitowaning | | | | |
| " Mattawa" Parry Sound | | | | |
| " Silver Islet | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | 2 | 10 | 29 | \$629 28 |
| | | | | |

No. 11.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

| Cost of daily rations for prisoners. | Are regulations with respect to dietary observed? | Number of cells in each Gaol. | Number of distinct corridors or wards in each Gaol. | Greatest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year, | Lowest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year. | NAME OF GAOL. |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| cts. 14½ 124 124 124 124 124 125 14 124 125 14 124 125 14 125 12 11 104 11 164 865 87 12 11 104 11 164 865 87 12 10 134 164 98 8 9 6 6 8 8 9 6 8 8 9 6 8 8 9 11 12 12 10 30 30 30 30 30 43 | Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. | 27 19 18 16 25 29 14 17 24 26 60 53 57 18 18 18 97 31 18 24 18 15 24 40 16 14 184 24 32 30 18 55 5 5 5 | 11 5 4 6 4 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 8 6 6 9 9 4 6 4 4 8 6 6 9 4 4 8 6 6 9 4 6 6 9 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 36 14 27 35 29 32 13 10 32 20 23 27 79 40 59 9 8 30 10 59 90 14 10 14 13 16 18 31 31 24 29 23 4 194 13 45 49 15 4 1 1 1 2 1 3 | 8 5 5 5 8 9 1 3 1 2 2 34 18 26 22 7 7 7 2 3 4 1 1 2 5 11 8 6 7 1 90 7 17 3 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brantford. Brantford. Brantford. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sanit Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up, Braceb'ge: Gore Bay. Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |

TABLE Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

| - | | Но | OW MAINTAIN | ED. | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| NAME OF GAOL. | Total number of prisoners committed during the year. | Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province. | Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities. | Number of days' custody of Government prisoners. | Number of days' custody of Municipal Prisoners. | Cost of food, clothing and fuel. | Cost of Official Salaries. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste, Marie. Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebr'ge Gore Bay Little Current Manitowaning Mattawa Parry Sound Silver Islet | 396 91 178 295 308 189 87 67 151 137 160 167 1018 256 782 48 21 245 52 673 327 47 127 66 92 136 143 135 310 205 209 202 11 2909 202 11 21 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 75 24 73 112 15 36 22 39 45 27 43 51 202 83 147 21 34 58 10 16 31 12 136 82 50 63 39 74 112 11 685 27 72 52 67 14 4 21 3 3 3 | 321 67 105 183 293 153 65 28 106 110 117 116 816 173 635 27 16 223 39 639 269 37 111 35 80 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 | 1744 630 2558 3074 433 1385 409 986 2664 1099 1217 1786 4148 2244 5075 538 293 643 210 1281 2446 1136 751 464 579 2131 2189 1787 1218 1919 2536 3196 366 12363 742 1935 2729 1381 | 4049 1723 2736 4180 3544 5169 1389 614 4557 2373 3000 2602 16005 9042 9309 485 334 2481 1747 12353 9573 2429 843 1571 2359 833 4000 4678 3592 3143 1122 8864 1207 | \$ c. 2630 85 780 00 951 42 716 30 527 28 1193 96 389 57 530 00 1436 00 759 06 968 42 1329 63 2230 00 1471 34 2158 31 230 00 274 48 398 21 410 550 845 50 845 50 64 21 575 00 700 00 1205 00 1211 55 1036 19 1131 41 252 96 9073 00 550 13 39 25 68 00 64 90 100 40 0 65 32 69 | \$ c. 1520 00 1100 00 1125 00 1600 00 1655 00 1655 00 1655 00 1655 00 1185 00 1190 00 1551 30 1270 00 1551 30 1270 00 1551 30 1270 00 1750 00 3275 00 1750 00 3275 00 1750 00 3275 00 1750 00 3275 00 1750 00 3275 00 1180 00 1240 00 1955 00 1240 00 1955 00 1240 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1275 00 1880 00 1120 00 1120 00 1120 00 1275 00 1200 00 |
| Totals | 11,300 | 2,731 | 8,569 | 73,607 | 175489 | 49,037 14 | 64,084 34 |

No. 12.
salaries of the various Goal Officials for the year ending, 30th September, 1880.

| GAO | GAOL EXPENDITURE. | | | | | Salari | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|----------|--|---|
| Cost of repairs. | Total gaol expenditure for the year. | Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs. | Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages. | Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure. | Gaolers. | Turnkeys. | Matrons. | Gaol Surgeons. | NAME OF GAOL. |
| \$ c. 108 35 43 23 62 25 90 96 40 80 62 53 135 54 259 00 98 43 30 85 150 00 220 00 130 00 8 57 16 00 45 02 304 76 200 00 3 50 14 38 10 14 49 89 205 92 157 69 155 99 86 60 196 72 | \$ c. 4259 20 1923 23 2138 67 2357 26 1618 08 2856 49 1710 11 1720 00 3375 00 2358 79 2259 27 2779 63 5505 00 3371 34 5926 41 1540 00 1013 55 1064 21 1457 47 5348 28 6260 50 2095 27 1121 94 1487 24 1936 55 1902 30 1625 00 2647 00 2441 05 2630 57 2514 05 1297 85 18263 3517 22 3780 60 2121 85 239 25 268 00 313 30 300 65 232 60 250 00 | \$ c. 6 91 90 4 80 0 22 5 1. | \$ c. 3 84 12 09 6 33 5 25 3 41 8 46 8 13 62 17 76 10 98 7 94 8 68 33 22 6 83 4 54 24 58 34 78 2 61 19 23 3 57 5 98 6 37 16 52 13 85 6 37 16 52 13 85 6 37 16 52 13 85 6 29 13 90 45 13 85 6 29 90 45 3 09 90 45 15 58 3 79 5 04 12 17 14 28 50 00 10 12 100 00 15 38 | \$ c. 10 75 21 13 12 01 17 99 5 26 15 11 19 66 25 67 21 69 68 8 83 22 53 21 05 5 13 98 11 36 12 5 13 18 8 44 11 91 12 5 99 12 45 117 98 6 28 8 10 5 6 28 21 67 7 8 5 10 5 6 6 90 14 92 100 28 17 89 100 28 100 | \$ c. 800 00 500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | | | 100 00 125 00 200 60) 50 00 140 00 140 00 150 00 | Barrie. Berlin. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brockville. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Goderich. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Prince Arthur's L. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby. Lock-up,Bracebridge Gore Bay. Little Current. Matowaning. Mattawa. Parry Sound. Silver Islet. |
| 3504 96 | 116,626 44 | 4 04 | 4 93 | 8 97 | | | | | Totals. |

^{*} Four Turnkeys employed. + Two Turnkeys employed.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Matron and Assistant Matron.
\$\frac{2}{3}\$ Nine Turnkeys, one Steward and accountant, and one Engineer.

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1880, and the nature of their imprisonment.

| | | | | | | | | | | - | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| | Classification. | | | | NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | tody |
| NAME OF GAOL. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Waiting trial. | Under sentence for periods of two months and under. | Under* sentence for periods over two months. | In default of sureties to keep the peace. | Insane, idiotic or inbicile persons. | | Total number of prisoners who remained in custody on 30th September, 1880. |
| Barrie Berlin Belleville Brantford Brampton Broekville Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Goderich Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Prince Arthur's Landing Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-up, Bracebridge "Gore Bay "Little Current "Manitowaning "Mattawa "Parry Sound "Silver Islet | 23 3 8 7 3 8 2 4 4 30 15 34 3 2 2 2 14 10 9 6 5 5 6 10 10 11 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 1 9 5 1 3 3 19 13 11 1 | 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 | 5 1 3 1 4 | 8 | 3 11 88 3 6 1 1 2 2 2 2 188 15 5 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 | 3 | 24 3 17 12 4 13 2 4 5 8 11 7 51 29 49 6 6 2 3 45 11 11 6 10 4 7 7 7 7 14 13 13 12 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 |
| Totals | 382 | 192 | 17 | 5 | 92 | 276 | 186 | 7 | 24 | 11 | 596 |

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO.

For the year ending 30th September, 1880, the operations of the Central Prison, in respect to the commitment and discharge of prisoners, were as follows:—

| Number of prisoners in custody on 30th Sept., 1879 | 311 |
|--|--------|
| " since received | 560 |
| " recaptured | 2 |
| · | |
| | 873 |
| To: 1. 3 | × 0.54 |
| Discharged on expiration of term of sentence | |
| " payment of fine | 5 |
| " remission of sentence | 17 |
| Re-transferred to County Gaols | 3 |
| Transferred to Lunatic Asylum | 1 |
| Escaped | 3 |
| Tried and sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary | 2 |
| Remaining in custody on 30th Sept., 1880 | 305 |
| | 873 |

Including the prisoners who remained in the prison at the close of the preceding year, and the two recaptured prisoners, it will be seen from the above summary that there were altogether, 873 prisoners in custody during the year, as compared with 926 in the previous twelve months, or a decrease of 53. Of the 560 prisoners committed during the year, 420 were sentenced direct to the Prison, and 140 were sentenced to the various County Gaols, but were subsequently transferred to the Central Prison, under the provisions of the statute. The discharges by expiration of sentence numbered 537 during the year, as against 583 in the previous twelve months; 5 were discharged on payment of fine, as compared with 10; 17 were pardoned by the Dominion Government, as against 10 during the previous year; and one prisoner became insane during custody, and upon certificates being furnished by the examining authorities, a warrant issued for his transfer to the Hamilton Asylum, from which institution he subsequently escaped, and up to the present time has evaded recapture. There was pretty strong evidence that the silliness of manner, upon which the certificates of insanity were largely based, was assumed by the prisoner in order to accomplish the object he gained.

During the year, 11 prisoners were reported by the Surgeon, after reception into the Prison, to be physically, and in some cases mentally, unfit to perform hard labour; and 3 of the number were re-transferred to the Common Gabls from which they had been brought. In the other 8 cases, the prisoners had been sentenced to the Central Prison direct, and they consequently had to serve out their terms in comparative idleness. With these exceptions, the prisoners sentenced to the Prison during the year were generally found able to perform the ordinary labour required of them, in which respect I have to report a very considerable improvement, as compared with previous years.

Three escapes were made from the Prison during the year, two being from the Hospital, and the other from the working gang on the grounds of the Mercer Reformatory. Two of the prisoners were subsequently recaptured.

Two prisoners, while undergoing sentence, were respectively arraigned for the crimes of stabbing with intent to kill, and robbery. The case of stabbing was a very aggravated one. A prisoner, employed in the broom-shop, made an unprovoked attack upon a fellow prisoner, with a knife which he was using in connection with his work, and had it not been for the prompt interference of another prisoner, the attack might have resulted fatally. The culprit was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. The robbery was committed from a teamster who had entered the Prison and was being paid some money, when the prisoner rushed forward and seized it. For this offence he was sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment in the Central Prison.

The health of the prisoners was exceptionally good during the year, not a single death having occurred during that period. The average number of patients sent to the Hospital was smaller than in any previous year, being 3 for October, 2 for November, 3 for December, 5 for January, 4 for February, 6 for March, 5 for April, 5 for May, 5 for June, 4 for July, 6 for August, and 7 for September. Full information as to the cases will be found in the Surgeon's report in

the Appendix.

The following table will afford full information respecting the prisoners committed during the year just closed, and respecting the total number committed since the opening of the Prison, including their nationalities, religious denominations, civil condition, social habits, and educational standing:—

Sentences of Prisoners.

| v | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Commitments during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880. | Total commit- ments to close of year ending 30th Sept., 1880, |
| For 1 month and under | 17 | 61 |
| For periods over 1 month and up to 2 months | 23 | 323 |
| For periods over 2 months and up to 3 months, | 2.9 | 023 |
| | 91 | 578 |
| inclusive | 91 | 910 |
| For periods over 3 months and up to 4 months, | 4 17 | 4.4- |
| inclusive | 47 | 445 |
| For 5 months | 11 | 75 |
| " 6 " | 186 | 1300 |
| " 7 " | 6 | 18 |
| " 8 " | 3 | 35 |
| " 9 " | 27 | 102 |
| " 10 " | 3 | 18 |
| " 11 " | | 8 |
| "-12 " | 87 | 539 |
| " 13 " | ٠, | 2 |
| // 1.4 // | * * * * | 3 |
| (() " ((| 6 | $\frac{3}{23}$ |
| " 1C " | 9 | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | • |
| 11 | | 1 |
| " 18 " | 23 | 136 |
| " 19 " | 1 | 3 |
| " 20 " | | 6 |
| " 21 " | 2 | 4 |
| · 22 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 | 12 |
| " 23 " | 10 | 60 |
| =- | | |

| For 2 years " $\frac{21}{2}$ " " 3 " " $\frac{31}{2}$ " " 4 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " | Commitments during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880. 9 1 2 | Total commitments to close of year ending 30th Sept., 1880, 70 1 8 1 9 1 |
|---|---|---|
| " 5 " | | 10 |
| | 560 | 3859 |
| $Nationalities. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$ | 700 | 9000 |
| | | 1 |
| Canadian | 248 | 1725 |
| English | 101 | 684 |
| Irish | 96 | 695 |
| Scotch | 30 | 199 |
| United States Other countries and unknown | 67 | 433 |
| Other countries and unknown | 18 | 120 |
| | 560 | 3859 |
| D.1'' D ' | 900 | 9099 |
| Religious Denomination | 18. | |
| Church of England | 210 | 1560 |
| Roman Catholic | 191 | 1287 |
| Presbyterian | 57 | 354 |
| Methodist | 77 | 448 |
| Other religions | 25 | 210 |
| | | |
| | 560 | 3859 |
| Civil Condition. | | |
| Married | 176 | 1080 |
| Single | 384 | 2779 |
| | | |
| | 560 | 3859 |
| Social Habits. | | |
| Temperate | 111 | 1067 |
| Intemperate | 449 | 2792 |
| 1 | | |
| | 560 | 3859 |
| Educational Status. | | |
| Could read and write | 407 | 2838 |
| Could read only | | |
| Could read only | 58 95 | $\frac{469}{552}$ |
| Could herefier read flor write | 99 | 99Z |
| | 560 | 3859 |

From the foregoing summaries it will be seen that, from the opening of the Prison on the 1st June, 1874, up to the 30th September, 1880, the total number of prisoners incarcerated was 3,859, of whom 3,275 were discharged on the expiration of their sentences; 124 on payment of fines; 77 by order of the Dominion Executive; 1 by order of the Lieutenant-Governor; 27 by re-transference

to Common Gaols on being found incapable of performing hard labour; 13 were removed to Asylums for the Insane; 16 escaped; and 16 died; leaving 305 in custody at the close of the past year. Of these 3,859 prisoners, no less than 2,782, or 72 per cent. were sentenced to terms of 6 months or under, and only 160 for the maximum terms which the law allows, convicts sentenced for longer periods being sent to the Kingston Penitentiary. It will be seen, therefore, that the Central Prison has not, to any appreciable extent, taken the place of the Dominion Penitentiary, but that, on the contrary, it has fully accomplished the object for which it was founded, namely, to form an intermediate establishment between the Common Gaols and the Penitentiary. While, therefore, it is clear that the Province of Ontario has not, by establishing the Central Prison, relieved the Dominion Government, to any great extent, from the support of convicts, it is equally clear that the counties have been largely and directly benefited in a pecuniary way, and indirectly by the moral results of the operations of the institution.

If the maximum period of sentence to the Prison were extended by law to three years, it would undoubtedly tend to improve the financial results of the industrial operations carried on; but that advantage would, of course, be largely counterbalanced by the circumstance that the Province would have to support a considerable number of prisoners of the class now sent to the Kingston Peniten-

An examination of the foregoing statistics relating to the operations of the Prison, brings out no features that are not already well known to social scientists. That the marriage relation has a deterrent effect on the commission of crime, is proven by the fact that of the 3,859 prisoners committed to the Prison during the past six years, 2,779, or 72 per cent. were unmarried; and, singular as it may appear, the number of self-acknowledged drunkards of the entire 3,859, bears nearly the same proportion as the unmarried, numbering 2,792, or 72.35 per cent. The figures respecting the educational status of the prisoners do not bear out very fully the idea that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, for it would appear that only a very small proportion of the prisoners, namely, 14 per cent., were so grossly ignorant as to be unable to read or write. The more favourable condition of the prisoners in this respect, as compared with that of the inmates of the Common Gaols, is perhaps due to the selection of the better class of prisoners, mentally and physically, for removal from those local establishments to the Central Prison.

DISCIPLINE AND DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.

During the year the conduct of the prisoners has, in the main, been very good, and the discipline of the Prison has generally been well maintained. There have, however, been a few cases of very aggravated insubordination, necessitating the severest penalty that the regulations of the Prison permit, namely, the infliction of corporal punishment. As this mode of punishment, in the case of one prisoner, was animadverted upon by a portion of the local press, it is important that the conditions under which corporal and other punishments are inflicted should be fully understood. Perhaps this can best be done from an examination of the by-law, framed by me and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, which authorizes the infliction of such punishments. This by-law is as follows:-

By-Law.

In conformity with the provisions of 34 Vic., Chap. 17, Sec. 7, the Inspector of Priso is and Public Charities, with the consent and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, enacts in respect to disciplinary punishment in the Central Prison of Ontario, as follows:

1. No punishments or deprivations of any kind shall be awarded in the Central Prison except by the Warden, or in his absence from duty, the Deputy Warden or other

officer duly authorized by the Inspector to act on behalf of the Warden.

2. The Warden shall cause to be kept a book of record, which shall be written up daily, shewing all complaints against prisoners, for any offence or improper conduct committed in the Central Prison, giving the date upon which such offence was committed, the name of each prisoner implicated, the nature of the offence or of such improper conduct, the punishment awarded for the same, the date of punishment, the signature of the officer making the complaint, and the signature of the officer who saw the punishment carried out or by whom it was inflicted. The Warden shall fill up the column in said book awarding the sentence or punishment for every such offence, and shall sign the same.

3. No complaint by any officer or guard against any prisoner shall be entertained by the Warden until it is recorded in such punishment book and signed by the officer making the complaint; and no punishment shall be inflicted until the Warden has fully inquired into the matter and recorded the punishment that is to be inflicted or awarded in the

proper column of the punishment book, and signed the same.

4. The deprivations or punishments that may be awarded by the Warden, shall be as follows:

(a) Deprivation of a meal or meals, of a library book and candle for reading it by in the cell, or of some other such privilege ordinarily enjoyed by all well-behaved prisoners.

(b) Confinement to an ordinary cell, the bedding having been removed therefrom, during which confinement the diet of the prisoner shall be bread and water.

(c) Confinement in the dark cell with bread and water diet.

(d) Confinement in the dark cell with leg irons and, if necessary, handcuffs.

(e) Punishment by the infliction of the lash.

- 5. The infliction of punishment by the lash shall only be awarded in extreme cases, and for the following offences:
- (a) Attempting to escape or assisting in such attempts, or having escaped and been recaptured.

(b) Striking an officer.

(c) Continued insubordination by refusing to work, striking another prisoner, fighting, shouting, cursing, and notoriously refractory conduct, and for which two previous punishments under clauses c or d have been awarded, and prisoners warned by the Warden that the third act of such insubordination will be punished by the infliction of the lash.

6. Such corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the Warden shall have reported all the facts and circumstances calling for such punishment to the Inspector, and shall have received his consent to proceed with the same. Pending such consent the Warden shall confine such prisoner in his cell, and if refractory in the dark cell.

7. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the Prison Surgeon shall have certified under his signature in the Punishment Book to the bodily fitness of the prisoner to undergo such corporal punishment, and no such punishment shall be carried out except in the presence of the Warden and the Prison Surgeon, and in no case shall more than fifty lashes be administered.

8. No prisoner shall be confined in the dark cell in irons for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, and during such confinement the irons shall be taken off for one hour at each meal, and if found necessary to sentence to twenty-four (24) hours of such

punishment, the irons shall be taken off for three hours during the night.

9. When a prisoner is under punishment in the dark cell without being in irons, he shall be visited by an officer or guard, at least once in every two hours, and if in irons in the dark cell, at least once every hour of such confinement, and by the Prison Surgeon at his daily visits.

10. The Warden shall make a detailed return monthly to the Inspector, of all punish-

ments or deprivations awarded to prisoners under the provisions of this By-law.

From the foregoing it will be seen that no deprivations or other punishments can be meted out to the prisoners without a full consideration of the circumstances of each individual case; and that corporal punishment can be inflicted only in certain well-defined and extreme cases, which are particularly specified in the by-law, and only after the Warden shall have reported all the facts of the case to the Inspector and have received his sanction to the proposed punishment, and, further, only in case the Prison Surgeon shall have certified to the capacity of the prisoner to undergo such punishment. The necessity for inflicting corporal punishment for escaping, attempting to escape, and aiding and abetting others in escaping, may, perhaps, be questioned by some who have no personal knowledge of prison management. When, however, it is considered that 350 prisoners have to be watched, and their safety secured, by only twenty-four guards, and, turther, that nearly one-half of the prisoners have to be kept at work beyond the walls of the Prison, it is quite evident that, unless the staff of guards be doubled, a wholesome dread of the consequences of any attempt to escape must be maintained, as a moral deterrent, in order to secure the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

With regard to the general question of the infliction of punishment, it may be pointed out, as a fact which seems to be sometimes overlooked, that it rests with each prisoner himself to say whether he shall be subjected to punishment of any kind or not. There is no desire on the part of the Prison authorities to inflict punishment without good cause, and if prisoners conduct themselves well, and act in conformity with the Prison rules, as the large majority of them do, there is not the slightest danger that punishment will ever be meted out to them, but, on the

contrary, they will be stimulated and encouraged in well-doing.

During the year corporal punishment was inflicted on only five prisoners, as

follows :--

1. E. C. received 25 lashes for three offences: (1) for violent and outrageous conduct while in the dark cell, the conduct complained of being, in spite of all remonstrance, kept up throughout the entire night of the 11th August, and continued on the night of the 12th, the rest of the other prisoners being disturbed on both nights; (2) for using violent and obscene language to the officers who remonstrated with him in regard to his conduct; and (3) for breaking up and destroying his cell furniture.

The same prisoner, two weeks later, received 30 lashes for three offences: (1) for forcing his way past the visiting guard while a prisoner in the dark cell, and violently assaulting the Deputy Warden and three other officers, before being captured; (2) for breaking up his cell furniture; and (3) for shouting and sing-

ing, and for generally insubordinate conduct in his cell.

2. J. M. received 24 lashes for the following offences: (1) insubordinate and abusive language to the Warden; (2) threatening to take the life of one of the guards; and (3) feigning sickness and refusing to do the ordinary task-work allotted to the prisoners. This prisoner was three times in the Central Prison, and was also an ex-convict from the United States prisons, and is the prisoner who committed a robbery while undergoing his sentence, and received therefor an additional year's imprisonment in the Prison.

3. J. B. received 30 lashes for escaping from the Prison on the 6th April.

4. G. R. received 25 lashes for escaping from the brick-yard gang of the

Prison on the 30th October.

5. A. W. received 30 lashes for mutinous, threatening, and insubordinate conduct and language. This prisoner, before receiving the corporal punishment just recorded, had been found guilty of forty acts of infraction of the rules, including insubordination, fighting, idleness, theft, quarrelling, destruction of prison property, etc., etc.

MINUTES OF INSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION.

The Prison was visited on many occasions during the year, but on the 30th April and 1st and 2nd May, a very minute inspection was made of every department, and the general conduct of the affairs of the Prison was carefully enquired into. On the first-named day there were 333 prisoners in confinement, of whom 307 had been sentenced direct to the Prison, and the remainder transferred from the Common Gaols.

As usual at my inspections, each prisoner was afforded an opportunity of speaking to me privately. On this, as on other occasions, a great many frivolous complaints were made; but any having the appearance of being well grounded were enquired into, and instructions were given to remove all causes for such in future.

It was a matter for regret that prisoners, who were both physically and mentally unfitted for hard labour, were still being sentenced to the Central Prison, although not in such large numbers as formerly. The Warden was instructed to make a special report to me upon every prisoner of this class who might be received into custody in future, so that each case might be brought under the notice of the Attorney-General.

The health of the prisoners was exceptionally good; only six were in the Hospital at the time of my visit, and an examination of the Surgeon's register shewed that the average number under treatment during the preceding seven months did not exceed four daily. During that period only one surgical operation had been performed, and the accidents treated consisted exclusively of slight cuts and bruises. Not a single death had occurred since January, 1879, a period of fifteen months. No suggestions or recommendations had been recorded by the Physician since my previous inspection, from which I inferred that the sanitary condition of the Prison was good.

It appearing that no record had been kept of the ration supplies sent from the general stores to be used in the Hospital, I instructed the Warden to see that the store-keeper opened a book in which should be entered all food and other supplies sent to the Hospital, distinguishing between the rations issued to prisoners, and those issued to the guard. The Hospital Guard was also instructed to keep a register, as is done in all hospitals, of the visits of the Surgeon, giving the date, and the hour of the day of such visits.

The excellent discipline of the Prison continued to be one of its most commendable features. During this inspection, I was in the Prison at all times from its opening in the morning before six o'clock, up to midnight, and every branch of work and department of duty were found to be carried on with great regularity and system. The performance of night-duty by the corridor and yard guards was minutely examined into, and, with one or two exceptions which were pointed out to the Warden, appeared to afford sufficient means for the safe custody of the prisoners, as well as for the protection of the prison premises and property.

The guards were seen at the various musters, and their appearance was found to be satisfactory; and the Warden reported that their conduct had been generally good, only eight charges having been preferred against them since the 1st October previous. A few complaints were received from them, chiefly with regard to the performance of Sunday

duty, which appeared to be well-founded, and a change was ordered and is recorded in a subsequent portion of these minutes.

The constant employment of an extra relieving guard seemed to be necessary, as the long hours and close confinement to the Prison rendered it imperative that each guard should have not less than twelve days' leave of absence during the year.

The Prison and its general equipment were carefully inspected. The cells and corridors could not have been cleaner or neater than they were, and the bedding and cell furniture were in good order, and thoroughly well kept. Judging from the almost entire absence of foul smells, both at night and during the day, the ventilation must be reported to be very good.

Since the fire which had destroyed the shops, the broom factory had been reconstructed and fully occupied, and the yards levelled and cleaned up, thereby much improving their appearance, and, by the removal of the frame structures, greatly reducing the liability of the premises to be again destroyed by fire. The Warden was instructed to see that the material belonging to the Canada Car Company was removed from the lumber yard, and that the yard was thoroughly cleaned up and put in order. The front grounds had also been greatly improved by the growth of trees, additional sodding, etc., but it is evident that they will not have an entirely finished appearance until the open drain is covered over, for which it will be recommended that an appropriation be asked.

The Government having consented to sell thirty feet of the land along the northern boundary of the grounds to the Credit Valley Railway, in order that the line might be extended into the city, I pointed out that the present road to the prison would, from its proximity to the railroad, be rendered dangerous for traffic and general use. It was decided by the Government that a new road, running along the southern boundary, must be constructed at the expense of the Railway Company, and that condition was made a part of the award arrived at by the arbitrators, and the work will be proceeded with by prison labour.

The old root-house having become unfit to store the winter supply of vegetables in, authority was given to convert the small disused drying-kiln into a frost-proof store. The meat-store in the basement is very convenient to the kitchen, and for the reception, care, and delivery of meat; but in warm weather considerable trouble is experienced in keeping the day's delivery of meat. In view of this circumstance, and of the fact that ice has to be purchased, it will be recommended that an ice-house and meat-store, combined in one structure, be erected.

The disused boilers, engines, and machinery were examined, and found in a good state of preservation. The Engineer was authorized to reconstruct the brickwork of the heating boilers, and to remedy a defect in the steam feeding pipe, which caused a great deal of noise in the corridors. The kitchen and basement stores were found in very good order, but the defective ventilation of these departments was very apparent, and the steam and the effluvia from them penetrated into all parts of the main building. This defect, which had been referred to in previous minutes, was again brought to the notice of the Architect of the Public Works Department, and as the construction of dark punishment cells, separate from the ordinary cells, had become a necessity, it was recommended that the basement under the main structure be abandoned for its present purposes, and that a

tier of receiving cells and three dark cells be erected therein, and that the kitchen and stores department be removed to the basement of the south shop, and be connected with the main building by an underground railway. A store having been provided for the material used in the manufacturing industries of the Prison, authority was given to have it fitted up, and made ready for the purpose for which it was designed. Instructions were also given to remedy some defects in the closet arrangement of the shops.

I was present at the various meals served, and tasted the food on every occasion. Everything used in the prison dietary was of good quality and properly cooked. The complaints made by some of the prisoners that the soup was not sufficiently strong, were certainly not well grounded, so far as the soup served during my inspection was concerned. Other complaints as to the insufficiency of the food have frequently been carefully examined into, but I have never seen any necessity for a change, the scale of dietary appearing to me to be a very liberal one. The butter served at the officers' mess was exceedingly bad, and the Bursar was instructed to return it at once to the contractor, and to notify him that if butter of such inferior quality were again delivered, his contract would be cancelled and he and his sureties held responsible. The quality of the milk was also complained of, and steps were taken to remedy the evil. It was also recommended that a shed for pigs be built, and pigs kept, in order to consume the swill and refuse which had previously been exchanged for milk.

Religious Instruction.

The arrangements for conducting Divine worship on Sundays, and for the religious instruction of the prisoners generally, were in many respects very satisfactory, and were as follows: Roman Catholic service from 7.45 a.m. to 9 a.m. during a portion of which time lay teaching was carried on, the remainder being devoted to the celebration of mass and to a short discourse. At 9 a.m. the Protestant Sunday school commenced, and continued until 10.30; and from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Divine service was conducted by a clergyman of one of the Protestant churches of the city. In addition to these stated services, cell visitations were made by both Protestant and Roman Catholic lay teachers during Sunday after-

I attended all these services on the Sunday coming within my visit, on which day there were 217 Protestants and 116 Roman Catholics in the Prison. Good order and decorum prevailed at the respective church services, while the zeal displayed by the teachers engaged in the Protestant Sabbath school work, as well as the attention paid by the prisoners, were worthy of the highest praise. I had again, however, to call attention to the presence of Protestants at the Roman Catholic services, and of Roman Catholics at the Protestant services. Such attendance was, of course, quite voluntary on the part of the prisoners, and, as stated in my last minutes of inspection, was doubtless resorted to by them in order that they might be relieved for a short time from the monotony of cell life. Believing that trouble might arise out of this practice, the Warden was instructed to issue orders that prisoners were only to be allowed to attend the services of the denomination to which they belonged, as shewn by the prison register; and, in order to avoid mistakes, either as to the religious services or as to the cell visitations, the Warden was further instructed to cause a tin label marked "R. C." to be placed, on Sundays, on the gate of each cell in which a Roman Catholic prisoner is confined.

Complaint was made by the guards that, in addition to the long hours of work on week days, they had to be almost continually on duty during Sundays as well. This complaint was well-grounded, the guards being certainly entitled to be relieved from duty on Sunday afternoons. Observation had led me to believe that Sunday-school instruction, with a teacher to every five or six prisoners, was by far the most effective system of imparting religious instruction in a prison. As this belief was generally confirmed by the teachers to whom I spoke on the subject, I concluded that a change might advantageously be made in the routine of religious instruction, which would, at the same time, afford the guards the relief from Sunday duty for which they petitioned, and accordingly, with the consent and approval of the Government, I instituted the following arrangements for the religious instruction of the prisoners:—

1. Roman Catholic service, to commence at 7.30 a.m. and end at 9 a.m. on every Sunday, during which time both Divine service and lay teaching are to be con-

ducted.

2. Protestant Sunday school, to be held every Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

3. Protestant Divine service, to be conducted on one Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

4. A supplementary service for Protestant prisoners to be held one evening

in each week at 7 p.m.

5. Cell visitation by laymen on Sunday afternoons, at such times as the

Warden may direct.

The religious instruction of the Protestant prisoners, with respect to both Divine and Sunday-school service, was placeed under the direction and guidance of the President, Superintendent, Secretary, and Teachers of the Central Prison Sunday-school Association, who, in addition to conducting the Sundayschool, have made arrangements with the Toronto Ministerial Association for having Divine service conducted by a clergyman once a month on Sundays, and on one evening in each week. To enable the Association to carry on this work, and also to perform similar services in connection with the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, it has been arranged that the Association shall be paid the sum of \$700 per annum, to cover all expenses connected with their work, including the cabhire of clergymen and teachers to and from the two institutions, of which amount, \$450 is to be charged to the maintenance account of the Central Prison, and \$250 to that of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory. On the opening of the Mercer Reformatory, the lady teachers of the Central Prison Sunday-school transferred their services to the former institution, upon which the Central Prison work devolved entirely upon male teachers.

It was arranged that the religious services for the Roman Catholic prisoners should be carried on under the direction and guidance of the Archbishop of Toronto and such clergymen and lay teachers as he might appoint to carry on the work, for which, as well as for similar services at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, the sum of \$350 per annum should be paid for all expenses connected therewith, including cab-hire of clergymen and laymen; \$250 of the amount to be a charge upon the Central Prison maintenance account, and \$100 upon that of the Andrew

Mercer Reformatory.

PRISON LABOUR.

On the days of my inspection, 97 prisoners were at work in the broom shop, 55 in the brick-yard, 15 in the tailor shop, 13 in the shoemaker's shop, 11 in the carpenter's shop, 5 in the blacksmith and machine shop, and 6 on the Mercer Reformatory grounds, making a total of 202 prisoners who were employed at work

which produced a revenue for the Prison. In addition, 73 prisoners were engaged in the ordinary domestic and mechanical work of the Prison, 6 were in the Hospital, 1 was under punishment, and 51 were unemployed, and in consequence were in the drill-gang. It is to be regretted that constant and profitable employment cannot be found for all the prisoners during the winter and spring months, as but few of the prisoners prefer the monotonous strain of the drill-gang to work. The Warden was instructed, as soon as the brick-yard (in which only 55 men were employed at the time of my visit) could be got into full operation, to break up the drill-gang, and place all the idle men to work at digging clay, if they were not required in the ordinary operations of the yard. Even under the most favourable circumstances, however, at least 50 prisoners were available for employment in some productive industry. The number of men engaged in the Prison domestic service was larger than was absolutely required for the proper performance of the work, and might be considerably reduced if productive employment could be found. During the winter, when the brick-yard is closed, the number of men for new industries could be increased to 125. It is of vital importance that some permanent work, if possible of a mechanical nature, which, while producing a revenue to the Prison, would, at the same time, tend to impart habits of industry and application to the prisoners, should be found. This is the more necessary as two large flats in the shop space, which are available for mechanical work, are vacant.

The broom shop continues to furnish work for about 100 prisoners, although a greater number were employed during the winter. The contract provides for the manufacture of 110 dozen brooms and whisks per day, but owing to a great demand for these wares, the output, from the beginning of November to the 1st April, was increased to 150 dozen daily, giving employment to over 130 prisoners. The manufaciure of brooms is perhaps one of the best industries which can be carried on in a short-sentence prison. The work is easily learned, the prisoners can all be kept in view and under constant watch, thereby reducing the liability to idle their time or waste material, and, after two weeks' instruction, a specified task can be allotted to each prisoner, according to his fitness and capacity. These are all-important conditions to the successful carrying on of a prison industry under any circumstances, but more particularly so with short-date prisoners. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the contractors will see their way to again increase the

out-put to 150 dozen daily.

The question having arisen, whether certain work performed for the prisoners, properly came within the contract for the manufacture of brooms, a decision

was arrived at, and the contractors were notified thereof.

The conduct of the prisoners employed in the shop was inquired into, and both the contractors' foreman and the guards in charge gave, generally, a good account regarding it. Two instances of insubordination occurred, necessitating punishment. One of these cases was of a rather serious nature, and resulted in the stabbing of one prisoner by another. The offender was indicted, and was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The tailor shop, in which 15 prisoners were employed, continued to find permanent work in making and mending clothes for the Prison, and in making the regulation dress for prisoners in the Common Gaols. As 15 prisoners are about all that one instructor can properly look after, it did not seem desirable to increase the work of the shop. The Master Tailor reported favourably of the

prisoners under him.

In the shoemaker shop, 13 men were employed in making up boots and shoes for the other public institutions of the Province, and in the making and mending for the Prison itself. At my visit I gave an order for 300 pairs of boots and shoes

for the Mercer Reformatory, which was about to be opened. If it were considered expedient, the work of this shop might be largely, and perhaps profitably increased. In view, however, of the keen competition existing in this branch of trade outside, and of the fact that to enter into it extensively would necessitate the use of machinery, whereas prison labour should, as much as possible, be done by hand, I am not prepared to recommend that the operations of the shop should be extended beyond their present limits.

In the carpenter shop, 11 prisoners were employed, and the number was about to be increased, as all the coarser articles of furniture for the Mercer Reformatory were to be made in the shop. There was also a good deal of ordinary carpenter-work in hand for the Toronto Asylum and the Mercer Reformatory. The work of this shop, in connection with a cabinet factory and turning-shop, could easily be increased so as to give work to 50 prisoners, and a recommendation to that end will be made to the Government.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Exclusive of expenditures incurred for manufacturing and industrial operations, the cost of maintaining the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1880, amounted to \$48,854.84, of which the following is a detailed statement, together with the daily cost per prisoner under each heading of expenditure.

| SERVICE. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Average Daily Cost per Prisoner. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Medicine, etc | \$ cts. 326 73 | cts. mills. $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Butcher's Meat and Fish | 6204 55 | 5 1½ |
| Flour, Bread, and Meal | 5516 80 | 4 51/2 |
| Groceries, etc | 4047 11 | 3 33 |
| Bedding, Clothing, and Shoes | 6409 11 | 5 31 |
| Fuel | 3570 71 | 2 9½ |
| Gas, Oil, etc | 947 02 | 8 |
| Laundry, Soap, and Cleaning | 760 29 | 61/2 |
| Water | 1000 00 | 81 |
| Stationery, Advertising, and Printing | 402 35 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Library, Schools, and Lectures | 873 77 | 71 |
| Furniture and Furnishings | 579 97 | 434 |
| Stable and Forage | 182 79 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Repairs | 330 85 | 3 |
| Unenumerated | 311 00 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Compensation for Injury | 150 00 | 14 |
| Farm and Grounds | 292 79 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salaries and Wages | 16949 00 | 13 94 |
| | 48854 84 | 40 54 |

TRANSFER AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

The County Gaols from which the 560 prisoners, committed during the year, were transferred, are exhibited in the following summary:—

| NAMES. | Sentenced direct to Central Prison. | Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently removed. | Total. |
|---|--|--|--------|
| Brant Bruce Carleton Durham and Northumberland Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Halton Huron Haldimand Hastings Kent Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lanark Lincoln Lambton Middlesex Norfolk Oxford Ontario Prince Edward Prescott and Russell Peterborough Peel. Perth Reformatory for Boys Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Victoria Welland Wentworth Wellington Waterloo Vork | 18 5 19 12 12 16 8 8 8 3 2 12 12 16 6 1 12 16 10 10 11 11 2 2 2 1 7 5 1 14 63 15 10 89 | 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 30 | 18 |
| Total | 420 | 140 | 560 |

The cost of removing these 560 prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison is shewn in the following statement, viz.:—

| When transferred. | Number transferred. | Prisoners' fares to Toronto. | Travelling Expenses of Prison Bailiff, Salary, etc. | Cab-hire and Food for Prisoners. | Total. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| October, 1879 | 60 | 125 30 | 197 92 | 39 40 | 362 62 |
| November, " | 39 | 99 55 | 168 78 | 30 00 | 298 33 |
| December, " | 41 | 118 97 | 165 16 | 39 59 | 323 72 |
| January, 1880 | 68 | 148 04 | 204 69 | 49 25 | 401 98 |
| February, " | 40 | 118 90 | 192 50 | 36 60 | 348 00 |
| March, " | 34 | 76 80 | 177 54 | 26 70 | 281 04 |
| April, " | 55 | 157 30 | 184 63 | 53 25 | 395 18 |
| May, " | 52 | 138 38 | 195 78 | 47 50 | 381 66 |
| June, " | 28 | 66 40 | 156 82 | 23 25 | 246 97 |
| July, " | 42 | 105 60 | 185 14 | 32 25 | 322 99 |
| August, " | 50 | 98 40 | 177 49 | 38 65 | 314 54 |
| September, " | 51 | 107 05 | 168 03 | 37 25 | 312 33 |
| Total | 560 | 1360 69 | 2174 48 | 454 19 | 3989 36 |
| Average expenses incurred per prisoner | | 2 43 | 3 88½ | 81 | 7 12½ |

During the year 341 prisoners were, upon their discharge, returned to the places from which they were transferred; the remaining 218 had sufficient money in their possession, or were furnished it by their friends prior to their discharge, to purchase their railway tickets. The following statement shews the amount paid for this purpose and the places to which the 341 prisoners were sent:—

| Where Sent. | Number of Prisoners. | AMOUNT PAID. |
|--|---|--|
| Angus Brockville Belleville Ballsville Barrie Berlin Brantford Brampton Chatham Cayuga Cornwall | 1 14 9 1 5 8 8 8 2 5 3 2 | \$ c. 2 45 70 90 27 95 2 20 11 25 15 90 18 00 1 90 29 00 8 55 14 00 |

| WHERE SENT. | Number of Prisoners. | AMOUNT PAID. |
|--|--|--|
| Cobourg Clifton Collingwood Detroit Guelph Goderich Hamilton Hagersville Ingersoll Kingston Lindsay London Milton Morrisburg Napanee Ottawa Owen Sound Picton Perth Pembroke Port Hope Port Dover Peterborough Simcoe Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Catharines St. Thomas Suspension Bridge Woodstock Windsor Walkerton Welland Whitby Miscellaneous | 55 7 1 12 3 44 1 4 8 8 3 45 2 1 5 13 3 1 1 5 1 3 7 1 9 13 26 2 14 10 4 10 1 13 | \$ cts. 9 85 19 95 2 85 2 85 5 25 21 00 13 50 63 05 2 20 12 30 29 70 7 25 164 75 2 90 6 40 19 55 91 85 12 35 4 50 32 75 9 75 5 25 3 45 8 65 38 50 47 25 31 20 113 40 5 80 40 85 52 50 16 40 29 50 1 4 10 |
| Total | 341 | \$1148 20 |

The balance sheet of the foregoing Expenditures on Administration of Justice Account is as follows:—

Dr. Administration of Criminal Justice Account, Central Prison, Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1880. Cr.

| | \$116 18 3989 36 | · | 1378 71 | \$5484 25 815 75 \$4300 00 | CONTRACTOR ON |
|-------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | By Amount over-paid previous year, as per statement rendered 'I Prison Bailiff's expenditure to 30 Sept., 1880, as per statement 'I Discharged Prisoners' expenses, as per statement \$1148 20 'Material and mashing colching, etc., for Discharged Prisoners, as per vouchers | Paid for Capture of Eloped Prisoners, Oct., \$5.00, May, \$10.00 Damage to Discharged Prisoners' clothing, 8 00 Express clarges on Prisoners' clothing, 0 55 Express after Eloped Prisoners, \$4.00, 8 73 Satchel for Prison Bailiff 2 50 Cabs to Police Station and Osgoode Hall. 4 50 Whithy (June) | Less Fines paid October, 1879 \$100 00 20 (10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | Balance on hand, 30th September, 1880 | |
| | Department \$1000 00 \$300 | | | 00 008398 | AN ANORO |
| 1879. | October To V December | September | | | |

PRISON LABOUR AND REVENUE.

The following statement shews the number of days of productive labour performed by the prisoners in the respective branches of the Industrial Department, during the official year ending 30th September, 1880:—

| TY 1 C 1 1 A 1 34 D C | | |
|--|--|------|
| Work performed at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory | 3,172 | days |
| " in the Broom-shop | 30,973 | " |
| " in the Brick-yard | 11,275 | 66 |
| Blacksmith and machine-shop | 1,667 | " |
| Cooper shop | 519 | 66 |
| Work done for the Contractor of Mercer Reformatory | 317 | " |
| Mat making | 216 | 66 |
| Carpenter work | 2,129 | 66 |
| Permanent improvements | 348 | 66 |
| Digging sewer from Mercer Reformatory | 2,429 | " |
| Shoe-shop | 3,160 | 44 |
| Tailor-shop | 4,579 | " |
| Tinsmith | 65 | ** |
| Sundry work | 908 | " |
| | $\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$ | |
| | 01,101 | |

The closing of the official year on the 30th September causes great inconvenience in the adjustment of the accounts for the broken period between the close of the official year of this office and the fiscal year of the Province, to overcome which I have thought it best to give in the following statements the receipts and operations for the nine months ending 30th September last, and the preceding fiscal year ending 31st December, 1879.

The following cash receipts were paid into the Treasury Department for the nine months ending 30th September, 1880, viz:—

| Wood-shop | \$1899 31 |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Broom " | |
| Tailor " | 3621 95 |
| Shoe " | 4121 63 |
| Blacksmith-shop | |
| Brick-yard | |
| Machinery sold | |
| | \$19,230 41 |

In addition to the above cash receipts, the following out-standing accounts are the product of the Prison labour during the past nine months and a portion of the preceding fiscal year, viz:—

| Andrew Mercer Reformatory, for brick and | | |
|--|----------|----|
| labour of prisoners | \$16,263 | 36 |
| Government of Ontario, for repairs to Cen- | | |
| tral Prison broom-shop | 205 | 24 |
| Hamilton Asylum, for shoes | 55 | 50 |
| Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for | | |
| labour of prisoners taking up water-pipe | 217 | 25 |
| Counties, for clothing and shoes supplied to | | |
| Gaols | 1369 | 00 |
| 3 40 | | |

159

| H. A. Nelson & Sons, for making brooms John Palmer, contractor, for labour of | \$633 93 |
|---|------------|
| prisoners and use of shops and ma- chinery | 627 63 |
| Sundry small accounts | 173 57 |

The manufactured and semi-manufactured goods on hand are a further asset of the Prison labour for the last nine months and a portion of the preceding fiscal year, viz:—

| Furniture, buckets, and wooden manufactures made up in the carpenter-shop | \$457 | 83 |
|---|--------|--------------------|
| Clothing manufactured and in course of | | |
| manufacture in the tailor-shop | 626 | 75 |
| Boots and shoes in shoe-shop | 286 | 75 |
| Bedsteads and iron-ware in the blacksmith- | | |
| shop | 150 | 00 |
| Three million, seven hundred thousand bricks | | |
| on hand in brickyard, 2,678,000 finished | | |
| and 1,022,000 ready to burn | 18,306 | 00 |
| Raw material on hand paid for in the ac- | | |
| counts of the present year | 2915 | 46 |
| _ | | \$22,742 79 |

From the foregoing figures a statement may be made up and a balance struck shewing the entire cost of maintaining the Central Prison, as well as the cost of manufacturing material and the product of the Prison labour, from the 1st January, 1879, to the 30th September, 1880, as follows:--

Expenditures.

| Expenditures for ordinary maintenance of | | |
|--|---------|--------------|
| Prison, as per public accounts, for the | | |
| year ending 31st December, 1879 | 348,104 | 80 |
| Expenditures for material and wages in | | |
| industrial department, for the year | | |
| ending 31st December, 1879, as per | | |
| public accounts | 18,966 | 95 |
| Expenditures for ordinary maintenance of | | |
| the Prison, from 1st January, 1880, to | | |
| 30th September, 1880 | 37,091 | 43 |
| Expenditures for material and wages in | | |
| industrial department for the same | 12.050 | 4.0 |
| period—9 months | 12,978 | 49 |
| | | 0117141 07 |
| Total expenditures for 21 months | | \$117,141 67 |
| Receipts and Assets. | | |
| Revenue paid into Treasury Department, | | |
| for year ending 31st December, 1880 | 29.129 | 38 |
| Revenue paid into Treasury Department, | , | |
| for nine months ending 30th September, | | |
| 1880 | 19.230 | 41 |
| 160 | | |

| Outstanding accounts, as per statement \$19,523 | 48 | |
|---|----------------|------|
| Bricks, manufactured goods, and raw material on hand, as per statement 22,742 7 | 79 | |
| | — 90,62 | 6 06 |
| Balance | \$26.51 | 5 61 |

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, for the twenty-one months commencing 1st January, 1879, and ending on 30th September, 1880, the revenue and assets from the industrial operations of the Prison, have come within \$26,515.61 of making the Prison self-sustaining, and it would have entirely done so had the Government of Ontario adopted the principle, in force in similar short-date prisons in the United States, of charging the counties from which prisoners are transferred, with the board of such prisoners during the time of their custody.

11 161

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

By the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the institution formerly bearing the statutory designation of the "Reformatory Prison," but which had been known since Confederation as the "Provincial Reformatory," was designated the "Ontario Reformatory for Boys." The objects of the institution, as set forth in the Act referred to, are "the custody and detention, with a view to their education, industrial training, and moral reclamation, of such boys as shall be lawfully sentenced to confinement therein." With this new appellation, and having such objects in view, the Reformatory now enters upon its new career.

The operations of the institution, in respect to the commitment and discharge of boys, and the general movement of its population, have been more extensive than in any year of its history, and are shewn in the following summary:

| Number remaining on 30th September, 1879 | | 206 |
|--|----|-----|
| Committed during the year | | 80 |
| Total number of inmates | _ | 286 |
| | 52 | 200 |
| Discharged on expiration of sentence | - | |
| Transferred to Central Prison as incorrigible | 2 | |
| Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible | 3 | |
| Pardoned by the Dominion Executive | 6 | |
| Escaped and not recaptured | 5 | |
| Escaped, but subsequently recaptured | 2 | |
| Died | 2 | |
| | | 72 |
| | _ | |
| Remaining on 30th September, 1880 | | 214 |

The number of commitments to the Reformatory during the past thirteen years, has been exceedingly variable. In 1867 it was 55; in 1868 it rose to 59; but in 1.69 it decreased to 47, and in 1870 it still further decreased to 41; in 1871 and 1872 the number was the same in both years, namely 48; in 1873 it was 31, being the lowest since Confederation; in 1874 it rose to 58, and in 1875 to 71; but in 1876 it fell again to 45; in 1877 it was 75; in 1878 it was 69; and in the year just ended it reached the maximum, namely 80. Notwithstanding the great difference in the numbers committed during this period, it will be seen that the increase between the two extreme periods has only been from 55 to 80, or 44 per cent. in thirteen years. During the same time the commitments of boys under 16 to the Common Gaols of the Province has increased in a far greater ratio, namely, from 294 to 549, or 87 per cent. It is thus shewn that only about 15 per centof the juvenile offenders, who were committed to Common Gaols for various offences against the law, were subsequently sentenced and removed to the Reformatory. Presumably, in a large number of cases, the offences were not, in the opinion of the Judiciary, of such a serious character as to warrant long periods of imprisonment, and only short sentences were imposed and served out in the Common Gaols.

It is greatly to be feared, however, that the imprisonment in the Common Gaols of so large a number of young lads, even for short periods, will have a very detrimental effect upon their future life, and that, sooner or later, many of them will find their way back to the Gaols, or to the Reformatory, if not the Penitentiary. The question of the best mode of dealing with this class of juvenile offenders is

now being earnestly discussed in England by men whose observation and experience eminently fit them to successfully solve the problem, and whatever decision is arrived at should, so far as the differences in the condition of the two countries will admit of, have great weight in this Province. At present, however, we have to deal only with the class which has come under Reformatory treatment.

On referring to the summary of the movements of the Reformatory population during the past year, it will be seen that two boys were transferred to the Central Prison, and three to the Kingston Penitentiary. In these cases the conduct and influence of the boys were so bad that, upon certificates of incorrigibility having been given by the Warden and Chaplain, they were transferred to the institutions named. In this connection I would draw attention to the obvious defect in the law, through which only such incorrigibles as have terms of less than two years to serve in the Reformatory, can be transferred to the Central Prison. Those who have a longer term to serve must be sent to the Penitentiary, unless a sufficient portion of the unexpired term of the sentence is remitted to reduce the remaining period of custody to two years. Seeing that the Central Prison is a Reformatory institution, while the Penitentiary is simply a place for the safe custody of convicts, it is desirable that the law should be altered so as to admit of all incorrigible youths in the Reformatory being sent to the Central Prison, to serve out the unexpired portion of their term of sentence, whatever it may be.

It will be observed that, during the year, six boys were pardoned, two on the recommendation of the Warden, owing to generally excellent conduct, and the

remaining four on representations made to the Dominion Executive.

During the year no less than 37 boys escaped, of whom 32 were recaptured (2 after the 1st October) and 5 are still at large. In the early part of the year a very marked relaxation took place in the discipline of the institution, a good deal more freedom being allowed to the inmates. It was expected by the Warden that this step would be much appreciated, as indeed it was by the well-behaved portion of the inmates. Unfortunately, however, advantage was taken of it by others, resulting in so many escapes. It appeared clearly, from an examination made by me into the circumstances attending these escapes, as well as into the general discipline and working of the institution, that the increased freedom and other privileges had been allowed sooner than the new order of things warranted. I may here add, however, that the state of transition in which the institution has been during the past year, and the presence of workmen about the premises in connection with the new buildings and other works, afforded unusual facilities for escape, which, as soon as the new structures are completed, and the institution is got into good working order, are not likely to be offered again. Moreover, when the new buildings are complete, it is expected that the new system will leave but little desire to escape on the part of the inmates, except in the cases of the incorrigible.

Two deaths occurred during the year, one of which was the subject of an investigation, the result of which is referred to in another part of this report. The other death was from accidental drowning. In both cases coroner's juries were empannelled to inquire into the circumstances, and their findings were transmit-

ted to the Provincial Secretary.

The health of the boys was generally very good. In view of the increased number of inmates it was thought desirable that the Surgeon should make a daily visit to the Reformatory, and instructions to that effect were given in January last and acted upon.

From the establishment of the Reformatory in 1859, to the close of the past official year, 1,131 boys were committed to it, of whom 746 were discharged

on the expiration of their sentences, 26 were removed to the Kingston Penitentiary and 26 to the Central Prison, 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 84 were pardoned, 10 died, 24 escaped, and 214 remained in the Reformatory at the close of the year.

The nationalities and religious denominations of the number committed to the Reformatory last year, and of the whole number committed since the opening of the institution, were as follows:—

| Nationality. | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Commitments for 1880. | Total Commitments. |
| Born in Canada | 74 | 844 |
| " England | 2 | 107 |
| " Ireland | | 36 |
| " Scotland | | 21 |
| " United States | 4 | 106 |
| " Other Countries | | 17 |
| • | | |
| | 80 | 1131 |
| Religious Denomination. | | |
| Church of England | 27 | 407 |
| Roman Catholics | 23 | 377 |
| Presbyterians | 7 | 108 |
| Methodists | 20 | 180 |
| Other Denominations | 3 | 59 |
| | 80 | 1131 |

The ages of the 80 boys committed during the year were as follows: 1, eight years; 1, nine; 8, ten; 11, eleven; 9, twelve; 15, thirteen; 18, fourteen; 7, fifteen; 9, sixteen; and 1, eighteen. The periods of sentences were as follows: 2, for one year and not to exceed five years; 1, for twenty-three months; 3, for two years; 23, for three years; 27, for four years; 1, for four and a half years; 21, for five years; 1, for six years; and 1 for an indefinite period.

STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

In my last Annual Report I pointed out that the cell system was the most objectionable and offensive feature of the Reformatory, and that so long as it existed a barrier was raised against the efforts to make the institution a Reformatory School. In the latter part of 1877 the associated system of dormitory accomodation was commenced, by setting apart a large room, formerly used as an hospital, for 40 of the younger lads. In furtherance of better discipline, and for the promotion of cleanliness, both structural and personal, as well as for supplying the means for a stricter and more careful watch over the immates, and in generally overcoming the defects of the cell system, the experiment proved so remarkably successful, that its general adoption was decided upon last year. The carrying out of this decision was commenced at the close of the year by the removal of the cell structures in what is known as Dormitory B, the work being done by the inmates themselves, under the direction of the Reformatory carpenter. The re-construction was completed, and the new quarters were occupied as asso-

ciated dormitories in the early part of the summer. As it was evident that a new structure would have to be creeted, in order to obtain the requisite space for an additional dormitory and a study and sitting-room, I recommended that a new wing, of the dimensions of 100 feet by 44, be erected to the west, connecting it with the main building by a covered way. I also recommended that the rear wing of the old structure, in which there were 120 cells, should be re-arranged internally, by the removal of all the cells except 24 (which were to be used for disciplinary purposes), so as to provide two large rooms, one for a dining-room and the other for an associated dormitory. An appropriation was voted for the new wing, and for the work of re-construction, as recommended, and, in the early part of the year, a contract was entered into by the Commissioner of Public Works. At the time of writing this report, the re-construction of the rear wing has been completed, and the rooms are occupied for the purpose for which they were designed; and the new wing is nearly ready for occupation. I also recommended that the basement of the main building be re-arranged for a kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, stores, and for general domestic purposes, and that the buildings throughout be heated by steam, but no appropriation having been voted, the work has not yet been done. I trust, however, that the necessary appropriation will be voted at the ensuing session of the Legislature, as well as an appropriation for furniture and furnishing.

When the last-named work is completed, the buildings and the internal arrangements will be well suited for the purposes of a Reformatory School, and the prison-like aspect and surroundings which have characterised the institution in the past, will have completely disappeared. During the past year the work of providing an abundant supply of pure water from the bay has been progressing, the labour being performed by the boys under the superintendence of the Engineer and staff. The water is now being pumped up, and the appliances for distribution throughout the building are now being placed. The piping used was taken from the grounds of the Central Prison and the Lunatic Asylum, in Toronto, those

buildings being now supplied from the city main.

The erection of a gate-house and a surgery has also been completed this year, and progress has been made with the additional houses required for the *employés*, for which works appropriations were voted by the Legislature.

DISCIPLINE AND INTERNAL ECONOMY.

Although I am not able to report that any very marked improvement has been made in the discipline and internal economy of the Reformatory,—certainly not such as would be apparent to ordinary observers,—still, owing to the structural defects of the premises, now being remedied, and to the presence of workmen, as well as to the general state of transition in the management of the institution, the introduction, during the year just ended, of any very radical changes in discipline, has hardly been possible. Notwithstanding the hindrances just mentioned, however, some progress has been made in eliminating a few of the more objectionable prison-like features of the system of discipline. The former title of the institution, which was properly applicable only to a prison, and was misleading and out of place when applied to a reformatory for boys, has been discarded, and a proper designation substituted. The practice of locking up the boys in cells at six o'clock in the evening, and keeping them there for twelve hours, has also been altogether abandoned. At the time of writing this portion of my report, all the boys, except those who, for disciplinary purposes, may be confined in the 24 cells which are now all that remain, sleep in associated dormitories, to which they retire at nine p.m. The means of exercise and amusement have been extended, and the time in the play-ground has been increased from

one to two hours a day. Instead of the gloomy basement and dining-room, with its prison-like appearance, a large and cheerful room is now occupied for the purpose, and the arrangement of the tables and the dining-room equipment generally,

resemble in a great degree those of a boarding-school.

Such are some of the improvements that have been introduced during the past year, under very disadvantageous circumstances. As soon, however, as the new and re-constructed buildings are ready for occupation, the more important changes in the discipline, which were foreshadowed in my last annual report, will be entered upon. These changes may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. The adoption of the mark system, by means of which good conduct, and other evidences of reformation, will be rewarded by the shortening of sentences,

and by other substantial advantages.

2. Increased time and more efficient means for giving a good elementary education to all the inmates of the institution, and a more advanced one to those who manifest a special aptitude for study, and who would be capable of turning

it to good account in their future life.

3. The introduction of evening lectures, readings, and other means of instruction and improvement such as are afforded to youths in good circumstances in the outside world; and other more extended efforts for the intellectual improvement of the inmates, and for their sound moral and religious training.

4. The introduction of additional means for their proper physical training, including personal cleanliness and healthful exercise, and the abandonment of a

distinctive garb in the dress of the inmates.

5. The inculcation, to as great an extent as the resources of the institution

permit, of habits of industry, prudence, and self-reliance.

Such are the elements which constitute the ground-work of the reformatory work, which the new system, when it comes into full operation, is intended to accomplish.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

The question as to the best method of providing employment for the inmates of the Reformatory has been the subject of much consideration and of many experiments during the past ten years. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding fitting work for lads ranging from nine to thirteen years of age, who constitute the larger proportion of the inmates. Too young to enter upon a trade involving heavy manual work, and too numerous to be employed in the lighter trades connected with supplying the needs of the institution, other means of employment have had to be devised, the success of which, so far, has been but indifferent. While it is not to be expected that the labour of young lads in a Reformatory can be of a remunerative character, or that the proceeds of it will, to any very great extent, reduce the cost of maintaining the institution, it is evident that employment of some kind must be found, in order that the inmates may be trained in habits of industry and thrift.

The methods of employment, at the date of Confederation, were confined to shoemaking and tailoring for the institution, with the exception of a few boys employed at carpenter's and cooper's work, and on the farm and in domestic services, the general result being that little or no revenue was produced. To make matters worse, schooling was confined to less than a couple of hours in the morning, a condition of things which left a large number of boys in a state of comparative idleness during most of the day. Finding that this continued idleness had a very demoralizing tendency upon the younger lads, an effort was made to obtain employment, but owing to the remote and isolated position of the Reformatory at that time, without railway communication, the effort proved fruitless; and, rather than perpetuate the state of idleness, the labour of about fifty of the younger boys

was devoted to eigar-making. This industry, however, proved so objectionable in every way, that it was shortly abandoned, and the manufacture of matches substituted. After a trial of five years this employment also has proved so unsatisfactory, in respect both of the general unfitness of the work and of its results upon the boys, as well as by reason of the fact that no trade was learnt, but merely work furnished, that it has been decided to abandon it, a decision which was confirmed by the fact that the Surgeon has reported that the manufacture of matches is not a particularly healthy one for young lads to be engaged in.

For the larger boys the industries comprised in the turning of broom handles and clothes' pins, and in the manufacture of the coarser kinds of furniture, have been earried on, but, so far, usually at a financial loss; the whole work being

attended with the greatest difficulties.

Altogether, it must be confessed that the efforts to find remunerative employment for the inmates, beyond supplying the actual requirements of the institution, have nearly proved a failure, and that there is not much ground for hoping that they will be attended by any other result. In view of this fact I have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that the industrial employment of the inmates must, for the present, be confined to shoemaking, tailoring, general carpentering, and farming and gardening. It is not intended, however, that these employments shall be restricted to simply meeting the requirements of the Reformatory, but that they shall be extended as much as possible. In this way it is hoped, that, for a considerable portion of their time, 25 boys will be employed in the shoe-shop, 20 in the tailor's shop, and 25 in the carpenter and wood-working department. An examination of the Public Accounts of the Province will show that the farming and gardening operations of the institution have constituted a rather heavy charge upon the maintenance, and have resulted in a very considerable loss. This, perhaps, has been largely due to the inferior quality of the land, and the small area under cultivation, which has necessitated the purchasing of products that should have been raised. An effort will be made to change this state of things for the future, and to make the farm and garden supply all the products that enter into the consumption of the institution, instead of being a charge upon maintenance as at present. Moreover the roads, grounds, and surroundings of the institution have been almost neglected in the past, and consequently present a very rough and unfinished appearance. The clearing of more land, and the improvement of the roads and grounds, will provide, during eight months of the year, labour for forty of the larger boys, for many years to come; and the ordinary farming and gardening operations, labour for twenty more. These operations, and the various employments above specified, together with the ordinary domestic services of the institution, will, I trust, furnish good and suitable labour for all the inmates.

The suspension of the broom-handle, cabinet, and match factory, and the extension of the employments named above, will enable a large reduction to be made in the staff of instructors and guards, with a consequent reduction in the cost of maintenance. In view of these circumstances, I have recommended that the industries of wood-turning and cabinet-making be abandoned, and that the machinery connected therewith be removed to the Central Prison.

EDUCATION.

While little difficulty will be experienced in keeping the inmates employed during the summer, seeing that it is proposed to employ a large number in outdoor operations, it cannot be expected that this will be the case during the winter months. To obviate this difficulty I have recommended that the school system, the subjects taught, and the hours of study, be the same, in all respects and to all the inmates, as in the Common Schools of the Province.

In a previous part of this report I stated that when the institution was taken over from the Dominion, at Confederation, the schooling was confined to less than two hours each morning, the Chaplains then acting as teachers. During the past five years, this system has been changed, and the education of the inmates is now entrusted to two trained schoolmasters, one having charge of the Protestant boys, and the other of the Roman Catholics. Three school sessions are held each day in the schools, namely, from 6 to 7 a.m., from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3 to 5 p.m. During one or other of these sessions every inmate receives instruction. It is evident, however, that a daily session of one hour, or, in the case of the younger boys, of even two hours, is quite insufficient for the purpose of imparting even a good elementary education. In order to remedy this defect, the school hours, during the winter months, will be from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 4. In the case of the younger boys, the hours of study during the summer months will also be considerably extended. In this way the time of the inmates will be fully occupied, either in study or in industrial employment, and the institution will become a Reformatory School in fact as well as in name.

Inspections.

During the past year five inspections of the Reformatory were made, namely, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th January; the 9th and 10th March; the 8th April; the 22nd and 23rd June; and on the 7th, 8th, and 9th September. On each of these occasions, the working and management of the institution were inquired into, and instructions were given respecting the conduct of its affairs. The visit on the 8th April was made specially for the purpose of inquiring into certain cases of insubordination and other troubles that had taken place in the institution; and a report of the facts was made to the Government. That of September was made more particularly in order to examine into a charge of cruelty towards an inmate, preferred against certain officers of the institution. As the case was widely commented on at the time, I insert here my report upon it to the Government, as follows:—

"I have the honour to report for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that my attention was lately called to certain charges of cruelty, preferred against certain officers of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, which appeared in the columns of the Collingwood Messenger. The following cuttings from that paper contain the statements referred to, so far as they have been brought to my notice, but I am informed that other articles have appeared, copies of which I have been unable to obtain. . . .

"The charges embodied in the foregoing published statements are substan-

tially as follows:-

"1st. That one of the inmatcs of the institution, named Jacob Morgan, 'was maltreated to death by inhuman monsters,' the chief monster being Mr. Richard Stedman, the Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory.

"2nd. That the coroner's jury, which was summoned to inquire into the circumstances connected with Jacob Morgan's death, was 'packed' with a view to 'whitewashing' the Reformatory officials, and covering up the alleged murder.

"3rd. That the Inspector of Prisons, being, as it is alleged, an accessory after

the fact, is unfitted and disqualified to fairly investigate the charges.

"Having regard to the extremely serious nature of these charges, and the seeming authenticity of some of the statements, and above all to the good character and standing of one of the most important public institutions in the Province, I considered it my duty to institute a searching inquiry into all the circumstances. As the services of the County Attorney were not conveniently available, I thought

it desirable to associate with me in the investigation Mr. A. A. Thompson, a local

magistrate of the highest standing, and he kindly consented to act.

"The investigation was commenced at the Reformatory at 10 a.m., on the 8th September, was subsequently adjourned to Toronto, and finally closed on the 10th, during which time every officer and employé of the institution, who was possessed of the slightest knowledge of any of the circumstances, was examined, apart from the others and from the officers against whom the charges were made. In addition, I officially notified the Editor of the Collingwood Messenger, by telegram, on the 6th inst., that I proposed proceeding with the investigation on the day named, informing him at the same time that if he could give any evidence in regard to the matter, under oath, his expenses as a witness would be paid. I also telegraphed to a like effect to the plasterers, Messrs. Barker and Buckner, upon whose letter, which will hereafter be referred to, the charges appeared to have been almost entirely based. Of these three persons, however, only Mr. Buckner

appeared and gave evidence.

"I now transmit the evidence taken under oath, together with this my report thereupon. The enquiry brought out the following facts:—Jacob Morgan was committed to the Reformatory on the 8th September, 1877, for a term of three years, for the crime of larceny. He was sixteen years old at the time of his commitment, and nearly nineteen at the time of his death. He was a negro, rather tall but thin, and until within a short time of his death was wiry and very strong. All the evidence points to his being of low mental calibre, with the animal instincts developed in a very marked degree. He was generally classed as one of the worst and most troublesome young men in the Reformatory, and was one of the ringleaders in nearly all the troubles that have taken place in the Reformatory during the past year. So bad was he that some of the guards asked to have him removed from their care. His habits were of the filthiest kind, and during the past winter he was caught in the commission of the crime of sodomy, and he was also a confirmed victim to self-abuse. He was constantly being reported for his bad conduct, and altogether was so unamenable to reformatory influences that he should have been transferred to the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston. The Superintendent states that he was frequently forgiven for his delinquencies in the hope that his stubborn and unruly spirit would be conquered by kindness. On the 28th April, however, for a serious offence, he had to be placed in the dark cell, which in the newspaper articles is called the 'black hole,' the 'dungeon,' etc. The dark cell of the Reformatory is the space under the covered gangway leading from the main building to one of the dormitories, and is in its dimensions about twenty feet by ten. In the centre of this space two cells are built parallel with each other with the entrance to each from opposite ends. These two cells are surrounded by a passage lighted by a window on each side, in addition to which the interior cells have proper ventilation openings, the whole structure being on the same level as the dining-room and the other domestic departments. The cells are raised above the floor level as a protection against dampness, and one cell is floored with pine, and the other, which is seldom used, with cement. On the 21st May last, the occasion of his alleged murder, Morgan was again committed to the dark cell, this time for the following offence, reported by Guard Fitzpatrick, to wit: 'For disobedience of orders, gross impertinence, for shouting loud and encouraging others to shout, and for using threatening language.' The acts and conduct of Morgan on this occasion were, as is shewn by the evidence elicited, of such a rebellious and mutinous character as to cause very serious apprehension to the Deputy-Superintendent. At the time, the Reformatory was much excited over the escape of a number of boys, and nearly all the guards were absent endeavouring to effect their recapture. Morgan was therefore sent to the dark cell by Mr. Stedman, until the Superintendent, who was absent directing the search for the escaped boys, should return to the institution. Upon his return, the Superintendent made inquiry into the case, and finding that Morgan's conduct was calculated to lead to serious trouble and endanger the safe keeping of the inmates, he sentenced him to be confined for three days in the dark cell on bread and water. For two days Morgan remained stubborn and obdurate under this confinement, frequently cursing and shouting, but at the expiration of that time, upon his expressing sorrow for the offence committed, he was at once released by Mr. Stedman, the rule being that, as soon as contrition is shewn, the remainder of the punishment to which any boy is sentenced is remitted.

"The punishment was authorized by and inflicted under the written orders of Mr. McCrosson, the Superintendent, whose instructions the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Stedman, merely executed. The punishment itself was strictly within the rules of the institution, and was duly reported to the Government by the Superintendent. That it was absolutely necessary there is no manner of doubt. Such being the ease it only remained to discover whether there was any maltreatment

of the young man while undergoing it.

"He was placed in the cell about ten o'clock a.m., on the 21st May, and released on the 23rd, at about nine a.m., so that he was about 47 hours in confinement. During that time he was visited three or four times a day by the Deputy Superintendent, and at night by the night watchman; and he received one pound of bread daily, with what water he wished. Owing to his filthy habits, and in order that his cell might be aired, he was removed for two or three hours from the cell with the board floor to the one with the cement floor. As has already been stated, this cell is seldom used, and the floor has a slight natural dampness perceptible to the touch; but the one in which he was confined for forty-four or fortyfive hours out of the forty-seven, was proved in evidence to have been perfectly dry. It would appear that Morgan, as well as other inmates, preferred to be without shoes during the warm weather, and he was allowed by the Superintendent to go without them, which he did at the time he was placed in the dark cell. It would further appear from the evidence, that Morgan told Mr. Stedman, on his visit to the cell on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd of May, that his feet were sore and swollen, a statement which that officer, on examination, found to be true, and he at once took Morgan out of the dark cell, and placed him in the hospital. Whether the swelling of his feet was due to his restless walking about, to his confinement for the two or three hours in the cell with the cement floor, or to other causes, it is impossible to decide, either from the medical or from other evidence; but it was proven clearly that the swelling was reduced in a few days by the application of a simple anodyne, after which, Morgan, according to the Doctor's evidence, which is corroborated by that of others, was as well as ever; and he remained so up to the 21st June, when he commenced to complain, and as he did not seem to get better, he was, by the Doctor's orders, sent to the hospital on the 26th June, where he remained, and was kindly and carefully attended to until he died on the 10th August.

"With regard then to the first charge, that Jacob Morgan was maltreated to death by inhuman monsters, there is not a particle of evidence to shew that either unkindness or unnecessary harshness, let alone cruelty, was practised upon him by Mr. McCrosson or Mr. Steadman, or by any officer or employé of the Reformatory. On the contrary, so far as Mr. Steadman, who is characterized as the chief monster, is concerned, there is abundant evidence, in some instances coming from

adverse witnesses, to prove quite the reverse.

"With respect to the second charge, that the coroner's jury was 'packed,' with a view to whitewashing the Reformatory officials, and covering up the alleged

murder, I will say very little. The conduct of the inquest was entirely in the hands of Mr. W. M. Rutlidge and a sworn jury, who are responsible to the Government and the public for the manner in which they performed their duty, and for the verdict which they arrived at and recorded. Mr. Rutlidge, the coroner, is one of the best known and most respected men in the County of Simcoe. In his letter to the Superintendent, which accompanied the evidence, he says:—'I may here add, that in all my practice, I never held an inquest with a more intelligent foreman and jury, and that we thoroughly investigated the case to the bottom, sitting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.' It is also in evidence that the Superintendent told the coroner that 'he wanted the most searching enquiry, that there were rumours of foul play, and insisted that every one who had the slightest knowledge of the matter should be summoned as witnesses, and they were; and it is also stated that among the witnesses, if not the jurors, there were local enemies who had grudges against both the officers charged with the foul play, and against the institution, which certainly savours of neither packing nor whitewashing. With respect to that portion of the verdict of the jury recommending 'that some means be instituted whereby the officials may be able to determine the state of a boy's health who is under punishment, so that they may know to what extent the punishment may be carried with safety,' I may state that corporal punishment with the birch is only authorized in the case of boys under sixteen years of age, and that dark-cell confinement is the only other punishment, except ordinary deprivations, that can be meted out to inmates over that age, and that Morgan, for his rebellious and insubordinate conduct, came within the last-named class. Further, it is proven by the evidence, that, although the Physician to the Reformatory discovered in March last that Morgan had fistula in ano, denoting a consumptive tendency, there were no outward indications that would warrant the Superintendent in exempting him from the ordinary punishments. On the contrary, the doctor states in his evidence that 'it would not strike one, unless after a professional examination, that he was unhealthy, and that the officers, other than himself, could not tell.' It is further in evidence that, until within a short time of his death, Morgan was physically very strong and capable of doing the heaviest work in the Reformatory, besides being the largest eater.' When, therefore, an inmate of the Reformatory becomes, under such circumstances, rebellious and incorrigible, it is difficult to decide what to do with him, unless he is transferred to the Penitentiary, which would, in all probability, result in making him a confirmed criminal. That he was placed in the dark cell without being compelled to put on shoes was, I think, an error in judgment on the part of the superintendent, arising out of a mere over-sight.

Coming now to the last charge, that I, as Inspector, was disqualified and unfitted to investigate the charges, being, in fact, an accessory to the acts charged, I can only appeal to an official record of over twelve years, during which time I have conducted over one hundred investigations in relation to the management of the public institutions of the Province, and to challenge the proof of a single instance where I have shielded a friend, or persecuted a foe, in the performance of

that portion of my official duty.

"It was no part of my duty to enquire into the motives which may have prompted the malicious and slanderous charges which have been made in this matter, and which are a disgrace to honest journalism. These charges, along with the libellous criticisms of Mr. Steadman's antecedents, will doubtless be made the subject of enquiry before a proper tribunal. Still, a brief reference to the letter purporting to be signed by William Barker and Charles Buckner, upon which the charges published by the Collingwood Messenger are alleged to have been based, will shew how utterly unreliable the statements are. The letter, which the paper states is signed 'by two reliable parties,' is as follows:—

"KIRKFIELD, Aug. 1.

" To the Editor:

"We, the undersigned, can substantiate the following facts if called upon. We are plasterers by trade, and have been working at the Penetanguishene Reformatory. A coloured boy in that institution was caught with a false key in his possession, for which offence, Steadman, the Deputy Gaoler, had him put in the black hole for 70 hours. This dungeon has a clay floor, and Steadman flooded it with water, so that he could neither sit nor lie down. When he came out his legs were so badly swollen he could not walk, and has contracted consumption, from which the Reformatory doctor says he cannot recover. He is now in the hospital receiving port wine and other luxuries three times a day, and his death is daily expected. Steadman was once a guard in the Central Prison. These are facts, and we can prove them.

"WM. BARKER,
"CHAS. BUCKNER."

"As previously stated, I telegraphed, two days before the investigation commenced, asking the editor of the paper, and Barker and Buckner, to appear and give their evidence on oath. The editor did not reply, but in his issue of the 7th inst., states that he had 'only about a day's notice.' Had he deigned to reply he could have had what time he wanted to appear as a witness; but further on, in the same article, he is honest enough to give the real reason for not appearing, when he writes: "We may tell Mr. Langmuir that the editor of the Messenger knows nothing personally." To my telegram to Mr. Barker, I received the following reply:—

"From KIRKFIELD.

"To J. W. Langmuir, Inspector, Toronto:

"I cannot give any evidence on oath. I know nothing only what I heard.

"WILLIAM BARKER,"

"Buckner did attend and give his evidence, after the investigation was adjourned to Toronto. And this is the substance of his evidence:—He swore that the letter in question was a forgery; that neither he nor Barker ever wrote or signed such a document; that they were not working at the Reformatory when Morgan was sent to the dark cell, nor until nearly two months after; that neither of them ever saw the dark cell; that he (Buckner) does not know the editor of the Collingwood Messenger, and he never wrote or spoke to him; and that all he knew was mere hearsay, picked up from the boys, except one conversation he had with Morgan, when he was in the Hospital, in the latter end of July, and only for a short time, on one occasion when he was repairing the plaster in that room, when he states that Morgan told him he was sick from being in the dungeon so long; and he adds, Morgan 'appeared to be kindly treated and well-cared for in the Hospital, and I saw baskets of delicacies consisting of beef-tea, spring onions, beef, and other things that Mr. Steadman had sent in to him from his own house. The witness Buckner further stated that the only foundation for the alleged letter, which he neither wrote nor signed, was a conversation he had with a reporter of a paper published in Toronto, called the Commonwealth, to whom he communicated the hearsay information he had picked up at the Reformatory, but which differed in all important points from that given in the published letter, and whom he distinctly told that 'he saw nothing with his own eyes, but only received the statements from the boys.'

"Such being the foundation of the charges, it is perhaps unnecessary to notice the other sensational inaccuracies of calling an ordinary dark cell, a 'black hole;' a disciplinary punishment, 'a murder;' a full grown man of nineteen, 'a child;' a period of fifty days, 'a few days;' and the officers who are responsible for the proper management and discipline of an important public institution, 'inhuman monsters,' 'ruffians,' 'torturers,' and 'murderers.'"

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1880, and the annual cost per inmate for the various services and expenditures. The daily average of inmates for the year was 211, and the aggregate number of days' stay of the whole was 77,015.

| HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES. | Total expenditure for year. | Average cost per inmate per annum. | Average daily cost per inmate, |
|--|---|---|--|
| | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | cts. |
| Rations Bedding and clothing Fuel, light, and cleaning Furniture and furnishings Farm feed, etc Repairs, ordinary Stationery, telegrams, etc Workshop, tools, etc Hospital Chapels, schools, and library | 6427 36 4679 29 2276 15 568 16 1379 94 67 02 582 61 168 69 116 67 462 95 | 30 46 22 17 10 78 2 69 6 54 0 31 2 76 0 89 0 55 2 19 | 8.34 6.07 2.95 0.73 1.79 0.08 0.75 0,21 0.15 0.60 |
| Incidentals, viz.: | | | |
| Inmates travelling expenses \$454 25 Officers 60 89 Elopements 444 05 Freight 327 60 Sundries 1454 04 Salaries and wages | 2740 83 14560 56 | 12 98 69 05 | 3 55 18 90 |
| Total | 34,030 23 | 161 28 | 44 12 |

The total cost of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1879, was \$28,427.60, and the cost for each month per annum was \$136.67.

The very large increase was due to several causes, as follows: 1. A small increase in the number of inmates; 2. A very considerable increase in the cost of supplies; 4. A very great increase in the cost of fuel; 4. A very great increase in the farm expenditure; and 5. A large increase in the pay list, for additional guards during the building operations, and for other persons not formerly on the staff. These increased expenditures are to a great extent abnormal, and it is expected that they will be very much reduced during the ensuing year.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

This institution, of which a full structural description was given in my last annual report, was formally opened for the reception of the class for whom it was

designed, on the 28th August, 1880.

The recommendation made by me in a previous report, that the institution should, as far as practicable, be officered by women, received the approval of the Government, and Mrs. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, was appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. R. W. Laird, of Toronto, Assistant Superintendent, with a full female staff of teachers, instructors, and guards. The only resident male officer is the Bursar, Mr. R. W. Laird. The Physician, the Engineers, and the Messenger, who are necessarily males, reside outside the institution.

Prior to entering upon their duties, the Superintendent visited the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Massachusetts; and the Assistant Superintendent, the Reformatory for Women and Refuge for Girls at Indianapolis, Indiana. Through these visits, the two officers named gained a practical insight into the everyday working and routine of the two best-managed institutions of their class in the United States; and they were thereby enabled to enter upon their duties with

the confidence which can only be gained from practical knowledge.

During the month that intervened between the opening of the Reformatory on the 28th August and the close of the official year on the 30th September, 30 females were transferred to it from the following Common Gaols of the Province: York 10; Wentworth 9; Carleton 4; Simcoe 2; Norfolk 2; Leeds

and Grenville 1; Frontenac 1; and Northumberland and Durham 1.

In order to effect the transfer of prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Reformatory as economically as possible, a female officer was appointed for that duty, and attached to the staff of Provincial Bailiffs. This officer (who also has charge of the removal of female lunatics to the Asylums) is the wife of one of the Provincial Bailiffs, and when more than two females are to be removed she is accompanied by her husband. In this way the cost of transfer will be reduced to the lowest possible point.

On the discharge of a prisoner on the expiration of her sentence, it is intended to pursue a course similar to that which has been adopted with respect to the inmates of the Central Prison, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily, that is, to send her (at the expense of the Province, unless she has sufficient money to bear the cost herself) back to the place from which she was committed, provided, of course, a suitable situation has not been found for her

elsewhere.

The following statistical information with respect to the 30 prisoners received up to the end of the official year, is obtained from the registers of the institution:

Nationalities.—Canadian 13, Irish 8, English 4, United States 4, Scotch 1.
Religions.—Roman Catholic 12, Episcopalians 10, Presbyterians 5, Methodists 2, Baptist 1.

Social State.—Married 15, Single of Widowed 15.

Habits.—Temperate 10, Intemperate 20.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.—Could read and write 14, could read only 7, could neither read nor write 9.

Occupations.—Servants 22, Prostitutes 3, Labouring Women 2, Seamstresses 1, Tailor 1, Nurse 1.

CRIMES.—Drunkenness 7, Inmates of Houses of Ill-fame 5, Vagrancy 5, Larceny 4, Keeping Houses of Ill-fame 3, Prostitution 2, Abduction and Escape from Gaol 1, Disorderly 1, Keeping Disorderly House 1, Procuring Defilement of Girls 1.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITTAL.—Under eighteen 1, from eighteen to twenty 7, from twenty to thirty 13, from thirty to forty 5, from forty to fifty 3, from fifty to sixty 1.

Periods of Sentence.—Sixty days 5, three months 6, four months 2, six months 13, twelve months 2, fifteen months 1, eighteen months 1.

The only matter calling for special remark in the foregoing statistics is the periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners. In nearly every case the women were habitual offenders against the law, and the lives of many of them had been largely spent in Common Gaols. Although half the number were returned as being married, very few of these lived in that relation, and if they had children, they contributed little or nothing to their support, and were a burden rather than a help in the family; the lives of nearly all of them being one of continued debauchery. It will be evident, even to those having the most superficial knowledge of the phase of human nature exemplified in this class of women, that, for the purpose of reformation, their imprisonment for periods varying from sixty days to six months will prove utterly futile, and that nothing short of the longest period which the law allows will avail for the purpose in view. But, apart altogether from the question of the reformation of the women committed, and their restoration to useful lives, which, as respects the class just referred to (certainly the largest proportion of the whole), is extremely problematical, it is undoubtedly in the public interest that these women should be committed for long periods, so that they may be withdrawn from the criminal courses which have not only wrecked their own lives, but also brought ruin and desolation on the lives of others.

It was thought desirable to restrict the power of sentencing direct to the Reformatory to Judges of the Superior and County Courts, and the Act relating to the Reformatory was framed with that provision. Further observation and experience, however, seem to point to the necessity of withdrawing that restriction so far as it relates to Police Magistrates. In the Courts over which these Magistrates preside, a better knowledge is obtainable of the class of offenders for whom the Reformatory was intended, as the frequent appearance in the Police Courts of such offenders makes the Magistrate acquainted with their lives and surroundings, and enables him to judge whether they have passed from the stage of occasional to that of habitual offenders, and also, in the case of youthful offenders, whether it is desirable, in their own and in the public interest, to remove them from vicious haunts and associates. In view of these considerations I have recommended that the law be amended, so as to give power to Police Magistrates to sentence offenders direct to the Reformatory, and I trust that the recommendation will receive favourable consideration.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Since the opening of the institution, the women have been fully employed in making bedding and clothing for the institution and its inmates, and in the various domestic services. A few inmates, owing to old age or physical disability, have been unable to do all the work required of them, and should not have been sent to the Reformatory.

Under instructions from the Government, I solicited, by public tender, offers for the labour of fifty or more of the inmates. Only three tenders were received,

two for making up coarse clothing, and one for making paper boxes and stationery equipment. Of the former, one was subsequently withdrawn, and the other was

accepted for the labour of twenty-five of the women.

I have recommended that a uniform garb be adopted for all women confined in the Common Gaols, and that it be made up in the Reformatory. Should this recommendation be carried out, labour will be provided for a considerable number of the inmates. It is also expected that sewing by piece-work will be obtained in sufficient quantity to keep employed such of the inmates as are not fully engaged in other occupations.

At the time of writing this report, there are 61 women in custody, who are employed as follows: making clothing under contract 24, sewing and knitting 10, learning to sew and run a machine 6, learning to knit 2, house-cleaning and in the dining-room 4, in the kitchen 2, bakery 2, laundry 7, and as nurse in the hospital 1. Of the remaining three, two are sick, and one is under

punishment.

DISCIPLINE.

The operations of the institution for the month, from the date of its opening to the 30th of September, have not afforded sufficient time to gain that intimate knowledge of its requirements and its general working, upon which by-laws and regulations can be framed for defining the duties of its officers and staff, for regulating the conduct of the inmates, and for the good government of the institution generally. I think, however, that the observation and experience of the ensuing three months will enable me to frame by-laws for the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In the meantime, I am glad to report that, since the opening of the institution, the officers and the staff of servants have discharged their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and that no difficulties have arisen. either in the general management of the affairs of the institution, or in the conduct of the prisoners, which could not be promptly and effectually settled. The system of progressive classification has been successfully brought into operation, and already shews promise of becoming one of the greatest incentives to good conduct and industrious habits, and consequently one of the most efficient means of reformation, that could be placed at the disposal of the Reformatory authorities.

SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

As is the case at the Central Prison, the religious instruction of the Protestant immates is under the direction of the Prisoners' Aid Association, who have arranged with the Ministerial Association of Toronto for divine service to be held in the chapel of the Reformatory on one Sunday in each month, with an additional service on every Tuesday night. A Sunday-school for the Protestant immates is also carried on by the same Association, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Howland and a staff of female teachers.

The religious instruction and lay teaching of the Roman Catholic inmates is under the direction of the Archbishop of Toronto, and service is conducted

every Sunday.

The secular instruction of the prisoners, without regard to religion, is entrusted to the female resident teacher; and an hour and a half on five nights in each week is devoted to the work of instruction, the same teacher having charge of the classes in the Refuge for Girls during the day.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The portion of the Reformatory set apart as the Industrial Refuge for Girls, which was also described in my last report, was only ready for occupation a

a few days before the close of the official year, so that my report on the working of the institution will have to be deferred till next year.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.

In order to provide the institution with an abundant supply of water, connection had to be made with the city main. As, however, the end of the main on King Street was distant about 500 yards from the Reformatory, and the city would not extend it, except under the provisions of the by-law authorizing such extensions to be made by persons desiring to use the city water, who should be repaid in water for their outlay, the extension had to be made at an expense of \$2,600, which has been charged to the maintenance for the past year. An arrangement has been made with the city for the supply of as much water as may be wanted at the rate of \$650 a year, so that the expenditure incurred in laying down the extension of the main will pay for the water-supply for four years.

The grounds of the institution are now open to the street, which, in the case of a Reformatory for women, is not a desirable thing, and I would recommend that a proper front fence be erected. The road to the building is almost impassable for vehicles in the spring and fall, and will require to be macadamized. Under instructions, I proposed that the work should be carried out conjointly by the Government, the City, and the Street Railway, but so far nothing has been done except the construction of a side-walk, half the cost of which was borne by the

Government and half by the City.

As the institution was only in operation for one month of the past official year, it is obvious that the presentation of maintenance accounts for that portion of time can afford no reliable basis of the yearly cost of the whole establishment, nor of the separate branches of the service.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The number of pupils in attendance at this institution during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1880, was the largest since its opening. Commencing in 1871, with an attendance of 100, the number of pupils increased to 149 in 1872, to 193 in 1873, to 221 in 1874, to 238 in 1875, to 256 in 1876, to 271 in 1877, to 277 in 1878, decreased to 269 in 1879, and during the year just ended, reached the maximum number, viz., 281. Of this latter number, 162 were males and 119 were females. From the time the institution was opened, on the 20th October, 1870, up to the 30th September last, 498 pupils were admitted.

Some very interesting statistics respecting these 498 deaf-mutes have been collected from the institution register by the Superintendent, and will be found in his Report in the Appendix. From these returns, it appears that no less than 215 of these pupils were deaf-mutes from birth, that in 73 cases their deafness was caused by fevers of various kinds, in 23 by colds, in 12 by accidents, in 12 by measles, in 20 by spinal disease, in 75 cases by various other causes specified in the Superintendent's report, and that in 68 cases the causes of deaf-mutism were unknown.

It further appears that in the cases where the deafness was not congenital, 121 of the children lost their hearing between the ages of one and three, 67 between the ages of three and six, 12 between six and ten, 9 between ten and sixteen, and that in 74 cases the time was unknown.

The statistics in regard to the consanguinity of the parents of deaf-mutes do not seem to bear out the commonly-accepted theory that intermarriage is one of the chief causes of deaf-mutism, for it appears that of the 498 pupils admitted to the institution, no blood relationship whatever existed between the parents of 420, and that only in 39 cases were the parents first cousins, in 10 cases second cousins, and in 2 cases third cousins; while in 8 cases the parents were distantly related, and in 19 cases the relationship was returned as being unknown.

From one family no less than 5 deaf-mute children were sent to the institution; 2 families sent four each, 8 families sent three each, 33 families sent two each, and 395 families sent one each. The 498 pupils received into the institution since

it opened were received from the following counties:-

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--|--|--|
| Algoma District Bant Bruce ('urleton Elgin Essex Frontenac (hay' Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds (Frenville Lennox Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland Durham Prescott Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Petrborough Prince Edward Russell Renfrew Simcoe Stormont Dundas Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York Parry Sound District Muskoka District New Brunswick Total | 1 12 6 11 2 1 6 6 16 4 1 1 13 14 10 9 9 3 3 5 3 3 10 6 4 18 9 9 \$ 2 5 11 1 2 2 3 3 12 15 5 17 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 5 5 5 5 4 4 9 17 4 3 2 2 2 1 3 11 5 10 5 10 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 | 1 17 17 11 16 6 5 10 25 4 5 22 31 14 12 5 6 32 11 14 12 15 15 15 4 13 8 6 27 11 3 8 6 27 11 3 8 8 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 |
| | | | |

EDUCATIONAL.

On the occasion of my various inspections, I enquired more or less minutely into the working and discipline of the literary department, but as time would not permit me to examine the classes, I recommended that such work should be done by one of the masters in the Normal School, and Dr. Carlyle was deputed for the purpose by the Minister of Education.

At my visit in January, I made special enquiry regarding the classification of the pupils, which in the past I had found to be rather defective. All the teachers expressed satisfaction with the class allocation, and it was evident that a great improvement had been made in that respect. Under these circumstances, I in-

formed the teachers that very marked progress would be looked for at the June examinations, more particularly in the classes in respect of which an unfavourable

report had been made in the preceding year.

During my inspection in May, I directed the attention of the Superintendent to the cases of a good many pupils who had been under instruction for seven full sessions, and also to a few cases of mental defectiveness and incapacity, where no progress whatever had been made during the two previous terms. The Superintendent was requested to report as to what pupils of this character were likely to be benefited by further instruction in the literary classes or in the shops, in order that the authority of the Provincial Secretary might be obtained for their retention in the institution for longer than the customary seven years. He was also requested to report upon the cases of all over-age pupils, giving the reasons for which re-admission at the ensuing sesson was recommended.

Application was made to me by three of the most advanced pupils in the institution, for pecuniary assistance to enable them to finish their education at the Deaf-Mute College in Washington, in order that they might qualify themselves to become teachers in the Ontario or some other institution. Having regard. however, to the very limited number of deaf-mute teachers that can be efficiently employed, and to the fact that the number of that class then on the staff of the institution, either as regular or as monitorial teachers, was larger than necessary, I could not recommend such applications to the favourable consideration of the Government, nor shall I be able to do so except under special circumstances, where a deaf-mute may shew marked ability and fitness for the teaching profession. I strongly recommended the applicants to learn the trade of shoemaking or carpentering, or the occupation of farm and garden work (all of which are taught in the institution), as being the best means of earning a living after leaving the institution.

The examination of the literary classes was commenced by Dr. Carlyle on the 7th June and completed on the 12th, and he made the following report re-

specting it:-

"In compliance with your request, I began the inspection of the Literary Department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, on Monday, June 7th, and completed it on the Saturday following.

"Having made a very careful and thorough examination of the pupils in all

the classes, I beg to submit the following general report:

"It affords me pleasure to be able to say, that, since my last visit to the institution, and in accordance with my previous recommendations, the pupils have been very carefully and accurately classified, and for each class an excellent graded course of study has been prepared. It is not necessary to inform you that it has been confidently asserted, that a systematic classification of deaf-mutes could not be carried out, and that a regular course of study was quite impossible. Both now, however, are accomplished in Belleville, and those who deemed such incompatible, are compelled to acknowledge the marked improvement, both in the quantity and in the quality of useful information acquired by the pupils during the first year of its trial; while three or four years' of continued faithful effort are necessary to fully realize the benefit of such a course.

"With two or three exceptions, the progress of the pupils, in all the classes, during the year, has been very satisfactory, while in some of them the improvement is very marked indeed. In those classes where improvement is less apparent, it may, to a very great extent, be attributed to the wretched system, or lack of any system, adhered to in the past. I confidently expect that another year of

trial will effect a great improvement in these classes also.

"A very pleasing feature in the general improvement is the almost total absence of mutisms. In the lowest classes, and in the highest class, there were searcely any. I feel very confident, that, if a general united effort be made by the officers and teachers of the Institute, to use our language in all their communications with the pupils, to encourage its use by the pupils among themselves, and to use the 'sign language' as little as possible in their teaching, the use of mutisms and other imperfections in the use of spoken language, will rapidly disappear. I am fully convinced, that the less the sign language is used, the more familiar will the pupils become with spoken language, and correspondingly the better prepared will they be for the duties and responsibilities of life.

"The subject of Arithmetic still seems to be a difficult one for the deafmutes. This arises from two causes: 1st, their imperfect knowledge of our language renders a correct appreciation of this subject difficult; and 2nd, the elements of arithmetic require to be more practically illustrated, and more thoroughly mastered. If the simple operations included in the addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables, be so mastered that they become acts of memory, and are known at once, the calculations of the pupils will become more accurate and more rapid. A deaf-mute can be taught to know that 7 and 5 make 12, as well as a speaking child; and it should be so learned that it will be known at once, without any making of marks or counting of fingers. As their knowledge of our language increases, and the simple rules are thoroughly mastered, the difficulties of arithmetic will also disappear.

"I am also able to report a fair improvement in the writing of the pupils, and in their style of putting their work on paper. On the whole there is good, honest work being performed. There may be less show, but there is more real

progress accomplished.

"The success attending the efforts of the teacher of articulation and lipreading is gratifying and encouraging. The progress made by some of the pupils seems to indicate that this method will supersede all others in the instruction of

very many deaf-mutes.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that much of the improved condition in the literary department of the institution is due to the energy, application, and good management of the Superintendent, Mr. Matheson. His staff of teachers also deserve much credit for their hearty and willing co-operation in rendering their department more perfect.

"In conclusion, permit me to urge a liberality on the part of the Government in the supply of the various appliances for aiding in teaching. If such are found necessary with speaking children, they are much more requisite with the deaf and

dumb.

"Accompanying this general report, I send you a copy of all the examination exercises, and a tabulated account of each pupil's marks; also a report of

every elass."

As the result of the foregoing report, and after a careful examination into the causes of the want of progress in some of the classes, the services of one of the teachers, who did not shew any aptitude for his work, were dispensed with, and his place was filled by a competent female teacher, who held a first-class certificate. One of the monitorial teachers having also failed to bring on his pupils as well as was reasonably looked for, his place was filled by a more competent teacher; and in three other instances, teachers were warned that a very decided improvement would have to be exhibited in their classes if they wished to retain their positions.

During my last inspection of the institution, on the 30th September, I found that the classes had been reorganized under an improved classification. The

course of study had been altered so as to more effectually meet the requirements of the different classes; and, altogether, the conditions were such as to fully warrant the expectation that very great progress would be made in the classes during the session. The class of the teacher who had replaced another at the beginning of the term, was examined, and judging from the manner in which she did her work, there appeared to be little doubt but that she would prove a valuable acquisition to the literary department.

The teaching staff, at the time of my September inspection, comprised 13 teachers, of whom 5 were male and 5 female hearing and speaking teachers, and 3 (2 male and 1 female) were deaf-mute teachers. The Superintendent reported that all these teachers were performing their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and my observations during the short visit which I paid to each class served to confirm his report. The visit to the articulation class was, as usual, interesting and gratifying. So satisfactory have been the results of the system, that it becomes a question whether it should not have wider scope in the educational routine of the institution. There is no doubt that the withdrawal of a number of pupils from the classes, in order that they may receive articulation instruction, interferes to a very considerable degree with the working and the efficiency of the ordinary classes. How this is to be overcome, and, at the same time, the science of articulation instruction is to be extended and taken greater advantage of, is the question which presents itself for solution, and to which the Superintendent and his staff have been requested to give their most serious consideration.

Inspections.

During the past year, I made three official inspections of the institution, at each of which the state of the premises, the condition and appearance of the inmates, and the general management of affairs were the subjects of careful observation and enquiry. My first inspection took place on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1880, when every department of the institution was inspected, and the conduct of affairs generally enquired into. There were then in attendance 235 pupils, viz., 137 males and 98 females. Their appearance in respect to clothing and bodily health was satisfactory.

Under the direction and control of the new Superintendent, the management and discipline of the institution had been vastly improved, and every branch of work appeared to be carried on in a very systematic and methodical way.

The condition of the buildings, considering the unusual wear and tear they are subjected to, was very good. On the girls' side every part was admirably clean and neat, but the floors of the boys' dormitories and sitting-rooms were sadly in want of renewing, and the interior woodwork of the entire premises wanted painting. In order that this might be done, the Bursar was authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of hardwood, pine sheeting, and paint, and the work was at once proceeded with.

As the wooden bedsteads, which had been in use since the opening of the institution, were in a very dilapidated state, an order was placed for the delivery of 100 new ones before the opening of the next session. Authority was given to purchase 50 school desks, of the pattern best suited for the institution, as well as some other articles of furnishing that were required.

I had again to call attention to the unsatisfactory working of the carpenter and shoe shops, which, it appeared to me, were not performing their functions, either as trades-educators, or, so far as the carpenter shop was concerned, in supplying the needs of the institution. With a view to improvement, I recommended that the old carpenter should receive his retiring gratuity, and that a new man, who was both a carpenter and a cabinet-maker, should be appointed in his stead. With

respect to the shoe shop, as there was great difficulty in selling the boots and shoes when made up, I recommended that a portion of what were required for the London Asylum should be manufactured in the institution shop. These recommendations were approved of by the Treasurer and acted upon.

My second inspection of the institution took place on the 5th May, 1880. The changes in the population since my previous inspection were represented by two new admissions and the return of a pupil to his home, leaving 236 pupils in

residence.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was in progress at the time of my visit, the health of the institution had been very good since the opening of the session. There were fourteen pupils down with measles, but all the cases were of a very mild type. The hospital arrangements were found to be satisfactory, and the patients were well looked after. The pupils generally had a healthy and cheerful look, and, with a few exceptions, were well clad. Some of them, however, were rather ragged, as their parents were unable to provide clothes, and the municipal councils had neglected to do so. I have on many occasions recommended that a law be enacted, making it compulsory upon municipal councils to properly clothe the indigent deaf-mutes sent to the institution, and I would again press the matter upon the Government. As some of the pupils were actually suffering for want of clothes, I authorized the Superintendent to supply them with what were absolutely necessary.

In addition to the works of construction and the repairs authorized at my previous inspection, expenditures to the extent of \$1,122 were authorized on capital account, comprising the purchase of paints, hardware, and furniture and furnishings, as well as an outlay of \$300 for the improvement of the grounds and

the institution surroundings.

Authority having been conferred by Government upon the Superintendent to value the house erected by the late Bursar, and the valuation having been approved of, I instructed the new Bursar to take possession and to occupy it as his residence.

Upon the suggestion of the Superintendent, he was authorized to issue a postal-card to every school-teacher in the Province, asking for the names of all known deaf-mutes, and for information respecting them, with a view to having

all proper cases brought under instruction in the institution.

The third and last official inspection of the year was made on the 30th September. The most marked improvement had been effected in the state and appearance of the rooms on the boys' side of the house. The floors of the classroom, the study, and the dormitories had been entirely relaid with hardwood, and the plaster had been replaced with matched boards; the walls in some places had been painted and in others calcomined, and the entire woodwork had been painted and grained. The same kind of work had been completed in the class-rooms on the female side, and also in the dining-room. In addition to these structural improvements, the dilapidated bedsteads in the boys' dormitories had marly all been replaced by new ones of a neat pattern, with hair mattresses, which enabled the beds to be tidily made up, thereby greatly improving the ppearance of the sleeping-rooms, as well as adding to the comfort of the pupils. The carpenter-work in connection with these improvements had all been done by the carpenter and a few boys, and the painting and graining by days' work.

As it is desirable that these structural renewals should be extended to the girls' side of the institution, and to the remaining portions of the domestic department, it will be recommended that an appropriation be voted, at the next

session of the Legislaure, to enable the work to be proceeded with.

The only new structures required, so far as the wants of the institution now call for, are a coal-shed and a wharf, the recommendation for which will be brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works.

I was able to make a good report of the condition of the premises. Order and cleanliness everywhere prevailed, and the affairs of the institution were very

well administered.

The suggestion of the Superintendent that the wash-room on the boys' side be removed to the bath-room in the basement, and that the former room be converted into a reading-room, was approved of, and he was authorized to have the

necessary work done.

The population of the institution, on the day of my visit, comprised 129 boys and 99 girls, or a total of 228, as compared with 216 on the same day of the preceding year. Of these, 21 boys and 19 girls had been admitted this session for the first time, all of whom were of the proper school age. In addition, 15 applications had been passed, and the parents advised that admission had been awarded.

From an examination of the registers, it appeared that of the pupils who had been under instruction last session, 53 had not returned, for the following reasons: expiration of term of instruction, 18; over-age, and incapacity to receive further instruction, 7; idiocy and weak-mindedness, 6; and for reasons not definitely known, 22.

The applications for the re-admission of several over-age pupils were examined into, and, as good reasons were advanced therefor, the Superintendent was authorized to admit them for another term. Six other cases were also enquired into, and as the applicants were not found to be proper cases, admission could not be authorized.

The operations of the shoe and carpenter shops, both in respect to the work done and as a means of instruction, were on a much more satisfactory footing, and gave evidence of further improvement. The Superintendent was requested to keep steadily in view the object aimed at in establishing these shops, namely, that at the close of each session, a fair number of pupils should be sent away from each of them with such a knowledge of the trades as would enable them to earn a living. In the carpenter shop 15 boys were at work, and in the shoe shop 26.

The Superintendent reported that the class which had been established to give instruction in cutting and sewing to some of the girls was progressing very

satisfactorily.

The appearance of the pupils was satisfactory. They were all well, and, on the girls' side particularly, neat and clean; and the institution Physician reported that the pupils admitted that term were the brightest and most intelligent that had been under instruction since the opening of the institution. Only four were absent from their meals during the time of my inspection, owing to some rifling ailments, and the Doctor reported that the general health of the institution was excellent. The food served at the various meals during my visit was good, well-cooked, and abundant.

The Bursar's accounts and statements were looked into, and intructions were

given in regard to certain matters of account.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the institution during the year ending 30th September, 1880, as well as the cost per pupil under each heading of the estimates:—

| HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES. | Aggregate cost. | Cost per pupil. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| Medicines and medical appliances | 120 22 | 0 51½ |
| Food of all kinds | 9724 91 | 41 74 |
| Bedding, clothing, and shoes | 916 87 | 3 93½ |
| Fuel | 3191 63 | 13 70 |
| Light | 1188 56 | 5 10 |
| Laundry, soap, and cleaning | 449 99 | 1 93 |
| Books and educational apparatus | 769 76 | 3 30 |
| Printing, postage, and stationery | 718 72 | 3 08½ |
| Furniture and furnishings | 718 94 | 3 081 |
| Farm-feed and fodder | 1016 88 | $4\ 36\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Repairs and alterations | 862 54 | 3 70‡ |
| Miscellaneous | 853 32 | 3 664 |
| Salaries and wages | 16064 43 | 68 941 |
| Total | 36,596 77 | 157 06½ |

The sum of \$1,040 was received for the board of pupils, making the net cost to the Province of maintaining the institution for the year ending 30th September, 1880, \$35,556.77.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

During the year which ended on the 30th September last, 203 pupils were in attendance at this institution, of which number 58 were admitted for the first time during the year. From the opening of the institution in 1872, up to the close of the past year, 296 pupils have been admitted from the following counties and cities:—

| | | | | _ | | | 60.00 | 0.465 |
|-----------------|---|--------|----------|--------|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| CITY | OR COUNTY. | Males. | Females. | Total. | CITY OR COUNTY. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| City of Pollowi | lle | 2 | | 2 | Company | 0 | - | |
| · · | • | 3 | 3 | 3 | County of Lincoln | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | at | | | 6 | City of London | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | ord | 4 | 4 | 8 | County of Middlesex | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| - | ce | 3 | 6 | 9 | District of Muskoka | 1 | • • • • | 1 |
| Can | eton | 1 | 1 | 2 | County of Norfolk | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Dun | ıdas | 2 | 2 | 4 | " Northumberland | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Dur | ham | 1 | 3 | 4 | " Ontario | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| | n | 2 | 1 | 3 | City of Ottawa | 2 | | 3 |
| | ex | 2 | 3 | 5 | County of Oxford | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| " From | ntenac | 2 | 1 | 3 | " Perth | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| | igarry | 2 | | 2 | " Peterborough | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| " Gre | nville | 2 | | 2 | " Prince Edward | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| " Gre | y | 5 | 6 | 11 | " Renfrew | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| City of Guelph | • | 1 | 2 | 3 | " Russell | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| County of Hale | dimand | | 4 | 4 | City of St. Catharines | 2 | | 2 |
| " Halt | on | 2 | | 2 | County of Simcoe | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| City of Hamilt | on | 5 | 6 | 11 | " Stormont | 2 | | 2 |
| County of Hast | ings | 4 | 1 | 5 | City of Toronto | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| " Hur | on | 5 | 5 | 10 | County of Victoria | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| City of Kingst | on | 2 | 2 | 4 | " Waterloo | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| County of Ken | t | 6 | 4 | 10 | " Welland | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| " Lam | bton | 3 | 1 | 4 | " Wellington | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| " Leed | ls | 7 | 1 | 8 | " Wentworth | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| " Lan | ark | | 1 | 1 | " York | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| " Len | nox and Addington | 2 | 1 | 3 | Province of Quebec | 2 | | 2 |
| | 0.00 | | | | Totol No. of Admissions | 162 | 134 | 298 |
| | | | | | II . | | | |

The usual statistical information respecting the nationality, religion, age, occupation of parents, etc., of the pupils, will be found at the end of the Principal's Report in the Appendix.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

At my various official inspections, I thoroughly informed myself, by observation of the pupils and by as minute an examination of the classes as the time at my disposal would admit of, respecting the working of the Educational Department. In all the classes the progress was satisfactory, and in some it was exceedingly marked; and the good discipline and regularity that prevailed throughout the entire literary work were worthy of the highest commendation. Altogether, the condition of the classes for the training and education of the pupils afforded ground for gratification and encouragement. The teaching staff of the literary department comprises one male and four female teachers, the senior teacher having charge also of two classes of the lighter industrial work. The general course of instruction comprises finger-reading, by the various systems of relief-type and point characters; writing in the same characters as those used by seeing persons, the paper written on being placed, however, in a grooved card; mental arithmetic; English grammar and analysis; geography; history—ancient and modern; English literature, etc., etc. The most approved aids and appliances for the literary instruction of the blind are adopted in the institution, as soon as they have passed through the merely experimental stage and the Principal reports that they can be effectively introduced.

For the six years preceding the close of 1879, during the organization of the school, a sum of money was always available from capital account, for the purchase of articles required for the proper equipment of the literary department, but at the close of 1879 it was decided that all equipment, and all renewals of the same, should for the future be a charge upon the maintenance account; and for this reason the appropriation for "books, apparatus, and appliances" was increased from \$400 to \$600. This amount has not proved sufficient, and will have to be

increased to \$750 per annum.

At my March inspection, the Principal was authorized to purchase the annual prizes, the cost of which, for the literary department, was not to exceed \$100.

At my various visits, the Principal reported that the teachers were performing their various duties to his entire satisfaction, and the condition of the classes seemed to verify his report. The absence of one of the teachers from duty, owing to the sickness of a relative, caused considerable inconvenience and disturbance in the routine of class-work, and necessitated my reminding the Principal, for the information and guidance of the staff, that a vacation of three months was annually given, which reduced the teaching term to nine months of the year, during which, except for sickness certified by the Physician, it would be expected that the teachers and instructors would not absent themselves from their work.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

The resignation of two teachers, and a considerable increase in the number of pupils, necessitated some changes in the staff of teachers in the musical department, which took effect at the opening of the current session. The respective duties comprised in the teaching of vocal music, harmony, pipe organ, and piano tuning, which had been provisionally assigned to three non-resident teachers, who only devoted a small portion of their time to the work, were combined in one teacher. The teaching staff of the musical department now comprises the mule teacher, whose duties are above detailed, and three female teachers. The number

of pianos and reed organs on hand were reported to be insufficient for the instruction of the increased number of pupils in attendance, and such addition was made to the number of these instruments as the appropriation would admit of. In this respect, however, the equipment is still rather deficient, and it is recommended that an appropriation be voted to increase the stock.

Now that the number of the inmates of the institution has reached nearly 200, a figure which is exceeded in only a very few similar institutions on the continent, and seeing that organ instruction now forms an important part of the musical education of the blind, it is most desirable that a pipe organ should be obtained and placed in the large hall. For the want of this very necessary part of the equipment of the musical department, instruction has to be given on the organ of one of the city churches, a privilege which may be withdrawn at any moment. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature to purchase a suitable pipe organ.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

I have again to make a most favourable report respecting the industrial operations of the institution, and the results of the industrial training. For the boys, basket-making, willow manufactures, and cane-seating operations are being successfully carried on; and for the girls, machine and hand sewing, machine and hand knitting, and the making up of bead and ornamental work. The staff of instructors in this department comprises one male instructor in the willow and cane-seating shop, two female instructors in the girls' department, and two blind monitorial female teachers.

At my June inspection, the Principal was authorized to distribute among the most deserving pupils in the willow workshop, a small quantity of dried willow, so that they might continue their work during vacation, and also acquire experience in dealing with the outside world in their endeavours to dispose of their manufactured wares, and, at the same time, discipline themselves in habits of industry and independence, and thus become fitted for earning a livelihood, after they finally left the institution.

The industrial instructor reported that three pupils in the willow-work department were qualified to graduate, and authority was given to the Principal to purchase for each the usual outfit of tools, etc., granted on such occasions, the cost not to exceed \$50 for each boy.

The question of granting a similar privilege to girls in the knitting and sewing departments is worthy of consideration, as everything tending to increase the means of livelihood, and, therefore, the independence of the blind, should be fostered and encouraged. The drawback in this case is that no revenue whatever is received from the sewing department, and that the money earned for the knitting of socks and mitts is paid directly to the girls doing the work. I recorded the opinion that it would be better to open an industrial account for these departments, in the same way as is done in the willow-work shop, and pay into it all amounts earned by the girls for knitting, etc., and draw therefrom the money necessary to furnish an outfit in the shape of a knitting or sewing machine to graduating pupils. Should such an arrangement be feasible, a reasonable amount could be allowed to the sewing department, chargeable to maintenance account for the household sewing and other work done for the benefit of the institution

Inspections.

During the twelve months under review, three official inspections were made, on which occasions, in addition to informing myself as to the working of the

educational department, a careful inspection was made of the premises, and the

general management of the affairs of the institution.

The first inspection was made on the 15th and 16th of March. An examination of the register shewed that since the opening of the session on the 10th September, 1879, 176 pupils had been admitted, but that, for various reasons of a domestic character, 10 had subsequently been returned to their homes, leaving 166 pupils in the institution at the time of my visit, of whom 86 were males and 80 were females. All these inmates were seen either at their meals or in the class or work rooms. Their appearance was, on the whole, satisfactory, as, with few exceptions, they were well and comfortably clad. Respecting their health, I found, from the entries in the Physician's register, that a good deal of sickness had prevailed during the winter, the ailments being chiefly measles, scarlet fever, and colds. During the six weeks preceding my visit, 20 cases of measles and 6 of scarlet fever on the male side, and 17 cases of measles and 2 of scarlet fever on the female side, in all 45 cases, had been treated. The epidemics, were, however, of a mild form, as at the time of my visit none of the boys were in bed, and only 3 of the girls.

The institution was in a most commendable state of cleanliness, order, and neatness. The dormitories and the beds therein were neat and tidy. The classrooms were also in good order, and had a cheerful and comfortable air. The condition of the laundry and culinary department betokened good management and discipline on the part of the housekeeper. There were, however, certain structural defects, particularly in the condition of the corridor floors and the steamheating apparatus, which, with other things to be mentioned hereafter, require

early attention.

An appropriation of \$1,895.88, on capital account, having been made by the Legislature at its last session, the requirements of the institution were fully discussed with the Superintendent, and the following works and expenditures were authorized:—

| Furniture and furnishings, as per requisition | \$752 | 00 |
|--|---------|----|
| Industrial outfit | | 00 |
| Musical instruments and equipment | | 00 |
| Road construction, trees, shrubs, and general ornamenta- | | |
| tion | 450 | 00 |
| | | |
| | \$1.902 | 00 |

The attention of the Principal was called to the report of the oxilists, Drs. Reeve and Alt, who, a short time previously, had made an examination of the pupils, and to the fact that the consent of the parents had to be obtained to allow certain of the pupils to be placed under special treatment. The result was that 11 of the pupils were sent for treatment to the Eye and Ear department of the Toronto General Hospital.

The Bursar was instructed to make certain alterations in the pay-list, for which authority had been given in the Supply Bill passed by the Legislature.

The institution was again inspected on the 14th and 15th June. No new pupils had been admitted since the date of my previous visit, but 1 had been sent home ill, 1 had left the Province with his parents, and 3 had been recalled home for domestic reasons, leaving 171 pupils on the register. Of these, however, 11 were at the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary in Toronto, where they had been sent for the purpose of undergoing operations and special and continued treatment, with a view to the restoration of sight. The actual number in residence was therefore 160.

A very minute examination was made of the register, and information was obtained from the Principal regarding each pupil. It appeared that there were under instruction no less than 48 over-age pupils, or rather more than 25 per cent. of the total number admitted during the session. This appears to be a large proportion, but it was expected, when the institution was opened, that, for the first few years, a much larger number of over-age pupils would have to be admitted, until those whose education in ordinary schools had been prevented or interrupted by blindness, had all, in some degree, participated in the benefits offered by the institution. It is to be hoped that when two more sessions are passed, the education of the largest proportion of these over-age pupils will have been completed, and that the admissions will in future be confined to blind persons under 21 years of age.

The Principal submitted to me a list of the 48 over-age pupils, which was transmitted to the Government. For reasons given by him in each case, he was authorized to re-admit 38 of these pupils, also I from the Province of Quebec, upon the terms named by me; and special admission for another session was also

granted to 3 other pupils.

The Principal was requested to try to obtain definite information regarding the number and names of blind children, of school age, who had not up to that time received the special education which, by reason of their infirmity, they required. To this end, he was authorized to follow the plan adopted by the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for a similar purpose, namely, to issue a circular to the school-teachers in the various school sections of the Province, asking them to send him the names, addresses, ages, and other particulars of any blind children within their respective districts. These teachers, from their communication with the heads of families, and their general knowledge of the residents in the locality in which they are placed, should be better able to give the desired information than any other persons who could be applied to.

Applications are constantly being made to the Principal to allow the pupils to give exhibitions of their skill in industrial pursuits, and of their proficiency in music, at entertainments given for the purpose of raising money for churches and charities of various denominations. As the parents of many of the pupils object to their children taking part in these exhibitions, and as either all or none of the applications must be granted, the Principal has been informed that, in future, the pupils cannot be allowed to perform at any entertainments of the kind

referred to.

With few exceptions, the building, in all its departments and surroundings, was found in a satisfactory state. The chief exception was the coal-shed, which was so dilapidated as to be unfit for use. An appropriation will be recommended for a new shed, to be built of brick. The Principal stated that there was a want of sufficient music rooms, and recommended that one of the large rooms should be divided into two. This he was authorized to do.

In addition to the works which, at my previous inspection, I had authorized to be carried out on capital account, I now gave sanction for the construction of a new approach to the main road to the institution,—an opening for the purpose being made in the fences of the side road,—together with gates, sidewalk,

etc.; also for alterations to the hot-water boiler as per specifications.

As the works of the industrial department did not shew the amount and value of the work done by each boy in the willow-shop, the Bursar was instructed to provide a proper book, and the Principal was instructed to see that the same was properly entered up at the end of each month, and for that purpose, that a blotter should he kept in which the daily work of each boy should be entered. A similar record was instructed to be kept of the knitting done by the female pupils.

The Principal reported that the coal delivered under contract was of inferior quality, and he was requested to test it thoroughly and report the result to me.

As the Biennial Convention of the Instructors of the Blind was to meet at Louisville in August, it was considered desirable that the Province should be represented, and the Bursar was authorized to advance to the Principal \$100 on account of his expenses in attending the convention, the Principal being also instructed to visit and report upon any institutions for the blind which might be on his route.

My third and last inspection was completed on the 23rd September. The current term had just opened, on the 9th September, and 174 pupils had been enrolled, being the largest number which had been under instruction at any one time since the opening of the institution. The prompt arrival of so many pupils shewed, in a very marked manner, the growing appreciation of the merits of the institution. Eighteen pupils (10 boys and 8 girls) entered the institution for the first time, all except one being of proper school age. Of the whole number of pupils, 85 were males and 89 were females; 29 were Catholics and the remainder Protestants. Only 2 were coloured. Thirty were orphans who were being boarded and clothed at Provincial expense; and 12 were children of indigent parents, and had to be assisted in respect of travelling expenses and clothing.

The appearance of the pupils was very satisfactory; with few exceptions they were comfortably clad, although in some instances proper change of clothing had not been sent with the pupils. Generally speaking the pupils had entered in very good health, all being free from cutaneous or infectious disease. Every room in the building was inspected, and the entire premises were found in excellent order.

A few articles of furniture and furnishing were still wanted, and, with a view to obtaining the requisite appropriations, the Principal was instructed to furnish a list of them, under the headings, "House Furnishings," "Educational Equipment," and "Structural Fixtures." The Bursar was authorized to purchase, on the requisition of the Principal, materials for sundry dresses for the orphan pupils.

The estimates and expenditure were fully gone into, and some changes were

determined upon, for which an appropriation will be recommended.

As the Principal is responsible for the industrial operations and the character and quality of the articles manufactured, the purchase of the necessary raw material was placed under his direction.

The Principal was also authorized to have storm-sashes placed in the windows

of his residence, the cost not to exceed \$100.

The Bursar was instructed not to charge to "Books, Apparatus, and Appliances" articles required for the industrial employment of the pupils, as such articles ought to be paid for out of work-shop funds.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the institution for the official year ending 30th September, 1880, is exhibited in the following statement, together with the annual cost per pupil, viz.:—

| HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES. | Aggregate | e Cost. | Cost per | · Pupil |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | |
| - | \$ | cts. | \$ | cts. |
| Medicines and medical appliances | 84 | 47 | 0 | 49 |
| Butcher's meat, fish, and fowl | 2643 | 01 | 15 | $63\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Flour, bread, and biscuits | 1383 | 79 | 8 | 18.} |
| Butter | 1118 | 46 | 6 | $61\frac{1}{2}$ |
| General groceries | 2238 | 29 | 13 | $24\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Fruit and vegetables | 165 | 27 | 0 | $97\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bedding, clothing, and shoes / | 314 | 79 | 1 | 86 |
| Fuel | 3330 | 60 | 19 | $70\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Light | 1400 | 36 | 8 | $28\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Laundry, soap, and cleaning | 247 | 95 | 1 | 46 |
| Furniture and furnishings | 235 | 51 | 1 | 391 |
| Farm-feed and fodder | 640 | 27 | 3 | 783 |
| Repairs and alterations | 737 | 32 | 4 | 36 |
| Advertising, printing, stationery, etc | 615 | 98 | 3 | $64\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Books, educational apparatus, and appliances | 1028 | 33 | 6 | $08\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miscellaneous | 688 | 59 | 4 | 074 |
| Salaries and wages | 13470 | 33 | 79 | $70\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Daily average number of pupils, 169 | 30,343 | 32 | 179 | 51 |

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

From the returns made to this office respecting the operations of the Hospitals for the official year ending 30th September, it appears that the number of persons who have been under treatment as in-door patients during that period has been greater than in any previous year, either before or since the passing of the Charity Aid Act in 1874. In that year the number under treatment was 3,587; in 1875, it was 3,915; in 1876, it decreased to 3,893; in 1877, it rose to 4,077; in 1878, to 4,372; in 1879, to 4,612; and in 1880, to 5,302; shewing an increase since 1874 of 1,715, or 48 per cent. Four Hospitals have been added to the list of those receiving Government aid, and deducting the number of patients received into those institutions during the year just closed, namely 616, we find the total number treated in the remaining Hospitals, to have been 4,686, as compared with 3,587 in 1874; being an increase during the six years, of 1,099, or about 31 per cent. The distribution of the 5,302 patients in the different Hospitals, and the general movements of their population, in respect of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., for the year ending 30th September, are exhibited in the following table:

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS. | No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1879. | No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1880. | No. of Births in Hospitals during the year. | Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880. | No. discharged during the year. | No. who died during the year. | No. remaining under treatment on 30th Sep- tember, 1880, |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch). City Hospital, Hamilton. General Hospital, Kingston. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston. General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa. Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa. House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa. General Hospital, London. General Hospital, London. General Hospital, Guelph St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph General Hospital, Pembroke | 168 48 32 19 33 31 38 36 13 9 | 1535 404 423 357 267 528 102 297 220 148 120 131 | 150 26 36 84 27 11 9 | 1853 478 491 376 300 559 186 362 267 170 129 131 | 1574 410 419 347 226 482 165 315 228 145 105 117 | 122 32 30 13 50 52 6 13 15 7 12 8 | 157 36- 42 16 24 25 15 34 24 18 12 6 |
| Totals | 427 | 4532 | 343 | 5302 | 4533 | 360 | 409 |

A comparison of the figures in the foregoing table, with those furnished in the preceding year, shews that the number of patients treated in the Toronto Hospital increased from 1,687 to 1,853; in the Hamilton Hospital, from 461 to 478; in the Kingston General Hospital, from 456 to 491; in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, from 374 to 376; in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, from 254 to 300; in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, from 502 to 559; in the General Hospital, London, from 348 to 362; in the General Hospital, Guelph, from 123 to 170; and at the St. Joseph Hospital, Guelph, from 114 to 129. At the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, the number decreased from 293 to 267. Of the 5,302 patients treated during the year, 2,973 were males, and 2,329 were females. Included in the total number of 5,302, are 343 infants born in the Hospitals, chiefly in the Lying-in Wards in the General Hospital, Toronto, and the House of Mercy, Ottawa. In these cases, no Government grant is assessed. The discharges from Hospitals during the year, numbered 4,533, as compared with 3,819 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of patients treated, the number of deaths was not so great as in the previous year. Thus, in 1879 the total deaths were 366, or 8 per cent. of the whole number treated; while during the past year they were 360, or 6.74 of the number treated. The number of patients remaining in the different Hospitals, at the close of the year, was 409, as compared with 427 on the 30th September, 1879.

From other returns made to this office, it appears that in addition to the 5,302 patients treated in the Hospitals during the past year, 9,540 persons received medicine and treatment as out-door patients. Of these, 7,216 were treated at the General Hospital, Toronto; 1,182 at the City Hospital, Hamilton; 53 at the General Hospital, Kingston; 105 at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; 100 at the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; 612 at the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; 240 at the General Hospital, London; 8 at the General Hospital, Guelph, and 24 at the General Hospital, Pembroke. It thus appears that the total number of patients treated during the year was 14,842, being 5,302 in-door, and 9,540 out-door.

The following statistics, relating to the sex, religion and nationality of the 5,302 in-door patients, as well as relating to the numbers received from the localities to which the Hospitals are in close proximity, and from other portions of the Province, respectively, are calculated from returns received from the different

Hospitals:

Sex.

| Male | 2,973 2,329 |
|--|------------------------------|
| | 5,302 |
| Religious Denominations. | |
| Protestants of all Denominations. Roman Catholics | 2,974 $2,166$ 162 $ 5,302$ |
| Nationalities. | |
| Canadian Irish English Scotch | 2,500 1,242 970 310 |

| United States Other countries or unknown | 169 111 |
|---|--|
| | 5,302 |
| Residence of Patients. | |
| Received from cities and towns in which the Hospitals are located | 3,188 |
| the capitals | 722 |
| Received from other counties of the Province | $\begin{array}{c} 1,119 \\ 63 \end{array}$ |
| Received from other countries and unknown | 210 |
| | 5,302 |

I furnish hereunder the usual tabulated list of diseases for which persons were admitted to Hospital treatment as in-door patients:—

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | | - | - | A Company of the Comp | | | richinan's |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. | DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Abscess General " of Brain " of Breast. " Abdominal. " of Psoas " of Kidney " of Thigh Alcoholism Amblyopia. Amputations Anchylosis Ankle-joint disease Ansarca Ascites Accidents Amenorrhæa Anæmia Aneurism Atrophy of Optic Nerve Asthma Abortion Apoplexy Acute Nephritis. Asthanopia Adenoma of Lachl, Gland Aphasia Angina Pectoris. Bronchitis Bronchocele Brain, Disease of Bubo Burns and Scalds Balanitis Blepharitis Ciliaris Bursitis Bursitis Bluid Incurable | 444 1 2 1 1 2 92 1 1 3 3 23 4 2 2 27 1 1 2 85 4 1 5 22 11 1 1 3 3 7 1 | 15 1 1 27 5 19 12 16 17 4 4 11 1 66 1 7 1 7 | 59 11 2 2 2 11 3 119 1 34 4 1 1 1 2 20 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Cancer Cardiac disease Carbuncle Concussion of Spine of Brain Cellulitis Contusions Cystitis Cynanche Tonsilaris Crustalactea Condylomata Corneitis Chorea Catarrh Cataract Conjunctivitis of Catarrhal Caries Chronic Bronchitis Congestion of Liver Constipation Colic Calculus Chancroids Chancre Confinements Chlorisis Cephalalgia Cholera Morbus Cirrhosis Debility Delirium Tremens Dyspepsia Dyphtheria Dysentery Diarrhoea | 37 27 3 1 1 5 1 43 13 3 1 1 1 5 2 8 25 26 1 1 13 4 4 8 10 9 9 4 4 1 1 5 107 20 6 3 6 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 28 15 2 2 10 3 3 3 12 16 18 6 6 2 2 12 2 3 3 94 1 1 3 1066 228 8 8 7 16 | 655 425 1 53 1 66 1 1 3 8 8 5 5 20 41 44 44 1 1 9 6 6 10 22 21 1 5 3 8 8 9 4 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| | | | - | 0 = | | | |

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.—Continued.

| | | | | | | - | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. | DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Dropsy. Disclocations Diabetes Dysmenorrhœa Distichiasis Dipsomania | 6 13 5 | 5 3 3 2 | 11 16 8 2 | Hepatitis. Hysteria Hydrocele Hernia | 1 6 3 11 10 | 1 13 42 | 19 45 11 10 |
| Erosion of Os Uteri Erysipelas. Eczema Enlargement of Liver Epilepsy Episcleritis Enithelioma of Evelid | 18 14 2 23 | 1 15 8 2 19 | 1 33 22 4 42 | Hæmoptysis Hemiplegia Hæmorrhroids Hydrothorax Hypochondriasis Herpes Hæmatemesis Hæmatocele | 9 18 2 1 1 | 2 6 3 3 1 | 14 15 21 2 5 4 1 |
| Entropium Emphysema Epydidymitis Erythema Endometritis Enlarged prostate Eruptions on face | 1 5 4 6 | 6 3 | 1 7 8 4 6 6 6 3 5 | Hepatic diseases Hare lip. Injury to Hip Joint. Spine Base of Brain Knee Eyeball | 7 3 | 15 1 3 2 1 2 1 | 32 2 10 5 1 6 8 |
| Extropion Epulis Epistaxis Elephantiasis Empyema Enucliation of Eye Elbow, Excision of | $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\2\\2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 3 | $\begin{array}{c c} 2\\1\\2\\2\end{array}$ | "Sacrum Insomnia Iritis Insolation Insanity Icterus Incontinence of Urine Impetigo | 6 8 1 8 7 5 | 10 2 | 10 10 11 18 7 7 |
| Frost bite Fractures Fistula in Ano. '' Urethral '' Vesico-vaginal '' not classed Feyer continued | 86 11 2 | 19 5 1 1 1 | $ \begin{array}{c c} 24 \\ 105 \\ 16 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{array} $ | Irido-Chloroditis. Infiltration of Urine Influenza Keratitis vascular Kidney, disease of Knee-joint, disease of | 10 10 | 1 2 7 1 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| " Intermittent " Remittent " Typhoid " Typhoid " Catarrhal " Scarlet " Bilious " Ephemeral Foreign body in the Eye Furunculus | 39 7 73 . 3 2 6 . 2 3 | 19 6 56 1 5 9 2 3 5 | 58 13 129 1 8 11 8 3 | Lip, Epithelioma of Leucoma. Leucorrhæa Lead Poisoning. Lumbago Laryngitis Locomotor Ataxia Lupus Lepra | 2 2 3 17 4 5 4 | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} & 3 \\ 3 \\ 22 \\ 3 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |
| Fibroid Tumour of Uterus Favus Gastritis Ganglion Graves' disease Gonorrhœal Rheumatism Gangrene Gout | 15 1 2 4 22 9 1 | $\begin{array}{c c} & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 26 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & 29 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 41 \\ & 2 \\ & 6 \\ & 51 \\ & 10 \\ & 1 \end{array}$ | Menorrhagia | 22 5 1 8 | $ \begin{array}{ c c c c } 3 & 1 & \\ 5 & 6 & \\ 2 & 10 & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $ | $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Gunshot wounds. Granular Ophthalmia. Gastralgia Glandular disease Gleet | 19 2 | 5 4 2 1 | . 8 24 6 2 3 | Meningitis Myopia Morbus Brightii Malarial Cachexia Measles | $\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 1 | 63 |

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1880.—Continued.

| DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. | DISEASE. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Myalgia Necrosis Neuralgia Nephritis Nebulous cornea Nævus Nil Ovaritis Ovarian Cystomata Orchitis Ovariotomy Œdema Otitis Media Otalgia Ophthalmia Otorrhœa Occlusion of Pupil Onychia Pneumonia, Typho "Broncho Pleuro-Pneumonia Pneumoniis Phthisis Prostatic Hypertrophy Pleuritis Peritonitis Psoriasis Paralysis Pralapsus Uteri "Ani Pediculi Corporis Pleurodinia Pharyngitis | \$\\\ \begin{array}{c} \text{8} \\ \text{26} \\ \text{17} \\ \text{8} \\ \\ \text{9} \\ \\ \text{9} \\ \text{20} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{1} \\ \text{104} \\ \text{9} \\ \text{77} \\ \text{61} \\ \text{104} \\ \text{23} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{9} \\ \text{31} \\ \text{12} \\ \text{20} \\ \text{33} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{12} \\ \text{20} \\ \text{33} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{104} \\ \text{20} \\ \text{33} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{104} \\ \text{20} \\ \text{33} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{4} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{4} \\ \text{5} \\ \text{5} \\ \text{6} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{6} \\ \text{10} \\ 1 | To the second se | [Part or 1] 5 333491 1 1 6 9 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 7 14 47 14 47 44 42 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 4 <t< td=""><td>Rheumatism Retention of Urine Rosacea Rectum, disease of Retina, detachment of Syphilis Synovitis Sprain Stricture Sycosis Scabies Sciatica Septicæmia Sinus Spinal Curvature Shock Sperrmatorrhæa Strabismus Stomatitis Staphe-Cornea Sympathetic Irritation Serofula Spinal Irritation Serocele Suppression of Urine Sore foot Starvation Shoulder, disease of Scor butis Splenitis Scleroderma Tetanus Tumors Tonsilitis</td><td>139 6 2 2 3 71 222 21 1 8 15 1 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td> 72 3 2 </td><td>211 9 4 2 3 37 37 37 30 32 2 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td></t<> | Rheumatism Retention of Urine Rosacea Rectum, disease of Retina, detachment of Syphilis Synovitis Sprain Stricture Sycosis Scabies Sciatica Septicæmia Sinus Spinal Curvature Shock Sperrmatorrhæa Strabismus Stomatitis Staphe-Cornea Sympathetic Irritation Serofula Spinal Irritation Serocele Suppression of Urine Sore foot Starvation Shoulder, disease of Scor butis Splenitis Scleroderma Tetanus Tumors Tonsilitis | 139 6 2 2 3 71 222 21 1 8 15 1 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 72 3 2 | 211 9 4 2 3 37 37 37 30 32 2 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Pharyugitis Parotiditis Paraplegia Pregnancy Pterygium Phlyetenula Conjuct Phthisis Bulbi Pelvic Celulitis Phlebitis Ptosis Pemphigus Pertussis Pemphigus Paraphymosis Phymosis Phymosis Polypus Paronychia Periostitis Priapism Poisoning by corrosive sublimate Poisoning by Opium "" Gas Pericarditis Pyæmia Perineum, Laceration of Panophthalmitis | $ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1$ | 271 1 271 1 22 1 1 8 1 1 3 2 2 1 3 | $ \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2$ | Tonsilitis Tabes Dorsalis Taenia Solium Tracheoma Talipes Trenia Tonsurans. Torticollis Tendon, contraction of Testicle, disease of Ulcers. Urethritis Uterus, retroversion of '' disease of Urticaria. Vertigo Vaginitis Varicola Varicola Varicose Veins Venereal Sores. Wounds Whitlow | 3 3 99 1 | 3 1 2 6 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $ \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 22 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 185 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 7 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 $ |

The following table shews the number of patients treated in the different hospitals during the year, the total number of days they remained therein, and the average period each patient was under treatment, viz.:—

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS. | Number of patients, including infants born. | Collective stay of infants under I year of age. | Collective stay of adult patients. | Total collective stay of adults and infants. | Average stay of each patient, including the infants. |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch) | 1853 | 2305 | 69906 | 72211 | 39 |
| City Hospital, Hamilton | 478 | 614 | 16200 | 16814 | 35 |
| General Hospital, Kingston | 491 | 977 | 15327 | 16304 | 33 1 |
| Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston | 376 | | 10280 | 10280 | 271 |
| General Protestant Hopital, Ottawa | 300 | ••• | 12918 | 12918 | 43 |
| Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa | 559 | 4 | 13073 | 13077 | $23\frac{1}{2}$ |
| House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa | 186 | 105 | 5819 | 5924 | 32 |
| General Hespital, London | 362 | 506 | 16220 | 16726 | 46 |
| General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines | 267 | 184 | 7142 | 7326 | $27\frac{1}{2}$ |
| General Hospital, Guelph | 170 | 178 | 6736 | 6914 | 403 |
| St. Jeseph's Hospital, Guelph | 129 | | 4633 | 4633 | $35\frac{3}{4}$ |
| General Hospital, Pembroke | 131 | | 2517 | 2517 | 19 |
| | | | | | |
| Totals | 5302 | 4873 | 180771 | 185644 | 35 |

From these figures it appears that the 5,302 in-door patients remained under treatment in the various Hospitals for an aggregate period of 185,644 days. Deducting, however, the stay of the infants, for whose maintenance no part of Government grant is allowed, and the aggregate stay is reduced to 180,771 days, as compared with 172,566 days in the preceding year. Taking the whole number of patients, the average per patient during the past year was 35 days, as against 37½ days per patient for the preceding year. The shortest average period of treatment, per patient, was 19 days, in the Pembroke Hospital, from which returns were received for the first time; and the longest was 46 days, at the General Hospital, London. The remonstrances addressed to Hespital authorities, from time to time, with regard to the unduly protracted periods of treatment, have not entirely failed of their object, for during the past four years there has been a steady reduction in the average period of treatment. During the past year there have been reductions in the case of seven Hospitals, and increases in the case of three; and, as previously stated, the average stay of the entire Hospital population has been reduced from 37½ to 35 days per patient.

I have also to report a very considerable improvement in some of the Hospitals, in the matter of the retention of chronic and incurable cases of disease, and of cases in which these conditions were developed, as well as in the protracted stay of pregnancy cases. Under the Order in Council limiting the periods of

Hospital stay for which Government aid would be granted, a reduction of 30,687 days was made for the year ending 30th September, 1879; for the year just ended the reduction was 23,375 days, making the net aggregate period upon which Provincial aid is based 157,396 days, as against 141,879 in the preceding year. The following table exhibits the deductions made in respect of the different Hospitals, and the net aggregate period of residence in each:—

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS. | Collective days'stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age. | Deduct for incurable and lying-in cases, for which only Refinge rate is to be allowed. | Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made. |
|---|---|--|--|
| General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch) | 69906 | 7275 | 62631 |
| City Hospital, Hamilton | 16200 | 1271 | 14929 |
| General Hospital, Kingston | 15327 | 2628 | 12699 |
| Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston | 10280 | 905 | 9375 |
| General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa | 12918 | 2654 | 10264 |
| Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa | 13073 | 412 | 12661 |
| House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa | 5819 | 2754 | 3065 |
| General Hospital, London | 16220 | 4961 | 11259 |
| General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines | 7142 | 276 | 6866 |
| General Hospital, Guelph | 6736 | 239 | 6497 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph | 4633 | | 4633 |
| General Hospital, Pembroke | 2 5 17 | | 2517 |
| Totals | 180771 | 23375 | 157396 |

Having determined the periods of treatment in these Hospitals, upon which, under the Charity Aid Act, the fixed rate of twenty cents a day of Government aid is based, we may proceed to review the financial operations of these institutions for the past year, the result of which, so far as receipts are concerned, determined the amount of supplementary which they should receive.

The two following tables shew: (1) The receipts from all sources except the government aid; and (2) The amount which each Hospital is entitled to receive, based upon the collective period of treatment of the patients for whom twenty cents per day is allowed at the rate of Government aid, and the further supplementary aid of ten cents per day, provided one-fourth of the receipts equals such sum, otherwise the one-fourth of such receipts. This table also shews the number of days which were deducted for the stay of chronic and incurable patients, for whose periods of stay Refuge rates, under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, are allowed at the rate of seven cents per day. The table also gives the total amount which each Hospital is entitled to receive from the Government for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

The two tables are as follows:—

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS. | Amounts received from Munici- palities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance. | Amoants received from patients for board. | Amonnts received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals, | Subscriptions and donations of frei- freight free freights. | Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant, | One-fourth of such receipts. | Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant. |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Ree and Ear Informany Premob | & cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | ets. | % cts. | ets. | \$ cts. |
| City Hospital, Hamilton | 6708 42 | 16 91 | | | 6878 33 | 1719 58 | 1492 90 |
| General Hospital, Kingston | 145 00 | 150 90 | 272 47 | 1881 05 | 24-64-6 | 612 35 | 1269 90 |
| Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston | | 514 00 | 110 35 | 2176 21 | 2800 56 | 700 14 | 937 50 |
| General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa | 1200 00 | 738 77 | 8 00 | 4058 94 | 5975 71 | 1493 93 | 1026 40 |
| Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa | 00 006 | 928 11 | 178 41 | 2786 97 | 4793 49 | 1198 37 | 1266 10 |
| House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa | | 971 20 | 164 43 | 1728 99 | 5864 62 | 716 16 | 306 50 |
| General Hospital, London | 3412 49 | 1228 65 | 411 18 | | 5052 32 | 1263 08 | 1125 90 |
| General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines | 1000 00 | | | 1590 69 | 2590 69 | 89 219 | 09 989 |
| General Hospital, Guelph | 2000 00 | 92 00 | | 1074 97 | 3166 97 | 791 74 | 04 649 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph | 517 00 | 174 00 | 410 00 | 695 29 | 1796 29 | 449 08 | 463 30 |
| General Hospital, Pembroke | 100 00 | 227 28 | | 624 00 | 951 28 | 237 80 | 251 70 |
| Totals | \$31,120 61 | \$11,001 39 | \$12,625 03 | \$19,224 16 | \$73,971 19 | \$18,492 79 | \$15,739 60 |
| | | | | | | | |

200

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS. | sed. | sed. owance at Refuge rates | d allowance at 20 cents p | plementary allowance of on firth of amount receive or all sources other than overnment. | olementary allowance of are per day. | wance of 7 cents per day, by Acting the forth of the forther for Hospital treatment. | . Government allowance the Hospital for the year 1881 | |
|--|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| College College | Ile | [[s | Fixe da: | oit oit | | gui | | |
| | | | cts. | s cts. | & cts. | & cts. | ets. | |
| General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch) | 12929 | 7275 | 12526 20 | | 6263 10 | 509 25 | 19298 55 | |
| City Hospital, Hamilton | 14929 | 1271 | 2985 80 | | 1492 90 | 88 97 | 4567 67 | |
| General Hospital, Kingston 15 | 12699 | 2628 | 2539 80 | 612 35 | | 183 96 | 3336 11 | |
| | 9375 | 905 | 1875 00 | 700 14 | | 63 35 | 2638 49 | |
| General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa | 10264 | 2654 | 2052 80 | | 1026 40 | 87 581 | 3264 98 | |
| Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa 15 | 12661 | 412 | 2532 20 | 1198 37 | | 28 84 | 3759 41 | |
| House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa | 3065 | 2754 | 613 00 | | 306 50 | 192 78 | 1112 28 | |
| General Hospital, London | 11259 | 1961 | 2251 80 | | 1125 90 | 347 27 | 3724 97 | |
| General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines | 9989 | 276 | 1373 20 | 647 68 | : | 19 32 | 2040 20 | |
| General Hospital, Guelph | 26492 | 239 | 1299 40 | : | 649 70 | 16 73 | 1965 83 | |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph | 4633 | : | 926 60 | 449 08 | | | 1375 68 | |
| General Hospital, Pembroke | 2517 | : | 503 40 | 237 80 | | : | 741 20 | |
| Totals 157 | 157,396 | 23,375 | \$31,479 20 | \$3,845 42 | \$10,864 50 | \$1,636 25 | \$47,825 37 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

As compared with the preceding year, the receipts, as given in the first of the two foregoing tables, shew an increase of \$4,533.63 in the amount of Municipal contributions towards Hospital maintenance; while, in the amount received from paying patients, there was only an increase of \$233.78. In the revenue from property belonging to the Hospitals, and from investments, there has been a decrease of \$3,072.31; and in amount of donations, subscriptions, and bequests by private persons, an increase of \$2,125.03. The total receipts from all these sources for the past year were \$73,971.19, as against \$70,150.46 for the year preceding.

It will be noticed that the city of Kingston is the only corporation containing an Hospital, which does not contribute towards the maintenance of patients, leaving that work to be done altogether by the Government and by private individuals.

In the second of the two tables will also be found the proportion that onefourth of the receipts, from all sources, except Government aid, bears to the supplementary aid of ter cents per day provided for in the Act, by which it will be seen that six Hospitals did not receive a sufficient amount to entitle them to receive from the Government the full amount of supplementary aid.

The total amount of Government aid earned by the Hospitals, under the provisions of the Act, amounts to \$47,825.37 for the past year, as compared with

\$44,114.76 for the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Hospitals, for the year just ended, amounts to \$105,114.71, as against \$96,590.89 for the previous year. The following table shews, in a condensed form, under the headings of "cost of dietaries," "salaries and wages," and "all other expenditures;" the expense of maintaining the respective institutions, by which it will be seen that the lowest average daily cost per patient, was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at the General Hospital, Kingston; and the highest, $64\frac{1}{3}$ cents, at the General Hospital, Toronto. The average cost, per patient, in all the Hospitals, was 57 cents:—

| NAMES OF HOSPITALS | Total days' stay (excluding ing infants under 1 year of age). | Cost of dietaries. | Salaries and wages, medicine, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenditures. | Fotal Expenditures, | Cost of each patient perday, |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------|---|
| General Hospital, Toronto, (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch). City Hospital, Hamilton General Hospital, Kingston Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa General Hospital, London General Hospital, Condon General Hospital, Guelph St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph General Hospital, Pembroke | 69906 16200 15327 10280 12918 13073 5819 16220 7142 6736 4633 2517 | \$ cts. 20097 73 5087 91 3187 44 3219 54 2470 48 3650 30 1185 36 3251 80 1827 55 1365 42 1381 30 664 78 | \$ cts. 24834 69 6005 06 2556 58 2094 76 4655 29 3834 73 1270 60 5014 44 2408 37 2798 99 1453 38 798 21 | | 8 cts. 0 64\frac{1}{3} 0 51\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} 0 57\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} 0 57\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} 0 57\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} 0 57\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4} 0 51\frac{1}{6} 0 61 0 58 |
| Totals | 180771 | 47389 61 | 57725 10 | 105114 71 | 0.57* |

^{*} Exclusive of City Hospital, Hamilton.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The Houses of Refuge aided by the Province under the Charity Aid Act, and their operations in respect of admissions, discharges, and the general movement of their populations for the year ending 30th September, 1880, are shewn in the following table:—

| NAMES OF REFUGES. | Location. | Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1879. | Number admitted to Refuges during the year. | Total number under lodg- ment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880. | Number discharged during the year. | Number of deaths during the year. | Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1880. |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| House of Industry | Toronto | 75 | 61 | 136 | 51 | 10 | 75 |
| House of Providence | | 178 | 263 | 441 | 213 | 26 | 202 |
| Home for Incurables | 66 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 17 |
| House of Refuge | Hamilton | 42 | 129 | 171 | 125 | 1 | 45 |
| Home for Aged Women | | 23 | 3 | 26 | 2 | | 24 |
| House of Industry | Kingston | 41 | 93 | 134 | 97 | 2 | 35 |
| House of Providence | | 54 | 28 | 82 | 13. | 11 | 58 |
| Home for Aged and Friendless | London | 30 | 16 | 46 | 21 | 1 | 24 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge branch) | 66 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 13 | 4 | 28 |
| St. Patrick's House of Refuge | Ottawa | 35 | 28 | 63 | 20 | 6 | 37 |
| St. Charles' Hospice | 66 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 34 | 10 | 46 |
| House of Providence | Guelph | 39 | 53 | 92 | 56 | 2 | 34 |
| Protestant Home (Refuge Branch) | St. Catharines. | 3 | | 3 | | 1 | 2 |
| St. Thomas' Home | St. Thomas | 11 | 16 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 12 |
| House of Providence | Dundas | 31 | 58 | 89 | 41 | 1 | 47 |
| Totals | • | 648 | 820 | 1468 | 701 | 81 | 686 |

This table shews that 820 persons were admitted to the Refuges last year, as against 750 in the year preceding, and that, including the number who were in the Houses at the beginning of the year, a total of 1,468 were lodged and cared for during the year, as compared with 1,351 for the previous year. The number of inmates remaining at the close of the year increased from 648 to 686. Of the total number of 1,468 inmates, 81 died during the year, shewing the rate of mortality to have been only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire population.

The usual statistical information respecting the sex, religion, and nationality of the inmates, and the localities from which they were received, is given in the

following summary:-

| Sex. | |
|---|--------------|
| Males | $623 \\ 845$ |
| remates | 049 |
| Religious Denominations. | 1,468 |
| Roman Catholics | 996 |
| Protestants of all denominations. | 472 |
| Nationalities. | 1,468 |
| Canada | 372 |
| England | 203 |
| Ireland | 779 61 |
| United States | 28 |
| Other countries | 25 |
| Previous Residence. | 1,468 |
| Received from city or town in which the Refuges are located | 957 |
| Received from counties in which the Refuges are located | 110 |
| Received from other counties in the Province | 307 |
| Emigrants and foreigners | 94 |
| | 1.468 |

As, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the first and fixed allowance of five cents per day, as Government aid, is based upon the number of days' stay of the inmates in the various institutions, the following table is submitted, shewing the total number of such inmates, their aggregate period of lodgment, and the average period per inmate:—

| NAMES OF REFUGES. | Location. | Total number of inmates during the year. | Total stay, in days, during the year. | Average stay per inmate in days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| House of Industry. House of Providence Home for Incurables. House of Refuge Home for Aged Women House of Industry. House of Providence Home for Aged and Friendless. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch) St. Patrick's House of Refuge St. Charles' Hospice. House of Providence Protestant Home (Refuge Branch) St. Thomas Home House of Providence | Toronto "" Hamilton Kingston London "Ottawa Guelph St. Catharines. St. Thomas. Dundas | 136 441 23 171 26 134 82 46 45 63 90 92 3 27 89 | 29236 72606 6825 18450 8964 16899 20466 9930 9687 13449 16581 13753 1050 4228 16904 | $\begin{array}{c} 215\\ 164\\ 297\\ 108\\ 345\\ 126\\ 249\\ 216\\ 215\\ 213\\ 184\\ 149\\ 350\\ 157\\ 190\\ \hline 00000000000000000000000000000000000$ |

A comparison of these figures with those for the preceding year, shews that the aggregate period of stay of all the immates was 259,028 days, as compared with 234,642 days in 1879; and that the average stay per immate increased from

44 Victoria.

The following table shews: (1) The amount which each Refuge is entitled to receive, based upon the fixed allowance of five cents per day; (2) the amount which each Refuge received towards its maintenance, from all sources other than Government aid, and the proportion which one-fourth of such amount bears to the additional grant of two cents per day under the Act; and (3) the total amount which each Refuge is entitled to receive from the Government for its work during the year:—

| NAMES OF REFUGES. | Aggregate stay of Inmates. | Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of Innates. | Amounts received from all sources other than Government. | Supplementary allowance of for such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cent allowance. | Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day. | Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1881. |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| House of Industry, Toronto | 29236 | 1461 80 | 7341 53 | | 584 72 | 2046 52 |
| House of Providence, Toronto | 72606 | 3630 30 | 9134 36 | | 1452 12 | 5082 42 |
| Home for Incurables, Toronto | 6825 | 341 25 | 3047 43 | | 136 50 | 477 75 |
| House of Refuge, Hamilton | 18450 | 922 50 | 826 74 | 263 35 | | 1185 85 |
| Home for Aged Women, Hamilton | 8964 | 448 20 | * | | 179 28 | 627 48 |
| House of Industry, Kingston | 16899 | 844 95 | 1805 43 | | 337 98 | 1182 93 |
| House of Providence, Kingston | 20466 | 1023 30 | + 3599 43 | | 409 32 | 1432 62 |
| Home for Aged and Friendless, London | 9930 | 496 50 | + 3808 19 | | 198 60 | 695 10 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London | 9687 | 484 35 | + 11699 87 | | 193 74 | 678 09 |
| St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa | 13449 | 672 45 | + | | 268 98 | 941 43 |
| St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa | 16581 | 829 05 | 2282 69 | | 331 62 | 1160 67 |
| House of Providence, Guelph | 13753 | 687 65 | 1656 39 | | 275 06 | 962 71 |
| Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines | 1050 | 52 50 | § | | 21 00 | 73 50 |
| St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas | 4228 | 211 40 | + 964 83 | | 84 56 | 295 96 |
| House of Providence, Dundas | 16904 | 845 20 | 13024 79 | | 338 08 | 1183 28 |
| | 259,028 | \$12,951 40 | \$59,191 68 | 263 35 | 4,811 56 | 18,026 31 |
| | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |

^{*} Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum Receipts.

⁺ Includes receipts of Orphanage Branch.

[‡] Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Receipts.

[§] Included with Orphanage Branch.

^{||} This amount includes the balance of the one-fourth of the receipts of the City Hospital (\$56 67), after deducting the 10-cent supplementary rate, a large proportion of Refuge patients having been maintained in the Hospital during the year.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the amount of Government aid earned by all the Refuges during the past year was \$18,026.31, as compared with \$15,891.43 in the preceding year. The amount received by the Refuges from Municipalities, and from private subscriptions and donations, increased from \$39,859.09 in 1879, to \$59,191.68 during the past year; and in every Refuge, except one, a sufficient amount was obtained to entitle it to receive the full extent of seven cents per day as Government aid.

The next and last table furnishes the following information:—(1) The expenditure for salaries and wages in the various Refuges; (2) the expenditure for food, fuel, and all other things except salaries and wages; (3) the total cost of maintaining each Refuge; and (4) the average cost per day for each inmate:—

| NAMES OF REFUGES. | Collective stay of In- mates. | Expenditure for salaries and wages. | Expenditure for food, fuel, and all general expenses. | Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs. | Average cost per patient per day. |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | cts. |
| House of Industry, Toronto | 29236 | 962 50 | 10423 73 | 11386 23 | $38\frac{3}{4}$ |
| House of Providence, Toronto | 72606 | 81 50 | 12572 15 | 12653 65 | $17\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Home for Incurables, Toronto | 6825 | 687 35 | 1916 58 | 2603 93 | 39^{1}_{6} |
| House of Refuge, Hamilton | 18450 | 350 04 | 1559 58 | 1909 62 | |
| Home for Aged Women, Hamilton | 8964 | | | * | |
| House of Industry, Kingston | 16899 | 564 42 | 2591 14 | 3155 56 | 183 |
| House of Providence, Kingston | 20466 | 1 65 | 6184 07 | + 6185 72 | |
| Home for Aged and Friendless, London | 9930 | 823 20 | 3318 89 | + 4142 09 | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London | 9687 | 25 00 | 12773 79 | + 12798 79 | |
| St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa | 13449 | | | * | |
| St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa | 16581 | 269 19 | 2641 11 | 2910 30 | $17\frac{1}{2}$ |
| House of Providence, Guelph | 13753 | 104 00 | 2582 68 | 2686 68 | $19\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines | 1050 | | | * | |
| St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas | 4228 | 159 75 | 877 02 | + 1036 77 | |
| House of Providence, Dundas | 16904 | , | 2946 72 | 2946 72 | 17½ |
| Totals | 259,028 | \$4,028 60 | \$60,387 46 | \$64,416 06 | |

^{*} Included with Orphanage Branch.

[†] Includes expenditures of Orphanage Branch.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During the past year two Asylums for orphans and destitute children were added to the list of such institutions receiving Government aid, namely, the Bethlehem for the Friendless, at Ottawa, and the Mission Orphan Asylum, at Fort William, in the Thunder Bay District. The Asylums now receiving Government aid are enumerated in the following table:—

| NAMES OF ORPHANAGES. | Location. | Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1879. | Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1880. | Total number under lodg- ment during the year. | Number discharged during the year. | Number of deaths during the year. | Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum | Toronto | 256 | 205 | 461 | 20 i | 19 | 238 |
| Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society | | 100 | 44 | 144 | 37 | | 107 |
| Girls' Home | | 115 | 82 | 197 | 78 | 5 | 114 |
| Boys' Home | " | 76 | 44 | 120 | 46 | | 74 |
| Newsboys' Lodgings | . " | 10 | 184 | 194 | 179 | | 15 |
| Infants' Home and Infirmary | " | 66 | 119 | 185 | 98 | 27 | 60 |
| St. Nicholas Home | 66 | 22 | 61 | 83 | 62 | | 21 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum | Hamilton | 104 | 57 | 161 | 50 | 9 | 102 |
| Orphan Asylum | 1 " | 24 | 13 | 37 | 16 | | 21 |
| Boys' Home | | 85 | 36 | 121 | 39 | | 82 |
| Girls' Home | " | 61 | 30 | 91 | 24 | | 67 |
| Orphan's Home | Kingston | 53 | 19 | 72 | 18 | 1 | 53 |
| House of Providence Orphan Asylnm | " | 46 | 28 | 74 | 38 | 1 | 35 |
| Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum | " | 38 | 54 | 92 | 55 | | 37 |
| Orphans' Home | Ottawa | 33 | 33 | 66 | 33 | 1 | 32 |
| St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum | " | 41 | 34 | 75 | 28 | | 47 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum | " | 66 | 86 | 152 | 76 | 2 | 74 |
| Bethlehem for Friendless | | 13 | 141 | 154 | 15 | 122 | 17 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Home | London | 95 | 61 | 156 | 72 | 3 | 81 |
| Protestant Orphan Home | " | 62 | 65 | 127 | 68 | 1 | 58 |
| Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch) | St. Catharines. | 20 | 14 | 34 | 17 | | 17 |
| St. Agatha Orphan Asylum | St. Agatha | 28 | 2 | 30 | 3 | | 27 |
| St. Thomas Home (Orphanage Branch) | St. Thomas | | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Orphan Asylum | Fort William | 26 | 7 | 33 | 8 | | 25 |
| Totals | | 1440 | 1425 | 2865 | 1270 | 191 | 1404 |

The information to be obtained from the foregoing is that 2,865 children were lodged and cared for in the various institutions, as compared with 2,725 for the preceding year; that the admissions increased from 1,339 to 1,425; and that the discharges were 1,270 as compared with 1,271. During the year, 191 deaths took place, as compared with 49 in the previous year. No less than 122 of these deaths occurred in the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, which is a Home for rearing the illegitimate infants of abandoned and unfortunate women. During the year, 154 infants were inmates of the institution, of whom 122, or 80 per cent. died. Respecting this extraordinary rate of mortality reference is made in the inspection report upon the institution.

The following statistics relating to the sex of the inmates, the religion and nationality of their parents, and the places from which they were received, are

compiled from the returns made by the different institutions:

| Sex. | |
|---|--|
| Males | 1589 1276 |
| • | 2865 |
| $Religious \ Denominations.$ | |
| Protestants of all denominations | $1363 \\ 1502$ |
| | 2865 |
| Nationalities. | |
| Canadian English Irish Scotch United States Other countries and unknown Previous Residence. | $ \begin{array}{r} 2256 \\ 207 \\ 229 \\ 71 \\ 79 \\ 23 \\ \hline 2865 \end{array} $ |
| Received from cities in which Orphanages are located | 2136 |
| Received from counties in which Orphanages are located Received from other counties in the Province Emigrants and foreigners | 169 467 93 |
| | 2865 |

The following table gives the figures upon which the Government aid to these institutions is based, namely: (1) the aggregate stay of all the children in the Asylums, and the fixed allowance in respect thercof; (2) the amount received for their maintenance from all sources other than Government, and the proportion which one-fourth of that sum bears to the supplementary grant of one-half cent per day; and (3) the total amount which each Asylum is entitled to receive for the work of the past year:

| Total Government grant for the year 1881. | \$ 8125 \$ 85125 \$ 85 | 10,841 72 |
|---|--|---|
| Supplementary allow- ance of half a cent per day. | \$\\ \frac{462}{2} \\ \f | 2,635 43 |
| Supplementary allow- ance of one-fourth of auch receipts, provided amount does not ex- ceed the half-cent al- lowance. | ri ny eva | |
| Amount received from all sources, other than Government. | \$ c. 6096 28 348 14 3556 54 3556 54 3556 54 3556 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 356 54 56 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 | 56,363 84 |
| Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day. | \$ c. 1387 60 640 83 46 640 83 46 640 83 82 82 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 | 7,906 29 |
| Aggregate stay of In- | 92507 87564 42722 27734 5688 9458 8735 8735 8735 8735 8735 8735 103193 11 | 527,086 |
| Location, | Toronto """ """ Hamilton "" Kingston "" Ottawa "" London St. Catharines St. Agatha St. Thomas Fort William Toronto | |
| NAMES OF ORPHANAGES. | Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society Girls' Home Newsboys' Home Newsboys' Lodgings Infants' Home and Infranary St. Nicholes' Home Orphans' Asylum Orphans' Asylum Orphans' Asylum Orphans' Home Cirls' Home Orphans' Home Orphan Asylum St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Bethleben for Friendless Roman Catholic Orphan Home Protestant Orphan Asylum St. Agatha Orphan Asylum Orphan Asylum Hospital for Sick Children | Totals * Includes receipts of Refuges Branch. |

This amount includes a simple mentary allowance of \$200 in respect of the Infirmary Branch.

This amount was received in every case to entitle all the institutions to receive the additional half cent per day as supplementary aid.

14

As compared with last year's figures, the table shews that the aggregate stay of the inmates has increased from 506,372 days to 527,086, and the fixed allowance of one and a half cents per day, paid by the Government, from \$7,595.58 to \$7,906.29. The amount received from Municipal and private sources in aid of the Asylums was reduced from \$59,800.68 to \$56,363.84; and the total amount of Government aid which all the institutions are entitled to, has increased from \$10,327.44, in 1879, to \$10,741.72 in 1880.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of these Asylums for the year,

and the daily average cost per inmate, are shewn in the following table:

| NAMES OF ORPHANAGES. | Location. | Aggregate days' stay of Inmates. | Total Expenditure for the year 1880. | Average cost per patient per day. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • | | | \$ cts. | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum | Toronto | 92507 | 7863 00 | $08\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society | | 37564 | 4283 02 | 1113 |
| Girls' Home | " | 42722 | 4469 82 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Boys' Home | " | 27334 | 4412 89 | 16 |
| Newsboys' Lodgings | | 5688 | 2084 35 | 303 |
| Infants' Home and Infirmary | | 24532 | 3782 53 | $15\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Nicholas' Home | ٤٠ | 8735 | 3046 30 | $30\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum | Hamilton | 38469 | 6447 73 | $16\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Orphan Asylum | 66 | 8201 | * 3989 94 | |
| Boys' Home | | 30872 | 4254 85 | $13\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Girls' Home | 66 | 23214 | 2295 58 | 097 |
| Orphans' Home | Kingston | 20273 | 2397 16 | 113 |
| House of Providence Orphan Asylum | 66 | 13193 | + | |
| Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum | 66 | 15599 | 1766 03 | 113 |
| Orphans' Home | Ottawa | 12486 | 2393 33 | 19 |
| St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum | ***** | 14177 | * 6331 82 | |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum | . 66 | 26217 | 3888 17 | 15 |
| Bethlehem for Friendless | 66 | 4668 | 826 24 | $17\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Home | London | 33213 | + | |
| Protestant Orphan Home | | 20842 | + | |
| Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch) | St. Catharines. | 7724 | * 1542 30 | |
| St. Agatha Orphan Asylum | St. Agatha | 10168 | 1131 81 | 11 |
| St. Thomas Home (Orphanage Branch) | St. Thomas | 397 | + | |
| Orphans' Home | Fort William | 8291 | 975 00 | 113 |
| Totals | | 527,086 | 68,181 87 | |

^{*} Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

⁺ Included with Refuge Branch.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

Five institutions of this class are aided by the Provincial Treasury, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, which entitles them to receive two cents per day for each inmate. The following table gives the name and location of each of these institutions, and their operations in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates, for the official year ending 30th September, 1880:—

| NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS. | Location. | No. of persons in residence on 1st Oct., 1879. | No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1880. | Total number under lodgment during the year. | No. discharged during the year. | No. discharged during the year. | No. in residence on 30th Sept., 1880. |
|--|-----------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Magdalen Asylum | Toronto | 33 | 53 | 86 | 57 | | 29 |
| Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women. | 66 | 23 | 39 | 62 | 39 | 1 | 22 |
| Home for Friendless | Hamilton | 17 | 44 | 61 | 46 | | 15 |
| Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum | Ottawa | 88 | 61 | 149 | 65 | 3 | 81 |
| Women's Refuge and Infants' Home | London | 19 | 46 | 65 | 42 | 8 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | 180 | 243 | 423 | 249 | 12 | 162 |

The usual statistical information in respect to the nationality and religion of the inmates, together with the places they were received from, is furnished in the following summaries:—

| Religious Denominations. | |
|--|--|
| Protestants of all denominations | $\begin{array}{c} 178 \\ 245 \end{array}$ |
| Nationalities. Canadian English. Irish | $ \begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 203 \\ 45 \\ 142 \end{array} $ |
| Scotch United States Other countries or unknown | $ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ \hline 423 \end{array} $ |
| Previous Residence. | |
| Received from cities in which institutions are situated Received from counties in which institutions are situated Received from other counties in the Province Foreigners or unknown | 228 44 133 18 |
| • | 423 |

The aggregate number of days that the women were inmates of the respective Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Government aid, based upon such days' stay, and receipts from all sources other than the Province, are shewn in the following table:—

| NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS. | Location. | Aggregate days' stay of Inmates. | Amount received from all sources other than Gov- ernment. | Total Government grant for 1880, at the rate of two cts. per day. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Magdalen Asylum | Toronto | 11213 | 3394 63 | 224 26 |
| Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women | | 7236 | 5659 64 | 144 72 |
| Home for Friendless | Hamilton | 7078 | 2318 70 | 141 56 |
| Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum | Ottawa | 35713 | 4007 34 | 714 26 |
| Women's Refuge and Infants' Home | London | 6189 | 1444 74 | 123 78 |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 67429 | 16825 05 | 1348 58 |

The cost of maintaining the respective Asylums, and the daily cost of each inmate, is shewn in the annexed table:—

| NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS. | Location. | Aggregate days' stay of Inmates. | Total expenditure during the year. | Average cost per patient per day. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | \$ c. | C. |
| Magdalen Asylum | Toronto | 11213 | 3394 63 | 304 |
| Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women | 46 | 7236 | 5802 28 | 801 |
| Home for Friendless | Hamilton | 7078 | 2456 44 | 341 |
| Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum | Ottawa | 35713 | 7519 91 | 21 |
| Women's Refuge and Infants' Home | London | 6189 | 1620 02 | 26 1 6 |
| | | | | ! |
| Totals | | 67429 | 20793 28 | 30% |

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS, REFUGES, ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The entire operations of this Hospital, so far as they relate to the admission, discharge and the general movements of the patients for the official year, ending 30th September, 1880, are exhibited in the following summary:—

| Number of patients remaining in all departments | Males. | Femal | es. Total. |
|--|--------|-------|------------|
| of the Hospital on 1st October, 1879 | 109 | 59 | 168 |
| Number admitted during past year, | 843 | 692 | 1,535 |
| Number of children born in Hospital during the | | | , |
| year | 80 | 70 | 150 |
| · | | | |
| Total number under treatment | 1,032 | 821 | 1,853 |
| | | | |
| Males. Females. Total. Discharges during year in- | | | |
| cluding infants 855 719 1,574 | | | |
| | | | |
| Deaths during year 75 47 122 | | | |
| Remaining in Hospital on | | | |
| · 30th September, 1880 102 55 157 | | | |
| | 1,032 | 821 | 1,853 |

The distribution of these 1,853 patients in the three respective branches of

the Hospital was as follows:-

Main Hospital.—At the close of the preceding year there were 130 patients in this branch of the Hospital, and during the year 1,212 were admitted, making a total of 1,342 patients who were under treatment during the year, of which number 1,103 were discharged, 115 died, and 124 remained in the Main Hospital on the 30th September, 1880.

Burnside Lying-in Branch.—Twelve women remained in the wards of this branch on 1st October, 1879, and during the past year 180 women were admitted to, and 150 children born in them, making 342 inmates during the twelve months. During the same period 183 women and 144 children were discharged, and 6 infants died, leaving 9 women in the wards at the close of the year.

Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Twenty-six patients remained in this department of the Hospital at the close of the previous year, and during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1880, 143 patients were admitted, making the total number of patients under treatment for diseases of the eye and ear, 169. During the same period 144 were discharged, 1 died; and 24 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The 1,853 patients admitted during the past year were returned as having been received from the following places:—

| From the City of Toronto (including infants born) From the County of York From other counties of the Province From United States From other countries, including emigrants | 100 396 16 |
|--|------------------|
| | 1.853 |

A comparison of the foregoing figures with similar statistics for the preceding year shews that there was an increase of 185 in the number of patients admitted, a decrease of 9 in the number of births, an increase of 187 in the number of patients discharged, a decrease of 10 in the deaths, and a decrease of 11 in the number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the respective years.

The usual statistical information in respect to the nationality and religion of

the patients is returned as follows:-

Nationality.—Canadians (including births) 817; English, 426; Irish, 364; Scotch, 134: United States, 64; other countries, 48.

Religion.—Protestants, of all denominations, 1,326; Roman Catholics, 374;

unknown, including infants, 153.

The following summary shews the receipts of the Hospital from all sources for the year ending 30th September, 1880:-

| | From the Province of Ontario | \$18,240 | 61 |
|---|---|----------|----|
| | From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' main- | | |
| | tenance | 14,377 | 00 |
| | From the County of York, in payment of patients, main- | | |
| | tenance | 170 | 80 |
| | From other Municipalities of the Province | 589 | 90 |
| | From paying patients themselves | 5,806 | 57 |
| | Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust | 11,070 | 19 |
| | Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private indi- | | |
| | viduals | 102 | 60 |
| P | Interest on bank balance and investments | 173 | 20 |
| | Other sources not above enumerated | 2,361 | 25 |
| | | | |
| | | \$52,892 | 12 |

The expenditures for maintaining the Hospital for the same period are shewn under the following headings -

| the following headings.— | |
|---|----------------|
| Beer, wine and spirits | \$ 1,590 08 |
| Medicine, medical comforts and appliances | 2,209 78 |
| Milk | 2,667 05 |
| Butcher's meat, bread, groceries and provisions | 15,840 60 |
| Salaries and wages | 8,536 95 |
| Fuel, l'ght, water, taxes, insurance, etc | 8,410.88 |
| Furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc | 4,641 17 |
| Ordinary repairs | 5 66 69 |
| Interest on debentures and mortgages | 3,536 27 |
| Advertising, printing, postage, etc | $326 \ 32$ |
| x traordinary repairs | 1,011 70 |
| expenditures | 613 30 |
| | |

If the two foregoing financial statements be compared with those of a similar kind for the previous year, it will be found that there is a slight falling off in the receipts, namely from \$54,910.74 to \$52,892.12. In respect to the expenditures there is an increase of \$2,156.15, namely, from \$47,794.64 in 1879, to \$49,950.79 in 1880.

From the tables in the general report upon Hospitals, it will be found that, exclusive of the infants born in the Hospital, for whom no Government allowance is made, the patients were under treatment during the year for an aggregate period of 69,906 days. But under the terms of the Order in Council limiting the period of treatment in certain cases, a deduction is made for the stay of patients not entitled to be paid for at Hospital rates to the extent of 7,275 days. Based upon these figures the Hospital is entitled to receive the following amount as Government aid for the work of the past year, viz:—

| Allowance for 62,631 days at 20 cents | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Allowance for 7,275 days at 7 cents | 509 25 $6,263 10$ | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$19,298 55 | - 5 |

Inspections.

The Hospital was visited several times during the year, when I passed through the wards and generally observed the condition of the premises. On the 30th December, however, a more minute inspection was made of the Hospital, when the roll was checked, and every patient whose name then appeared on the register was seen. There were then under treatment 193 patients—120 males and 73 females—who had been admitted from the following places, viz: City of Toronto, 141; County of York, 13; County of Simcoe, 6; Peel, 4; Victoria, 3; Grey, 2; Essex, 2; Peterboro, 2; Muskoka, 2; other counties, 13; and emigrants, 5.

Of these 193 patients, 98 were being supported in the Hospital by the City of Toronto; 9 by various counties and municipalities of the Province; 50 were paying for their own maintenance; 5 were being paid for by Railway Companies;

and 31 were on the free patient list.

At this visit there were an unusually large number of accident cases under treatment, many of them of a very severe kind, and, with comparatively few exceptions, the patients generally appeared to be proper subjects for Hospital treatment. There were, however, 12 patients who had been continuous residents of the Hospital for periods of one year and over, in whose cases, along with some others, only Refuge rates of seven cents per day can be allowed.

The ward classification of the patients according to diseases and ailments is very good, but it is very desirable that a complete separation should be made of the convalescent patients from those undergoing active treatment. At present they sit, and take their meals, in the wards, a condition of things which must, in many

instances, very seriou-ly retard complete recovery.

The condition of the Hospital, throughout, was highly satisfactory. The wards were extremely neat and orderly, and the bedding and Hospital furnishings were in a clean and well kept state. The wards and halls, which are usually bright and cheerful, were particularly so at this visit owing to the Christmas decorations. The basement offices, including the kitchen, pantries, stores, etc., were also found in excellent order, and the various appliances and equipment for the heating, water supply, protection against fire, as well as the sanitary requisites, were all found in a very effective state.

\$4.819.58

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Hospital during the year are shewn in the following summaries, viz:—

| Number of patients remaining on the 1st October, 1879 Admitted during the year Births in the Hospital during the same period | 47 405 26 |
|--|------------------------|
| Total number of patients under treatment during the year | 478 |
| Discharged during year | 478 |
| These 478 patients were admitted from the undermentioned place | es— |
| From the City of Hamilton, including births From the County of Wentworth From other counties in the Province | 308 17 135 18 |
| | 478 |

Of these 478 patients, 259 were males and 219 females. Their nationalities and religions were as follows:—Canadians, 158; English, 116; Irish, 118; Scotch, 45; other countries, 41. Protestants of all denominations, 350; Roman Catholics, 126; other religions, 2.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the past year are given in the following tables:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario

| From the fromite of Ontario | $\varphi \mathbf{T}, O I J$ | 90 |
|--|-----------------------------|----|
| From the City of Hamilton | 6,485 | 92 |
| From the County of Wentworth | 222 | 50 |
| From paying patients themselves | 169 | 91 |
| From Insurance Co'y, on account of damage by fire | 1,000 | |
| V / 5 V | | |
| | \$12,697 | 91 |
| Expenditure. | w, • | |
| Groceries, bread, provisions, liquors, vegetables, light, etc. | \$3,031 | 94 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 633 | |
| Butcher's meat | 1,453 | |
| Milk | 602 | |
| Salaring and wages | 2,227 | |
| Salaries and wages | , - | |
| Fuel, water, taxes, insurance, rent, etc | 895 | |
| Furniture, furnishing, clothing, etc | 1,667 | |
| Ordinary repairs | 141 | |
| Advertising, printing, postage, etc | 148 | 33 |
| Other expenditures | 292 | 17 |
| Extraordinary repairs, after the fire | 1,604 | 94 |
| | \$12,697 | 91 |
| | | |

An analysis of the Hospital returns indicates that the aggregate period of residence of the patients admitted during the year was 16,824 days, or an average age of 35 days to each patient.

The Hospital will be entitled to receive Government aid for the year 1881 as

follows:-

| Allowance on 14,929 days' treatment of Hospital cases at | |
|--|------------|
| 20 cents | \$2,985 80 |
| Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day | 1,492 90 |
| Allowance at 7 cents per day for 1,271 days' stay of im- | |
| proper Hospital cases | 88 97 |
| | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$4,567 67 |

The daily cost of each patient cannot be accurately stated, as the expenditures incurred in maintaining the House of Refuge are not shewn separately in the City Treasurer's books, and as some of the lying-in patients included in the Hospital statistics were maintained in the Refuge, owing to the prevalence of puerperal fever in the Hospital.

NEW BUILDING.

The Council of the city of Hamilton, during the past year, took definite action for the erection of a new hospital. A plot of land, four acres in extent, the site of which was approved of by me, was purchased by the Council, and a sum of \$25,000 included in the estimates of the city for a suitable building. The Council further had a sketch plan prepared, shewing the accommodation required for the purposes of the hospital, and offered a prize for the most suitable plans, based upon the sketch plan. As this sketch had not been originally submitted to me I wrote for it, and on examination I found it to be very defective in many points. I therefore addressed the following letter to the City Clerk, on the 17th August, in which the defects in the sketch plan are indicated, viz.:—

"I duly received your letter of the 9th inst., together with the sketch plans of the proposed new hospital for the city of Hamilton. After examining the plans I returned them to you yesterday by express. I regret that they were not submitted to me before designs for a new hospital were invited, for, in my opin-

ion, there are some very serious defects in these plans.

"In the first place, provision is only made for two classes of non-paying patients, who will constitute ninety per cent. of the hospital population. It will be impossible to obtain a proper classification of patients in these two wards Moreover, when it is considered that these wards are not only sleeping domitories, but also day rooms, and in winter will be in constant use, it will, I think, be apparent that their superficial area is too little, and that there should be at least fourteen feet passage way down the centre of the room, the total width of which should not be less than twenty-six feet. I also would point out that there is no necessity for a window for each bed, either for the purpose of natural ventilation or for light. Under such circumstances it would be found most difficult to heat the building. There ought to be space enough between each window for two beds.

"I notice that the wards are very much in projection of the main building. I am of opinion that this is objectionable, both from a sanitary and a structural point of view. If it is considered necessary, by the medical men, that the wards should run north and south, I should have suggested, had the plans been submitted to me earlier, that the wards should have projected very slightly in front, and

more to the rear, and that the transverse passage through the main building should be continued right through the wards on each side, so as to divide each wing into two wards, one, of course, being smaller than the other. This would be much better than one large unwieldly ward. The extreme ends of the dividing halls would be admirably suited for baths, and water-closets; the water-closets being slightly in projection. Underneath this passage should have been placed the furnace boilers for heating and providing hot water. A means of thorough ventilation of the water-closets, and of creating artificial ventilation in the wards, would thus be provided. I enclose a rough sketch which will give an idea of what I mean. As only the same cubic space is asked, with the exception of widening the wards, I do not think the cost would be greater under the plan I suggest. It will be seen, by a glance at my sketch, that it would suit for further extension without doing violence to the original design.

"In the manner proposed by me, wards for all classes would be provided, including fevers, accidents, and lock-up cases, which classification you could not

have in large associated wards.

"I shall be glad if you will bring this letter before the Council at an early day."

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Hamilton City Hospital on the 10th July. There were then under treatment 23 men and 13 women. With the exception of ten, all the patients had been recently admitted, and were all reported to be under active treatment. It was clear that some of the cases of disease were of a chronic character, and that the treatment required could be just as

well given had the patients been in a House of Refuge.

Owing to the presence of fever of a puerperal type, and which almost assumed an epidemic form, it was decided to admit lying-in cases to the female department of the House of Refuge instead of to the Hospital. As this step had been taken for sanitary reasons, I authorized the Steward to make out a supplementary return at the close of the year of the lying-in cases treated in the Refuge, so that the Government allowance at Hospital rates might be granted in respect thereto.

Since my previous visit several changes had been made in the staff of the Hospital, the former Steward and his wife, the Matron, having been replaced by a

new Steward and a Matron, not related to him.

The condition of the Hospital was about the same as at the time of my previous inspection, and was as clean and as well kept as such a defective structure could well be. A fire took place at the Hospital on the 28th October, last, by which the roof was destroyed and had to be renewed at a cost of \$1,600.

The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable in appearance, and the ventilation of the rooms was very good, but there was an absence of everything tending to make the wards bright and cheerful—a defect which is now considered to be very serious as regards a curative institution.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following is a summary of the movements of the 491 patients who were treated in this Hospital during the official year:—

| Patients remaining on 1st October, 1879 | 32 | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Admitted during year | 423 | |
| Births in Hospital during year | 36 | |
| Total number under treatment | | 491 |

| 419 30 42 ——————————————————————————————————— | 491 |
|--|--|
| 0 1 | lagos vis |
| 227 | races, VIZ |
| 92 139 33 | 4 91 |
| 9 were Pr e English, | otestants 127 were |
| d to be as | under:- |
| 500 145 150 1,021 | 00 00 90 22 |
| \$5,829 | 18 |
| Hospital | : |
| \$264 3,187 1,243 356 243 118 29 299 3,545 | 72 44 46 62 85 97 01 95 00 |
| | 139 33 |

The average daily cost per patient was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, excluding the last item.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1881:—

| Allowance for 12,699 days' treatment of patients at 20 | |
|---|------------|
| cents per day | \$2,539 80 |
| Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of revenue | $612 \ 35$ |
| Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,628 days' stay of im- | |
| proper cases for Hospital treatment | 183 96 |
| | |
| Total aid for 1881 | \$3,336 11 |

Inspection.

I inspected the Hospital on the 23rd January, when I found under treatment 29 men and 16 women. There were also 3 infants in the Hospital who had been born there. Six of these patients had been in the Hospital since the previous 1st October, these persons were all afflicted with chronic ailments, and therefore the Hospital was not entitled to receive the full grant in respect of them. All the other patients were comparatively recent admissions.

The condition of the Hospital was only fair. The water-closets were untidy, and in one of the wards the air was somewhat vitiated. Some of the beds were

not over clean.

The books were examined. The register was kept much neater than formerly and afforded all the requisite information.

I paid a second visit, during the official year, to the Kingston General Hospital, on the 2nd August, when I found in its wards 22 men, 14 women, and 2

infants, or a total of 18, as compared with 48 at my previous inspection.

There were still in the Hospital some patients suffering from chronic diseases, as well as a few old and infirm persons who should have been in one of the City Refuges and for whom Refuge rates will only be allowed in the allocation of the Provincial grant. There were 7 patients in the lying-in ward.

An examination of the register shewed that only one small-pox patient had

been admitted since the previous 1st October.

I saw and conversed with all the patients, receiving no complaints from them.

The condition of the Hospital was much the same as previously reported. Some of the wards were very bare and cheerless, and the water-closets were somewhat slovenly kept; although it could not actually be said that the parts of the building referred to were in a dirty state, still there appeared to be a great absence of tidiness and order.

I examined the various books kept in the Hospital. The record of the visits made by the Physicians was not properly entered up according to the directions contained in a previous minute of inspection. For this reason I was unable to see whether the proper number of visits had been paid or not, and as it is expected that I shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council all such information, I requested that, in future, if the visiting Physicians did not comply with the rule, the House-Surgeon should enter the date and hour of such visits and initial the same.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

During the past year 376 patients were under treatment in this Hospital. The general operations, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

| Patients remaining on 1st October, 1879 | 19 |
|---|---------------|
| Admitted during the year | 357 |
| Total number under treatment | —— 376 |
| Discharged | 347 |
| Died | 13 |
| Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1880 | 16 |
| | — 376 |

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz :--

| From the City of Kingston | 169 |
|---|--------------|
| From the County of Frontenac From other counties of the Province | 82 |
| From other countries | 15 —— 376 |

The following statistical information is given in respect of those 376 patients: 180 were males, 196 females; 39 were Protestants, 337 were Roman Catholics; 361 were Canadians, I was English, 3 were Irish, and 11 were of other nationalities.

The figures given in the summary below shew the revenue of the Hospital during the official year ending 30th September, 1880:—

| From the Province of Ontario | \$2,496 50 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| From paying patients | 514 00 |
| Income from property | 110 - 35 |
| Subscriptions, donations and bequests | |
| From other sources | 631 - 45 |
| | |
| | \$5,297 06 |

The expenditures incurred during the same period were as under:

| D to 1 to to | 0 01 00 |
|---|------------|
| Beer, wine and spirits | \$ 31 30 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 316 76 |
| Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc | 3,188 24 |
| Salaries and wages | 203 00 |
| Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc | 761 55 |
| Bedding, furnishings, etc | 540 78 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 122 - 50 |
| Advertising, printing, postage, etc | 73 67 |
| Other expenses | 76 50 |
| | 0.4.24.4.4 |
| | \$5.314 30 |

The average daily cost per patient was $51\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1881:—

| Allowance for 9,375 days' treatment of patients at 20 | | |
|---|---------|------|
| cents per day | \$1,875 | ()() |
| Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue. | 700 | 14 |
| Allowance of 7 cents per day on 905 days' stay of im- | | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | | 35 |
| * * | | |
| Total aid for 1881 | \$2.638 | 49 |

I visited this Hospital on the 2nd August, 1880, when the names of twenty-five patients appeared on the register, twenty-three of whom I saw. As usual, a number of these persons did not seem to be of the class for which the Act provides that aid shall be granted. Differing from other hospitals, it is not the protracted detention of patients I have to speak of, but the admission of persons with the most trifling ailments, and those afflicted with chronic diseases or the infirmities of old age. That an allowance of thirty cents per day should be made for such patients is not in accordance with the spirit of the Act, as they only

require the ordinary comforts of the Hospital, without reference to medical treatment, and they can be provided with such comforts at a less cost than the Government daily allowance. It is clear that some action will have to be taken to exclude such patients from the schedule of persons for whom aid is to be granted.

The condition of the Hospital was, as usual, all that could be desired, so far as cleanliness of the premises, comfortable beds, and cheerful surroundings are concerned; and the Sisters evidently do all in their power to alleviate the

sufferings of the patients.

Of the twenty-five persons in the Hospital, only three were entered as paying for their treatment. I examined the books, and found them to be well and neatly kept, and to afford all the information the Act requires.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

| Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1879. Number admitted during the year | $\frac{33}{267}$ |
|---|-------------------|
| Total number under treatment during the year | 300 |
| Discharged | $226 \\ 50 \\ 24$ |
| · | 300 |

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:

| From the City of Ottawa | 195 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| From the County of Carleton | 32 |
| From other counties in the Province | |
| Other countries | 39 |
| · | |
| | 300 |

Of these patients, 179 were males, and 121 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 264 were returned as Protestants, and 36 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 166 were Canadians, 61 English, 45 Irish, 11 Scotch, and 17 were natives of other countries.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

| From the Province of Ontario | .\$2,737 | 44 |
|---|----------|----|
| From the City of Ottawa | | 00 |
| From the County of Carleton | | 00 |
| From other Municipalities | | |
| From paying patients | . 738 | 77 |
| From subscriptions, bequests, donations of private indi | - | |
| viduals, and income from property | . 4,036 | 94 |
| | | |
| | A0 | |

\$8,713 15

| $\it Expenditures.$ | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Beer, wine and spirits\$ | 250 | 34 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 561 | 31 |
| Meat, flour, general groceries, vegetables, milk, etc | 2,220 | 14 |
| Salaries and wages | 1,815 | 99 |
| Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc | 1,280 | 57 |
| Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc | 255 | 99 |
| Extraordinary repairs, and interest on mortgage, etc | 1,852 | 85 |
| Advertising, printing, postage, etc | 162 | 74 |
| Other expenditures | 578 | 69 |
| | \$8.978 | 69 |

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was $55\frac{1}{6}$ cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

| Allowance for 10,264 days' treatment of patients at 20 | | |
|---|---------|----|
| cents per day | \$2,052 | 80 |
| Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day | 1,026 | 40 |
| Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,654 days' stay of im- | | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | 185 | 78 |
| | | |
| Total aid for 1881 | \$3,264 | 98 |

Inspection.

This Hospital was inspected on the 29th March. The wards were then in good order, clean, well aired, and cheerful looking. The beds were in a well kept state and comfortable, and the general condition of the Hospital was satisfactory, although greater neatness might have been observed in some of the partially

occupied wards.

There were in the main building, at the time of my inspection, 22 males and 14 females, and in the small-pox department 8 males and 3 females, or a total population of 47. As on former occasions, I found that many of the inmates were improper subjects for hospital residence. Some of them had been in the Hospital for years, and, with many of the more recent admissions, should have been in a house of refuge. The names of these persons were taken, so that the necessary reductions could be made when the schedules were made up at the close of the official year.

Since the previous 1st October no less than 77 persons, suffering from small-pox, had been admitted, 24 of whom had died. Only one of the patients was

reported to be paying for the treatment received.

A patient was entered upon the register as being demented. Clearly he was an improper person for residence in an hospital, and should have been sent to

an asylum for the insane.

At the time of my previous visit to the Hospital, I urged upon the Board of Management the necessity of establishing wards for lying-in patients. This recommendation was made in view of the facts that there appeared to be a great want for such wards, as there was no Lying-in Hospital in the eastern section of the Province, and that there was plenty of vacant space at the disposal of the Board. No action was taken in the matter, and I was informed that the Board did not intend to adopt my suggestion. Under these circumstances I recommended that the House of Mercy Lying-in Refuge be placed upon the schedule of the Charity Aid Act as an hospital.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

| Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1879 Number admitted during the year | $\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 528 \end{array}$ |
|--|--|
| Total number under treatment during the year | 559 |
| Discharged Died Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1880 | $482 \\ 52 \\ 25$ |
| | 559 |

The localities from which the 559 patients were received were as under, viz.:

| From the City of Ottawa | 373 124 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| From other counties in the Province | 42 |
| Other countries | |
| | 559 |

Of these patients, 269 were males, and 290 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 16 were Protestants, and 543 Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 315 were Canadians, 6 English, 220 Irish, 4 Scotch, and that 14 belonged to other countries.

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital

during the year:

Revenue.

| From the Province of Ontario | \$3,801 | 40 |
|--|---------|----|
| From the City of Ottawa | 800 | |
| From the County of Carleton | 100 | 00 |
| From paying patients | 928 | 11 |
| From subscriptions, bequests, donations of private indi- | | |
| viduals, and income from property | 1,029 | 01 |
| From other sources, not enumerated | 1,936 | 37 |
| | \$8,594 | 89 |
| · | 40,501 | 00 |
| Expenditures. | | |
| | | |
| Room wine and enirits | S 69 | 57 |

| Beer, wine and spirits | \$ 69 | 57 |
|---|-------|----|
| Medicine and medical comforts | | 30 |
| Meat, flour, general groceries, milk, vegetables, etc | | 73 |
| Salaries and wages | | 45 |
| Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, and interest | 1,695 | 54 |
| Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc. | 1,215 | 28 |

| Extraordinary repairs Ordinary repairs Other expenditures | 105 79 |
|---|------------|
| | \$8,636 21 |

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was $57\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:-

| Allowance for 12,661 days' treatment of patients at 20 | | |
|---|---------|----|
| cents per day | \$2,532 | 20 |
| Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital | | |
| revenue | | 37 |
| Allowance at 7 cents per day for 412 days' stay of im- | | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | 28 | 84 |
| | | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$3,759 | 41 |

Inspection.

At the time of my visit to this Hospital on the 29th March, there were 18 men and 14 women under treatment, some of whom were not proper subjects for a curative institution.

Since my previous inspection, the small-pox wards, which were contiguous to the main building of the Hospital, had been closed and a separate Hospital built at a cost of about \$2,000. The building is a brick one, 40 feet by 30 feet, and space is provided for 35 patients. Since the 1st October, 67 small-pox patients had been admitted to it, of whom 18 died. At the time of my visit 8 men and 8

women were in this Branch Hospital.

The condition of the General Hospital was as usual all that could be desired in respect to cleanliness, order and neatness, and the wards were cheerful and homelike. I brought to the attention of the Managers of the Hospital, the desirableness of providing means for a better classification of patients than was obtainable by only two large associated dormitories, one for each sex, as the indiscriminate mixing up of all classes of patients in those dormitories could not but have a disturbing effect. Besides which, privacy is necessary in some cases, and under the then existing circumstances, that could only be secured by placing screens round the beds, which practice on sanitary grounds is an objectionable one. A considerable portion of the building was used for other than hospital purposes. I expressed my opinion that considering the number of patients admitted to the Hospital, and the variety of the diseases for which they are treated, more room should be taken for the Hospital, so that the patients could be properly classified.

I again visited the Hospital on the 31st July, when the register shewed that

22 patients were under treatment.

The Hospital was in a thoroughly clean and well kept state, and I was glad to find that the Managers had complied with my recommendation and had added six additional rooms, with space for twelve beds, to the Hospital accommodation. There is still great need for a laundry, as well as space for other domestic services, and it is to be hoped that the Sisters will be enabled to raise funds to provide the necessary additions.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The Managers of the above named Hospital having petitioned the Government to grant them aid, under the provisions of the Act, I was instructed to inspect the Hospital and report upon its operations, etc. A copy of my report,

dated 10th April, is annexed, viz:-

"I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that, a petition having been received praying that the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa should be placed on the schedule of the Charity Aid Act, I paid on the 29th March, a statutory visit to the Institution, as required by the provisions of the Act justnamed. I found that the house used for the purposes of the Hospital is a substantial brick one, situated on Richmond Street, in the suburbs of Ottawa, and that it is built on a good sized lot. The location is well suited to the objects of the Hospital. The house comprises a good basement and two storeys, but having been built for a private dwelling house, its interior arrangements have had to be altered, so that a classification of the inmates might be effected. This, at present, has only been done in a temporary way, but will afterwards be made permanent. The only drawback to the place at present is the want of a proper supply of water, and the limited space, there being only room for about 28 patients, but these defects can be overcome by a small expenditure.

"There seemed to be a great necessity in this section of the Province for such an institution, as none of the Hospitals in Ottawa receive lying-in patients, and as a natural consequence unsupervised, private houses, often of a bad character, had to be resorted to. Observing this want, I recommended to the managers of the Protestant Hospital the setting apart of certain wards for lying-in purposes, but they have neglected to carry out the suggestion. I am of opinion therefore, that the Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa, now being reported upon is a necessity.

"This Hospital was opened on the 19th May, 1879, since which time 73 wo-

men had been admitted, and on the day of my visit, 25 were in the house.

"The majority of the patients had come from the Eastern section of the Province generally, but many had being received from the Province of Quebec. The admission of patients from that Province is a difficulty which has to be met, not only in respect to this Institution, but to all the hospitals and charities in Ottawa. Indeed a critical analysis of the registers of all these institutions would shew that about one-third of the inmates were former residents of the Province of Quebec. How this trouble is to be overcome it is difficult to understand. It may, of course, be presumed that a number of hospital patients and indigent persons from the eastern portion of the Province of Ontario find their way into the charitable institutions in Montreal. It is, however, for the Government to decide, and I submit the matter for instructions whether the allowance provided for by the Charity Aid Act should only be granted, especially as regards hospital patients, the payments for them being very large, for bona fide residents of the Province of Ontario.

"The greater part of the revenue of this Lying-in Hospital appears to be from the patients themselves. Of the 25 in residence, 19 were paying sums varying from 25 cents to \$1. per day, leaving only 6 patients on the free list. A good deal of support is received from the churches in the diocese, and some from pri-

vate individuals.

"I regret to say that no well devised scheme of labour is provided for such patients as are able to work. The want of water does not admit of washing being done, and it is difficult to find employment suitable to the class. I, of course,

found that the practice prevailed here, as in nearly every other similar Hospital, of admitting patients too soon, and retaining them longer than is necessary. I called the attention of the Sister in charge to this, and informed her of the regulation on the subject laid down by the Government, by Order in Council.

"The register gives the information required, with the exception that the actual period of residence of each patient in days is not shewn. The attention of

the Sister was also called to this.

"Having regard to the necessity which exists for an Institution of the kind in Ottawa, I would beg to recommend that the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, be, by Order in Council, placed on schedule A of the Charity Aid Act."

This recommendation was approved of by the Government, and an Order in Council passed, placing the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital on schedule A

of the said Act.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

| Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1879 | 13 |
|--|--------------|
| Number admitted during the year | 89 |
| Number born in the Hospital during the year | 84 |
| Total number under treatment during the year | 186 |
| Discharged | 165 |
| Died | 6 |
| Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1880 | 15 |
| The localities from which the patients were received were as | under, viz.— |
| From the City of Ottawa | 57 |
| From the County of Carleton | 9 |
| From other counties in the Province | 93 |
| Other countries | 27 |
| | 186 |
| | 100 |

Of these patients, 47 were males, and 139 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 27 were returned as Protestants; 154 as Roman Catholics; and 5 as of other religions. It is further shewn that 67 were Canadians, 38 English, 73 Irish, and 8 Scotch.

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital

during the year:

Revenue.

| From paying patients | \$ 971 | 20 |
|---|---------|----|
| individuals | 1,728 | 99 |
| From income from property | 164 | 43 |
| | \$2,864 | 62 |
| Expenditures. | | |
| Beer, wine and spirits | \$ 21 | 99 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 16 | 99 |
| Meat, flour, general groceries, milk, vegetables, etc | 1,163 | 37 |

| Salaries and wages | \$90 | 38 |
|---|---------|----|
| Fuel and light | 140 | 45 |
| Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc | 632 | 73 |
| Ordinary repairs | 118 | 58 |
| Other expenditures | 271 | 47 |
| | \$2,455 | 96 |
| The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:— | | |
| Allowance for 3,065 days' treatment of patients at | 20 | |
| cents per day | | 00 |
| Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day Allowance at 7 cents per day for 2,754 days' stay of | 306 | 50 |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | | 78 |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$1.112 | 28 |

Inspection.

I made a second inspection of the Hospital on the 31st July.

The names of 15 women were on the register, 12 of whom I saw. Twenty-four beds were made up, although that number somewhat overcrowds the house. The Hospital was in good order, and well kept in all its departments.

The various books were examined. The suggestions I made at my previous visit regarding the same had been carried out.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

| Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1879 Admitted during official year Number of births in the Hospital during same period | 38 297 27 |
|--|-----------------------|
| Total number of patients under treatment | 362 |
| Discharged during the year | 315 13 34 |
| | 362 |
| The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:— | |
| From the City of London. From the County of Middlesex From other counties of the Province From other places | 268 48 35 11 |
| | 362 |

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows:—

A. 1881

Males, 245; females, 117; Protestants of all denominations, 283; Roman Catholics, 79. English, 69; Irish, 107; Scotch, 39; Canadian, 129; other countries, 18.

The two annexed statements show the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:-

Revenue.

| From the Province of Ontario\$3,303 | 92 |
|---|----|
| From the City of London | |
| From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients 1,043 | 40 |
| From paying patients | |
| From income from property or investments | |
| | |
| \$8,356 | 24 |

Expenditures.

| - | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Medicine and medical comforts | \$ 778 | 54 |
| Butcher's meat, groceries, milk, vegetables and liquors | 3,251 | 80 |
| Salaries and wages | 2,043 | 50 |
| Fuel, light, etc | | |
| Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc | 560 | 99 |
| Ordinary repairs | 220 | 82 |
| Printing, postage, stationery, etc | 33 | 01 |
| Other expenditures | 799 | 15 |
| * | | |
| | \$8 366 | 91 |

It will be observed that nothing was received by this Hospital during the year by subscriptions, etc., from private individuals.

The cost of maintaining each patient averaged 51 cents per day.

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shewn in the following summary, viz.:-

| Allowance on 11,259 days' treatment of Hospital patients, | |
|---|----|
| at 20 cents per day\$2,251 | 80 |
| Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day 1,125 | 90 |
| Allowance at 7 cents per day on 4,961 days' stay of im- | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | 27 |
| | |
| Total aid for 1881 \$3.724 | 97 |

Inspection.

I inspected this Hospital on the 12th July, when 26 men and 12 women were in the wards thereof. Of these persons, 14 had been continuously in residence for periods over a year. The House-Surgeon informed me that he had received instructions to admit no more persons of this class, but only acute cases of curable disease. If this rule be adhered to the London Hospital will soon recover its position as a curative institution, instead of degenerating, as it was fast doing, into a house of refuge. All the other patients had been admitted at comparatively recent dates, and appeared to be proper subjects for hospital treatment. It is to be hoped that the City Council will make arrangements for the

267

establishment of a refuge, and that the old, homeless, and afflicted poor may be cared for there instead of in the Hospital. The treatment of the patients was evidently well and efficiently performed by a large and attentive staff of physicians.

The condition of the building as regards order and cleanliness was fairly good, but the isolated ward for males, as compared with well-kept wards in other hospitals, was by no means up to the standard, either in neatness or cheerfulness. Means of brightening it up were also wanting, I hope that something may be done to improve the interior of the Hospital in this respect. Both gas and water had been laid on since the time of my previous inspection.

The grounds and surroundings of this Hospital are really excellent, and

everything about them was well and neatly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

From returns made to me, I gather that the movements of patients in this Hospital during the past official year, were as under:—

| Under treatment on 1st October, 1879 | 36 |
|---|----------|
| Admitted during the year | 220 |
| Born in Hospital during same period | 11 |
| Total under treatment | 267 |
| Discharged during year | 228 |
| Died | 15 |
| Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1880 | 24 |
| | 267 |
| The patients under treatment were admitted from the following | places : |
| City of St. Catharines | 103 |
| County of Lincoln | 28 |
| Other counties of Ontario and sailors | 119 |
| Other countries | 17 |

The nationalities of these persons are returned to me as follows:—Canadian, 81; English, 56; Irish, 82; Scotch, 17; other countries, 31. Their sexes were, males, 186; females, 81; and religious beliefs, Protestants of all denominations, 152; Roman Catholics, 114; other religions, 1.

The Hospital income during the year, with the sources from which derived, is shewn hereunder:—

| From the Province of Ontario | \$2,364 | 85 |
|---|---------|----|
| From the Dominion Government (for sailor patients) | | |
| From City of St. Catharines | | 00 |
| From the county of Lincoln | | 00 |
| From supscriptions, bequests and donations of private | | |
| persons | 1,000 | 69 |
| From other sources | | 00 |
| | | |
| | \$4,955 | 54 |

The expenditures during the same period are shewn in the following summary:—

| Beer, wine and spirits | \$ 85 | 68 |
|--|---------|----|
| Medicine and medical comforts | 384 | 33 |
| Butchers' meat, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc | 1,741 | 87 |
| Salaries and wages | 943 | 25 |
| Fuel, light, water, insurance and taxes | 542 | 76 |
| Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc., | 141 | 76 |
| Ordinary repairs | 249 | 33 |
| Extraordinary repairs | 193 | 25 |
| Printing, postage and stationery | 69 | 29 |
| Other expenditures | 78 | 31 |
| | | |
| | \$4,429 | 17 |

Deducting the expenditures for extraordinary repairs, the daily cost per patient was equal to $59\frac{1}{3}$ cents, as compared with $66\frac{2}{3}$ in the preceding year. The amount of Government aid due to this Hospital for 1881, is arrived at as follows:—

| Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,866 days' treatment | ٠ | |
|--|---------|----|
| of patients | \$1,373 | 20 |
| Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue | | |
| Allowance at 7 cents per day for 276 days' stay of im- | | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | 19 | 32 |
| | | |
| Total Government aid for 1881 | \$2,040 | 26 |

Inspection.

This Hospital was visited by me on the 12th January, when it was found to be in the most commendable order throughout. The wards were very clean and neat looking, and had a comfortable and home-like air. Proper attention was evidently paid to sanitary requisites, as the air was sweet and pure in all parts of the building. The beds were clean.

Sixteen men and five women were under treatment. With the exception of one, all these persons had been recently admitted. Only three of the patients were paying anything for their maintenance.

I examined the books and found them to be much more neatly kept than previously.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

| nowing someomene: —— | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1879 | 13 | |
| Admitted during the year | 148 | |
| Births | 9 | |
| Total number under treatment | | 170 |
| Discharged | 145 | |
| Died | 7 | |
| Remaining 30th September, 1880 | | |
| • | | 170 |

| These 170 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the | ne following | g places: |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| City of Guelph | 76 | _ |
| County of Wellington | 94 | |
| • | 17 | 0 |

Statistics regarding these 170 patients were given me as follows:—Sex—Male, 107; female, 63. Religion—Protestants, 136; Roman Catholics, 34. Nationalities—Canadian, 68; English, 40; Irish, 28; Scotch, 28; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past

official year are given in the two subjoined statements:-

Revenue.

| Received from the Province of Ontario From the City of Guelph and County of Wellington From paying patients themselves. Subscriptions, donations, etc. From other sources. | \$1,807 30 2,000 00 92 00 912 25 162 72 |
|--|---|
| | \$4,974 27 |
| Expenditures. | |
| Beer, wine and spirits | \$56 30 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 241 77 |
| Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, milk, vegetables. etc | 1,309 12 |
| Bedding, furnishings, etc | 172 00 |
| Salaries and wages | 797 00 |
| Fuel, light, etc | 456 85 |
| Water, taxes and insurance | 177 - 06 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 119 93 |
| New buildings and interest | 724 68 |
| Improvements to property | 19974 |
| Other expenditures | 409 96 |
| | \$4,664 41 |

The Hospital has earned Government aid to the following extent:—

| Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,497 days' treatment | | |
|--|---------|----|
| of hospital patients | \$1,299 | 40 |
| Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day | | |
| Allowance of 7 cents per day on 239 days' stay of im- | | |
| proper cases for hospital treatment | | 73 |
| * * | | _~ |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$1,965 | 83 |

Inspection.

A statutory inspection of this Hospital was made on the 16th June, when there were found under treatment 10 men, 4 women and 2 children. Of these patients 12 were received from the County of Wellington and the others from the City of Guelph. The county pays \$1,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Hospital. In checking the Register, I found that none of the patients who were in the Hospital on the previous 1st October still remained there at the time of my visit. All the cases under treatment appeared to be proper ones, and only

in two cases were the periods of residence in excess of what they should have

been, and good reasons were given for the excessive period of treatment.

The physicians of the city all attended the Hospital, and a proper record is kept of the dates of their visits. No house-surgeon was on the staff, but the patients were under the care of the Steward, who was formerly an army hospital sergeant.

The condition of the Hospital in all its departments was exceedingly satisfactory. Since the time of my previous visit, the city water had been laid on to the building, and the sewage and sanitary arrangements had been thereby improved.

I called the attention of the authorities to the fact that no proper record was

kept of the exact quantity of food supplies consumed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the official year, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., were as under:—

| Remaining in Hospital, 1st October, 1879 9 | |
|--|-----|
| Admitted during the year | |
| Total number under treatment | 129 |
| Discharged | |
| Died | |
| Remaining 30th September, 1880 | |
| | 129 |

The localities these 129 persons were drawn from, are reported to be as follows:—

| City of Guelph | 65 | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|
| County of Wellington | 45 | |
| Other counties and countries | 19 | |
| | | 129 |

Seventy-three of these patients were males. and 56 females. All were Roman Catholics except 11. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 50, English, 6; Irish 65; Scotch, 3; other countries, 3.

The receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the official year are

shewn in the two summaries given below:-

Receipts.

| From the Province of Ontario | \$1,163 40 |
|---|------------|
| From the County of Wellington | 500 00 |
| From paying patients | 174 00 |
| Income from property | 410 00 |
| Subscriptions, donations, etc | 528 00 |
| Other sources | 184 29 |
| | \$2,959 69 |
| Expenditures. | |
| Beer, wine and spirits | \$113~00 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | 166 00 |
| Butchers' meat, groceries, milk and provisions of all | |
| kinds | 1,268 30 |

| Salaries and wages | \$ 90 (| |
|--|---------|----|
| Fuel, light, insurance, taxes and interest | 297 (| _ |
| Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc | 297 (| 00 |
| Ordinary repairs | 136 3 | 52 |
| Frinting, postage, stationery, etc | 18 (| 04 |
| Other expenditures | 258 8 | 30 |
| | \$2,644 | 68 |

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:—

| Total aid for 1881 | \$1,375 68 |
|--|------------|
| revenue | 449 08 |
| Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of the | 440.00 |
| Allowance of 20 cents per day on 4,633 days' treatment of patients | \$926_60 |

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Hospital. He did so, and made the

following report to me, viz.:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the 16th August. There were then twelve patients under treatment, who, with the exception of three, had all been admitted a short time before my visit.

"The Hospital building throughout was in excellent condition, and the Sisters in charge appeared to do all in their power to make the patients as comfortable

as possible.

"The register was examined and found to be well kept."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The managers of the above named Hospital having petitioned the Government to be granted aid under Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, I inspected the Hospital, and as the result of such inspection made the following report to

the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, viz.:-

"I have the honour to report for the information of his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that application having been made to have the above named Hospital placed upon Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid List, I visited and inspected it on the 27th September. The building is a good brick structure, with fairly suitable interior arrangements for the purpose of a small hospital. Eight beds were made up at the time of my visit, and there was room for four more. The sleeping rooms are cheerful and home-like, and the entire premises were found in a thoroughly neat and well kept state.

"The Hospital was opened on the 9th February, 1878, and since that date up to the time of my visit, the names of ninety patients appear on the Register, which is properly kept and affords all the information required under the Act. I was informed that no regular account of receipts and expenditures is yet kept, so that I could not inform myself of the source of revenue and the cost of

maintenance.

"In considering this application for Government Hospital Aid received from a corporation in a small town, I am of opinion that it should not be lost sight of

that there is a growing tendency under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act to multiply benevolent institutions, and in the case of hospitals a still more serious trouble has to be contended with, viz.: the admission of improper subjects as patients, whose slight ailments could be quite as well treated in their own houses. For important cases requiring surgical or medical aid, the Ottawa Hospitals, five hours distant by rail, are available for this section of the country. I submit the application however, with this my report thereon, for the instructions of the Government as to whether the Hospital shall be placed on Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act."

After consideration of the matter, an order in Council was passed, including the name of the General Hospital, Pembroke, in Schedule A of the above named Act.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:

| Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1879 Number admitted during the year Total number under treatment during the year | 1 130 | 131 |
|--|----------|-----|
| Discharged | | |
| 1880 | 6 | 131 |

The localities from which the 131 patients were received were as under, viz.:

| From the Town of Pembroke | 44 | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
| From the County of Renfrew | 23 | |
| From other counties in the Province | 27 | |
| Other countries | 37 | |
| | | 131 |

Of these patients, 103 were males, and 28 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 32 were returned as Protestants; and 99 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 45 were Canadians, 10 English, 67 Irish, 6 Scotch, and 3 were natives of other countries.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements :--

Revenue.

| From the Province of Ontario | \$ | 400 | 00 |
|--|------|-----|----|
| From the County of Renfrew | | 100 | 00 |
| From paying patients | | 227 | 28 |
| From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private in- | | | |
| dividuals | | 584 | 00 |
| From other sources, not enumerated | | 40 | 00 |
| | | | |
| | \$1, | 351 | 28 |
| Expenditure. | | | |
| Medicine and medical comforts | S | 46 | 09 |
| Butchers' meat, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc | | 658 | 53 |

| Salaries and wages Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, and rent Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc. Ordinary repairs Other expenditures | 350 59 93 33 39 00 |
|--|--------------------------|
| | \$1,462 99 |

The grant earned by the Hospital for the year 1881, is shewn as under:

| Allowance on 2,517 day's stay at 20 cents per day Supplementary aid equal to one-fourth of revenue | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Total grant for 1881 | \$741 2 | 20 |

Inspection.

I visited the Hospital on the 27th March, on which day there were ten men and two women under treatment. With two exceptions, these patients had been admitted only a short time before the date of my visit. Some of the ailments for which patients were being treated, were of the most trifling kind. I informed the managers that the Government grant to hospitals is not intended to be granted in respect to slight complaints which could be treated without hospital residence.

The Hospital was very clean in all parts, and everything about it was neat

looking and tidy, although my visit was made at seven in the morning.

The register was examined. The entries did not correspond with the returns made to Government, and such instructions were given which would obviate inaccuracies in the future.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 28th July, when six men and nine women were in the wards, and from the nature of their ailments they appeared to be proper subjects for treatment.

I requested that a record should be kept of the date and hour at which the

Hospital was visited by the physicians who attended the Hospital.

The condition of the building was very satisfactory, both in regard to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements, although in many respects it is unsuited

to the purposes of an hospital.

Instructions were given to have the register balanced off at the end of the year. It was also noticed that the date of discharge, the period of stay, and the disease treated were not recorded in each case. I requested that these most necessary particulars should be entered in future.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 136 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

| Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879 | 75 | |
|---|----|-----|
| Admitted during the year | 61 | |
| Total number of inmates | | 136 |
| Discharges during year | 51 | |
| Deaths during year | 10 | |
| Remaining in residence 30th September, 1880 | 75 | |
| | | 136 |

The places from which these 136 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz:—

| From the City of Toronto | 87 | |
|--|----|-----|
| From the County of York and other counties | | |
| Emigrants and foreigners | 15 | |
| | | 136 |

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates: Sex—male, 70; female, 66. Nationality—English, 46; Irish, 63; Scotch, 17; Canadians, 7; other countries, 3. Religions—Protestants of all denominations, 115; Roman Catholics, 21.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:

| From the Province of Ontario | 2,188 | 55 |
|--|---------|----|
| From the City of Toronto | 4,000 | 00 |
| Received from inmates | | |
| Income from property belonging to the House | 687 | 88 |
| Subscriptions and donations of private individuals | 1,821 | 00 |
| From other sources | | |
| | | |
| | \$9,530 | 08 |

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz:

| Food of all kinds | \$6,402 | 14 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Clothing, furniture and furnishings | 526 | 51 |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | | |
| Salaries and wages | | |
| Repairs, ordinary | | 10 |
| Other expenditures | 655 | 41 |
| | | |
| | 011 000 | 99 |

\$11,386 23

Of the above amount, \$6,315.09 was expended in distributing out-door relief in the way of bread, groceries and fuel, and in supporting a soup kitchen. It is reported to me that the number of families thus relieved during the year, was 1,072, representing 4,154 persons. In addition, 4,959 people received casual accommodation, consisting of a night's lodging, with supper and breakfast, and frequently dinner.

The collective stay of the 136 inmates amounted to 29,236 days. The Institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under:—

| Allowance for 29,236 days, at 5 cents\$ 1,461 Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day 584 | |
|---|----------------|
| Allowance for 1881 | $\frac{-}{52}$ |

Inspection.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution, and I append a copy of his

report, viz.,

"I beg to report that in accordance with your directions I visited the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 5th of January. As the register was not entered up, I could not ascertain what had been the operations of the charity since the close of the past official year. I told the Superintendent that the register ought to be written up daily, and he promised that in future he would see that it was. From a day book kept by the Superintendent, I found that 48 males and 39 females or a total of 87 were being cared for. I saw all these persons except 6 males and 1 female, who were said to be out, some on errands for the authorities. The majority of them were old and feeble, many were cripples, and some were bedridden.

"All parts of the building were very clean. The upper dormitories were well ventilated, but the air in some of the sleeping rooms in the basement was not quite sweet. Considering the class of inmates and the situation of the rooms this

is not to be wondered at.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates, are exhibited in the following summary:

| Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879 178 Admitted during the year | 441 |
|--|-----|
| Total number of inmates | 411 |
| Remaining in residence 30th September, 1880 202 | 441 |

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:-

| City of Toronto | |
|--|-----|
| County of York and other counties of Ontario 104 | |
| Emigrants and foreigners | |
| | 441 |

From the returns made to me, I gather that of the inmates above enumerated 132 were males and 309 females; 416 were Roman Catholics and 25 Protestants; 90 were Canadians, 28 English, 309 Irish, 3 Scotch, and 11 were natives of other countries.

During the year the House received the following amounts in aid of its ordinary maintenance:

| From the Province of Ontario | |
|--|----|
| From the City of Toronto | 00 |
| From the inmates in payment of board | 98 |
| Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private in- | |
| dividuals | 73 |
| From other sources | 65 |
| | |
| \$13,752 | 10 |

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz:-

| Food of all kinds | \$6.448 | 33 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----|
| Clothing, furniture and furnishings | 1,430 | 78 |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | 2,079 | 15 |
| Wages | 81 | 50 |
| Ordinary repairs | | |
| Additions to buildings | 1,000 | 00 |
| Other expenditures | 2,503 | 64 |
| | 070.050 | |
| | \$13,653 | 60 |

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 72,606 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation for the year 1881:—

| Allowance for 72,606 days, at 5 cents | $\frac{30}{12}$ |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | |
| Total Government aid for 1881 \$5 082 | 42 |

Inspection.

Under my directions Mr. Hayes visited this charity. He reported to me as follows, viz:—

"I have the honour to state that as instructed by you, I inspected the House

of Providence, Toronto, on the 4th of January.

"The register, which is very well and neatly kept, shewed the names of 65 men and 151 women as being in residence—I did not, however, see that number of inmates. A great number of the women were suffering from chronic and incurable diseases and many were confined to their beds.

"The premises were as usual, clean and well kept, but were very much over-crowded, more especially as regards the accommodation for the children and old men. I was informed that it is the intention of the managers to build an addition to the east of the main building, so as to provide additional space for the orphan boys and old men, and also that in a short time a large rough-cast house adjoining the House of Providence premises, would be placed at the disposal of the Sisters. This is a matter for congratulation, as the present over-crowded condition cannot but be hurtful to the health of the inmates, and the sooner increased accommodation is provided the better it will be for all concerned."

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

| Remaining in the Home on 1st October 1879 | |
|---|--|
| Discharged 4 Died 2 Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880 17 | |

The above enumerated persons were, with the exception of two, all received from the City of Toronto. I gather from the returns made to me that 11 were men and 12 were women, that all save 4 were Protestants, and that 8 were of English birth; 13 of Irish; 1 of Scotch; and 1 of Canadian.

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

| From the Province of Ontario | \$417 | 27 |
|--|---------|----|
| From the City of Toronto | 500 | 00 |
| Income from property | | 60 |
| Payments from inmates | | 00 |
| Subscriptions and donations | | 36 |
| Other receipts | | 47 |
| - The state of the | | |
| | \$3,464 | 70 |

The expenditure for maintenance for the same period were as under:-

| Food of all kinds. | \$878 | 78 |
|---------------------------|---------|----|
| Clothing and furnishings | | 07 |
| Fuel, light, and cleaning | 204 | 07 |
| Salaries and wages | | 35 |
| Repairs | | 05 |
| Rent | | 00 |
| Other expenses | 2+2 | 61 |
| * | | |
| | \$2,603 | 93 |

The 23 inmates remained in the House for a collective period equal to 6,825 days, or an average of 296\frac{3}{4} days per inmate, which entitles the House to the following Government aid for 1881, viz.:—

| Allowance for 6,825 days at 5 cents per day Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day | $\begin{array}{ccc} 341 & 25 \\ 136 & 50 \end{array}$ |
|---|---|
| Total Government aid for 1881 | 477 75 |

NEW BUILDINGS.

It having become apparent that specially designed buildings were required before this charity could properly fulfil its mission, the Managers thereof, about two years ago, offered a premium for the most suitable plan. That sent in by

Mr. Frank Darling, architect, Toronto, was finally chosen, and on its being submitted to me, I suggested a few alterations in some of the details, which were accepted by the Board. The building was commenced in September 1879 and

opened in December 1880.

The following description of the building was furnished to me by Mr. Darling, the architect, viz. "Funds unfortunately not permitting of the carrying out of the design as originally prepared, the directors decided upon erecting such portions of it as would for the present meet their wants, trusting that in the future they will be enabled to complete it. The building as it at present stands is 135 feet long, with an average depth of 50 feet, and is four storeys in height. For the present, the upper floors are devoted to the use of the female patients, the ground floor to the use of the male, the intention being, when the building is completed to place the men in the western end of the building and the women in the eastern, the centre forming the administrative block. The building as far as it goes, notwithstanding that only half of it is erected, comprises everything necessary to make it complete, with the exception of the washing, steam drying, and ironing rooms, which had to be placed in the western wing. Temporary provision, however, has been made for these rooms. The basement storey is kept well up out of ground, and contains all the working portions of the establishment—a large, well-lighted airy kitchen, sculleries, serving pantry, store rooms, etc., and a bath-room and a lavatory furnished with hot and cold water for the use of the servants, nurses, and attendants. A bedroom for the fireman adjoins the boiler-room, in connection with which, by means of a glazed passage under the verandal, is provided ample storage for coal and wood. A service stair extends from the basement clear through to the attic, as does also the passenger elevator, which however, unfortunately cannot be put in working order until the city water is laid on to the building—which it is hoped will be before long. For the present water is supplied to the tank in the main tower by a force pump in the basement connected with the well. On each floor there is a large service pantry, furnished with a china closet, sink, with hot and cold water, and every convenience for supplying meals to those patients who are unable to leave their rooms. A dumb-waiter connects the series of pantries with the serving-room in the basement. The clean linen is also sent directly from the basement into the various linen rooms on each floor by means of a lift specially arranged for the purpose, while from the house-maids' closets on the several flats shafts for throwing down soiled clothes and linen are provided. By these means each floor is placed in direct communication with the basement, and can be worked independently of the others. Dust and sweepings of the various floors are sent down through flues into closed bins in the cellar, and, generally speaking, every expedient which could be employed at a reasonable expenditure for saving labour and reducing the running expenses of the house has been resorted to. With the exception of the space devoted to the entrance hall and main staircase, the reception room, and the general dining-room, the ground floor is devoted to the use of the male patients. On each floor the south-east corner room is used as a sitting-room by patients occupying that particular flat. The matron has quarters over the main entrance, and bedrooms have been provided for the attendants on each floor, and apartments for the servants in the attic. With regard to the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the house, special care has been taken; the rooms on each floor containing the baths, closets, housemaids' sink, etc., being separated from the main corridors by cut-off passages or lobbies opening to the outer air, and having their system of ventilation quite independent and distinct from that of the wards The soil-pipe drainage system is also kept separate from the drainage which carries off the surface and roof water, and the overflows from the wells and cisterns. Drain traps are made accessible and kept

outside the building, while the house end of the main drain is left open and carried up in a brick flue well above the hightest part of the roof, every trap and soil-pipe as well being ventilated separately into the open air. The building is heated by steam. The foul air is taken out of the wards through gratings in the floor, and carried into the large ventilation shaft, the upcast current in which is maintained by means of a steam coil as well as by the heat given out by the kitchen flue, which is carried up inside of it. Fresh air is admitted into the wards near the ceiling any desired quantity by an arrangement of the window sashes.

The wards contain from two to five beds each, and provision has been made to set aside some half-dozen pleasant single rooms for the reception of pay patients.

The entire building will accommodate something like seventy beds in all.

Inspection.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit the Institution. His report upon it is given hereunder:—

"I have the honour to state that on the 6th January I, in accordance with your instructions, inspected the Home for Incurables. I am glad to be able to report that the new building lately erected by the Managers of this Charity, in Parkdale, is now occupied. The patients were transferred to it from the old building in Bathurst Street on the 8th December last, and on the 13th of the same month the building was formally opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor. There were on that day 20 inmates, since which time 6 persons have been admitted, and not one has died or been discharged, consequently there were 26 being cared for at the time of my visit. I saw these persons, all of whom were suffering from some chronic ailment, such as rheumatism, paralysis, heart disease, asthma, palsy, etc.

"Some suggestions were made to the Matron in regard to the mode of keep.

ing the books of record.

"Good order prevailed in the house, and the inmates seemed to be very pleased with the excellent accommodation provided for them. The air in one or two of the rooms was a little foul, and some parts of the building were heated to excess.

"It is unnecessary for me to give you a detailed description of the building, as this has already been afforded to you by the architect, but I may state that the interior of the building appears to be very convenient and well planned. The want of the city water and of gas is, of course, much felt, but this defect will, I presume, be remedied before very long.

"I was informed that none of the patients were paying for their main-

tenance."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

| Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879 Admitted during the past year Total number of inmates | 42 129 | 171 |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Discharged during the year | | |
| Remaining on 30th September, 1880 | 45 | 171 |

| These indigent persons were admitted from the following pla | ces, viz.:— |
|---|-------------|
| City of Hamilton | 134 |
| County of Wentworth and other counties | 8 |
| Other places | 29 |

Of these people, 73 were men, and 98 women; 121 were Protestants, and 50

13 were of other nationalities.

The above figures include the information respecting the old men who are

cared for in an outbuilding attached to the City Hospital.

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

were Roman Catholics; 49 were Canadians, 36 English, 52 Irish, 21 Scotch, and

| From the Province of Ontario\$1,082 | 88 |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| From the City of Hamilton | |
| From inmates themselves | 00 |
| | |
| \$1.909 | 62 |

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:-

| Food of all kinds | \$1,108 | 37 |
|----------------------------|---------|----|
| Clothing, furnishings, etc | 136 | 94 |
| Fuel | | |
| Salaries and wages | 350 | 04 |
| Ordinary repairs | 95 | 29 |
| Other expenses | | 68 |
| * | | |

\$1,909 62

The above amount does not include the cost of maintaining the old men in the Hospital, as the City Treasurer states that the manner in which his books are kept does not enable him to give such information.

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 18,450 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the

following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1881:—

| Allowance for 18,450 days at 5c | \$922 263 | 50 35 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| | | |
| Total Government aid for 1881 | \$1,185 | 85 |

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the main building of the Refuge on the 10th July. There were then in residence 22 women and 2 men, the latter being there for the purpose of doing the out-door work. With one exception, all the inmates had been received from the City of Hamilton, and nearly all of them were decrepit persons and physically incapacitated from supporting themselves. Three of the number were paying a small amount for their board.

The building was exceedingly clean in all parts, but as has been previously stated, it was in a dangerously delapidated condition. It is to be hoped that a new hospital will soon be erected, so that the present building may be used for the

Refuge purposes.

In this, as in other similar places, it is difficult to find out the daily population without going through the register, and in many cases also there is no record of the quantity of food consumed each day. Both of these defects could be remedied by entering daily in a proper book the population of males and females, and the weight of bread, meat, and vegetables, etc., used. I recommended that such a book should be kept by the Steward.

On the 10th July I also inspected the male branch of the Refuge, which is carried on in an outbuilding on the Hospital premises. Twenty-two persons were in the Refuge. They had all been received from Hamilton, and were aged and infirm men, who were quite unable to earn a living. Most of them had been

supported by this charity for from two to eight years.

The condition of the Refuge, as regards order and cleanliness, was pretty fair, considering that the buildings used are mere sheds.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

| Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1879 | . 19 | |
|---|------|----|
| Admitted during year | | |
| Total number in the Home during year | | 26 |
| Discharged | . 2 | |
| Remaining 30th September, 1880 | 24 | |
| , | | 26 |

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of

Hamilton. Sixteen of them were English, 7 Irish, and 3 Scotch.

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot well be given here. The Government aid for 1880 was \$443.66.

The 26 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 8,964 days.

The Provincial aid for 1881 will therefore be as under:

| Allowance for 8,964 days at 5 cents | \$448 | 20 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Supplementary aid at 2 cents | 179 | 28 |
| | | |
| Total Government aid for 1881 | \$627 | 48 |

I am informed that, during the year, relief was afforded, in grants for food, clothing, rent, fuel, etc., in 626 instances, in many cases more than once to the same family; and, in addition, during the winter months, 2,524 meals were given at the soup kitchen, and 865 meals sent to the different families.

Inspection.

On the 10th July I made an inspection of this charity, on which day twenty women were receiving its benefits. With but two exceptions, all of these persons were very old, and nearly all of them belonged to the better class of indigents. In the arrangement and discipline of the Home this fact is held in consideration, and the inmates are much better cared for than in an ordinary refuge for the poor. The rooms were particularly neat and tidy, and everything seemed to be done to promote the comfort of the inmates.

The rule in regard to admissions provides that no woman shall be admitted unless some charitably disposed person pays the sum of fifty dollars to the managers of the Charity on her behalf. When this is done, she is entitled for life to the benefits of the institution.

I was able to make a very favourable report upon the condition of the Home and the excellent care taken of its inmates.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 134 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. Their movements were as follows:—

| Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1879 | 41 93 | |
|--|-----------------|-----|
| Total number in the House during the year Discharged | 97 | 134 |
| Died | $\frac{2}{35}$ | |
| _ | | 134 |
| These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz:- City of Kingston | - 69 | |
| County of Frontenac Othes counties of Ontario | $\frac{28}{31}$ | |
| Other places | 6 | 134 |

Of the total number of inmates, 93 were males and 41 females; \$6 were Protestants and 48 Roman Catholics; 34 were Canadians; 26 English; 70 Irish; 3 Scotch, and 1 was a native of another country.

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

| From the Province of Ontario | | |
|--|---------|----|
| From the City of Kingston and other municipalities | 1,269 | 00 |
| Income from property | | |
| Payment from inmates | | |
| Subscriptions and donations | | 60 |
| Other receipts | | 75 |
| | | |
| | \$2,793 | 85 |

The expenditures during the same period were as under:-

| 0 1 | | |
|--|---------|----|
| Food of all kinds | \$1,294 | 36 |
| Clothing, furniture, and furnishings | 264 | 28 |
| Fuel | | 03 |
| Salaries and wages | 564 | 42 |
| Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary | 99 | 68 |
| Other expenses, including rent and taxes | 816 | 79 |
| | | |
| | \$3 230 | 56 |

\$3,230 56

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 16,899 days, or an average of 126 days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 16,899 days' stay, at 5c. per day............. \$844-95

Inspection.

I visited the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 2nd of August, on which

day there were 23 men and 16 women in residence.

I was informed that since the supplementary Government grant to this charity was stopped and the appropriation reduced to the amount earned under the provisions of the Act, considerable difficulty had been experienced in providing funds wherewith to carry on the work of the Refuge. I was glad to learn that the city of Kingston had for the first time made a direct vote of \$400 towards that object. The authorities had reduced the salary of the Superintendent, by \$100, an act of rather doubtful economy, as that officer appeared to be an efficient one. I pointed out that an effort ought to be made to obtain an annual grant from the County of Frontenac, as many persons are received from all parts of the county, which certainly should bear a portion of their cost of maintenance. No clothing had been bought for the patients, and consequently their appearance was not very satis-

The affairs of the Charity appeared to be well managed and the House itself

was as clean and orderly as such place could well be.

The books were well kept. The institution is visited by two doctors when required. The rations were supplied under contract and the cost of food did not exceed 7½ cents per day per inmate.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

| Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879 | 28 | 0.2 |
|--|----|-----|
| Total number during year | 13 | 82 |
| Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880 | 58 | 82 |

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

| City of Kingston | 31 | |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| County of Frontenac | 4 | |
| Other counties and places | 47 | |
| - | | 82 |

These 82 persons included 42 males and 40 females, and all but 3 were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities are stated in the statistical returns to be as follows:—Canadians, 14; English, 5; Irish, 48; Scotch 7; other countries 8.

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an orphanage, which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew whatthey were :--

Receipts.

| Tree of pre- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----|
| From the Province of Ontario | \$1,823 | 29 |
| From the City of Kingston | 667 | |
| From inmates in part payment of board | 482 | 80 |
| Income from property | 111 | 45 |
| Subscriptions, donations, etc | 2,194 | 22 |
| From other sources | 143 | 36 |
| • | | -— |
| | \$5,422 | 72 |
| Expenditures. | | |
| Food of all kinds | \$3,221 | 52 |
| Clothing and furnishings | 464 | 91 |
| Salaries and wages | 1 | 65 |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | 579 | 97 |
| Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary | 865 | 42 |
| Other expenses | 605 | 57 |
| Out-door poor relief | 446 | 68 |
| * | | |
| | \$6.185 | 72 |

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 20,466 days. The Government allowance to the House for the year 1881, based upon these figures would be as follows:—

| Allowance for 20,466 days at, 5 cents per day Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day | | |
|--|---------|----|
| Total Government aid | \$1,432 | 62 |

Inspection.

A statutory visit to this charity was paid on the 2nd August. A thorough examination was then made of the premises, and I was able to make a most favourable report upon their condition. There were under accommodation 53 persons, 49 of whom I saw, the rest being out. They were as a rule very old, and many of them required constant care. There were, however, in residence 3 idiotic girls and 5 young women—the latter being kept in the hope of preserving them from vice.

I examined the books and found them to be exceedingly well and neatly kept. I made a few suggestions in regard to the manner of entering them up.

kept. I made a few suggestions in regard to the manner of entering them up.

I regretted to find that the City of Kingston did not in any way aid the finances of this Charitable Institution.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in this Home' during the past year:—

| Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1879 Admitted during the year Total number in the Home during the year | 30 16 — 46 |
|--|------------------|
| Discharged | 21 |
| Remaining on 30th September, 1880 | |

Of these inmates 25 were males and 21 females. All were Protestants. Their nationalities are returned to me as follows:—Canadians, 7; English, 21; Irish, 12; Scotch, 3; other countries 3. Admissions were made from the City of London and county of Middlesex only, except in the cases of three emigrants.

Connected with the Home is an Orphan Asylum, the receipts and expenditures of which are included in those of the Home. The following statements

shew the items under their respective heads:—

Receipts.

| From the Province of Ontario From inmates in part payment of board Subscriptions, donations, etc. From other sources | 722 2 $1,475 4$ | 24 43 52 |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Franco ditama | \$4,907 0 | |
| Expenditures. | | |
| Food of all kinds | \$ 1,707 6 | 35 |
| Clothing and furnishings | 363 2 | 23 |
| Salaries and wages | 823 2 | 20 |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | 443 6 | 36 |
| Repairs, ordinary, and extraordinary | 587 2 | |
| Other expenses | | |
| | \$4,642 0 |)9 |

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,930 days. The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under:—

| Allowance for 9,930 days, at 5 cents per day | | 496 | 50 |
|--|---|------|----|
| Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day | | 198 | 60 |
| | | | |
| Total aid for 1881 | 9 | 3695 | 10 |

Inspection.

I paid a visit to this Charity on the 14th July. The names of twenty-seven persons were on the Register, but I only saw six men and thirteen women, none of whom were in bed.

The condition of the building was excellent; every part of it being clean and tidy. The affairs of the Charity appeared to be well managed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON, (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following is a summary of the work of the Refuge branch of this Charity during the year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 21 | 45 |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| Discharged | 13 | |
| In residence 30th September, 1880 | | |
| - | | 45 |

Of these persons, 24 were males and 21 females; all were, but one, Roman Catholics; and were of the following nationalities:—Canadian, 12; Irish, 29; other countries, 4. Eighteen were received from the City of London, and 27 from other parts of the Province.

The stay of these 45 persons aggregated 9,687 days. The Government grant

for next year will therefore be as under:-

| Allowance for 9,687 days at 5 cents | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| • | | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$678 | 09 |

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphanage.

Inspection.

As stated in my report upon the Orphanage Department, I visited this Home on the 14th July, but as the Mother in charge was absent I could not see the books of the Charity; inspection, therefore, had to be deferred.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

| Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879 | 28 | 63 |
|--|----|----|
| Discharged during the year. Died | 6 | 63 |

Of these inmates, 22 were males and 41 females, all of them being Roman Catholics. The nationalities were returned as follows:—Irish, 58; English, 1; Scotch, 1; Canadian, 2, and other countries 1. These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

| City of Ottawa | 42 | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| County of Carleton and other counties | 20 | |
| Emigrant | | |
| | | 63 |

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 63 inmates was equal to 13,449 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid:—

| Allowance for 13,449 days at 5 cents | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|
| | | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$941 | 43 |

Inspection.

I visited this Refuge on the 30th July, when the names of 44 inmates were on the register, only 30 of whom I saw—the rest were said to be out on leave.

Defects existed in the keeping of the register, as entries of admissions and discharges are not made at the time such occurrences take place, the books being made up at intervals by a person not living in the building; some little trouble is therefore experienced in finding the exact number of persons in residence.

The dormitories were overcrowded, so much so that the beds were nearly touching each other—otherwise the appearance and condition of the House was very satisfactory, and owing to good window ventilation the air was sweet.

The persons whom I saw in the Refuge were mostly old and infirm, but only two of them were in bed.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:—

| Remaining in the Hospice, 1st October, 1879 | 3 4 - 90 |
|--|----------------|
| Discharged 3-Died 10 In residence, 30th September, 1880 4- | 0 |

Of these 90 inmates, 46 were males and 44 females, and all were Roman Catholics. Respecting nationalities, all were returned as Canadians. They were received into the House from the following places, viz;—

| City of Ottawa | 61 29 | |
|----------------|----------|----|
| | | 90 |

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows:-

| From the Government of Ontario From payments made by inmates. Subscriptions, donations, etc Other sources | 556 | 55 46 |
|--|--------|----------|
| | 93.488 | 0.1 |

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz:—

| Food of all kinds | \$1,509 41 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Clothing and furnishings | |
| Fuel, light, cleaning, etc | |
| Salaries and wages | 269 19 |
| Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary | $263 \ 25$ |
| Other expenses | |
| • | |

\$3,134 95

The stay of the 90 inmates during the year was equal to 16,581 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1881 as follows:—

| Allowance for 16,581 days at 5 cents per day | | |
|--|---------|----|
| | | |
| | \$1.160 | 67 |

INSPECTION.

There were 21 men and 22 women being cared for when I visited the St. Charles' Hospice on the 31st July. This number of inmates very much overcrowded the House which was neatly and tidily kept, and, with the exception of the over-crowding, the sanitary arrangements were well carried out. The beds and bedding were clean.

The inmates were all proper subjects for a refuge of this kind, and with one or two exceptions, were all old and feeble, or otherwise unfitted to earn a livelihood.

A large garden is cultivated by the inmates, and sufficient vegetables grown to supply the wants of the Hospice.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges for the past year:—

| Remaining in the House 1st October, 1879 | 92 |
|--|----|
| Discharged during the year 56 Died 2 Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1880 34 | 92 |

These 92 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz:—

| 妆 | From the City of Guelph | 40 | |
|---|--|----|----|
| | From the County of Wellington and other counties | 32 | |
| | Foreigners, emigrants, etc | | |
| | - | | 92 |

Forty-one of the number were males, and 51 were females, and with the exception of 5, all were Roman Catholics. Ffty-five were natives of Ireland, 31 were Canadians, 5 English, and one was a native of the United States.

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz:—

| Province of Ontario | \$962 | 71 |
|------------------------|-------|----|
| From inmates | 564 | 80 |
| Income from property | 417 | 00 |
| From all other sources | | 59 |
| | | |
| | | |

\$2,619 10

The expenditures for the same period were, for-

| Food of all kinds | \$1,679 | 37 |
|--------------------------|---------|----|
| Clothing and furnishings | | |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | 242 | 00 |
| Salaries and wages | 104 | |
| Ordinary repairs. | 117 | 00 |
| Other expenses | 446 | 67 |
| | | |
| | \$2,937 | 04 |

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,753 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1881:

| Allowance for 13,753 days at 5 cents per day | \$687 275 | 65 06 |
|--|--------------|----------|
| | | |
| Total grant for 1881 | 962 | 71 |

INSPECTION.

The inspection of the Refuge was at my request made by Mr. Hayes, who reported thereupon as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions and under the authority of an Order in Council, I inspected the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 16th August.

There were then 39 inmates. One was a baby for whom the Government allowance at orphanage rates only should be allowed. Six of the inmates were paying for their board at rates varying from two to eight dollars per month.

"The accommodation provided for these persons was in good order, as were also the grounds attached to the building."

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES, (REFUGE BRANCH.)

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this charity.

| In residence 1st October, 1879 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted during the year | 0 | |
| Total number of inmates during the year | | 3 |
| Discharged | 1 | |
| Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1880 | 2 | |
| | | 2 |

Of these inmates, 1 was a male and 2 were females; all were Protestants; all were received from the City of St. Catharines, and all were English.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity, are included in

the accounts of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 1,050 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:

| Allowance for 1,050 days at 5 cents per day | | |
|---|------|----|
| Tota grant for 1881 | \$73 | 50 |

Inspection.

I passed through the Refuge Branch of the Profestant Home St. Catharines, on the 12th January, when 3 indigent adults were in residence, two of whom were being paid for by the City Council.

The affairs of this Charity are more fully referred to in the report upon the

Orphanage department.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 Admitted during year Total number in residence | 11 16 | 27 |
|--|----------|----|
| Discharged during year Died In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 4 | |
| _ | | 27 |

Of the 27 persons, 13 were males and 14 females. All but 6 were Protestants, and all were received from the town of St. Thomas. Their nationalities were—Canadians, 5; English, 9; Irish, 5; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home which are shewn in the two subjoined statements, also include the expenses of keeping a few orphaned or abandoned children.

| From the Province of Ontario | \$267 | 66 |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|
| From the town of St. Thomas | | |
| From payments by inmates | 40 | 53 |
| From subscriptions, donations, etc | 22 | 25 |
| From other sources | 2 | 05 |
| | | |
| Q. | 31,232 | 49 |
| Expenditure. Food of all kinds | | |
| Food of all kinds | \$432 | 26 |
| Clothing and furnishing | | |
| Fuel, light, cleaning, etc | 84 | 04 |
| Salaries and wages | 159 | 75 |
| Other expenses. | 92 | 83 |
| | \$836 | 77 |

The Government grant for 1881, will in respect to the adult inmates, be as follows:

| Allowance on 4,228 days' stay of adults at 5 cents per day, Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day | | |
|--|-------|----|
| | | |
| Total grant for 1881 | \$295 | 96 |

INSPECTION.

On the 12th July I visited this Home, on which day 9 persons (3 men and 6 women) were under accommodation, which number exhausted all the available space. With but two exceptions, all these people were very old, two being over ninety years of age, and two over eighty-five. The wants of the inmates appeared to be very well attended to.

The House was reasonably clean and orderly, considering the character of the inmates, but it is not at all fitted for the purposes of the Charity. I was therefore glad to learn that a movement was on foot to provide a new building of a proper kind.

The register, not being of the proper pattern, did not give all the necessary information. The secretary was requested to get one of the regulation form.

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOME, HAMILTON.

An application having been made by the Sisters of St. Joseph to have the St. Vincent's Home placed on the Schedule of the Charity Aid Act, I visited the Home on the 22nd October, 1879. There were then thirty persons in the House, which was overcrowded by such a number of inmates. The accommodation also was exceedingly defective, but I was told that the community were about to remove to Dundas, where a large house had been purchased in which to carry on the work of the Orphanage for Boys, and that it was intended to combine with it the St. Vincent's Home. Under these circumstances an Order in Council was passed, placing the Institution on the Charity Aid Act Schedules, and a sum of \$400 was granted to it in respect of its operations during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past

year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

| | Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1879. Admitted during the past year | . 58 | 89 |
|-----|---|-----------|-------|
|] | Discharged during the year | . 1 | 89 |
| The | ese indigent persons were admitted from the following p | olaces, v | riz.: |
| (| City of Hamilton | . 30 | |
| | | | 89 |

Of these people 30 were men, and 59 women; all, except 2, were Roman Catholics; 28 were Canadians, 2 English, 55 Irish, and 4 were of other nationalities.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

| From the Province of Ontario | S | 400 | 00 |
|--|------|------|----|
| Received from inmates | | | |
| Subscriptions and donations of private individuals | 10 | ,871 | 19 |
| Other sources | 1 | ,769 | 05 |
| | | | |
| | \$13 | .424 | 79 |

| The expendit | tures for th | he same | period v | vere as | under, | viz.: |
|--------------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
|--------------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|

| Food of all kinds | \$ 1,698 | 54 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----|
| Clothing, furniture and furnishings | 573 | 46 |
| Fuel, light and cleaning | 328 | 28 |
| Cost of new building | 16,000 | 00 |
| Other expenditures | 346 | 44 |
| | | |
| | \$18,946 | 72 |

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 16,904 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder.

| Allowance for 16,904 days' stay at 5 cents per day Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day | \$ | 845 20 338 08 | |
|--|------|------------------|--|
| | | | |
| Total Government aid for 1881 | \$1. | 183 28 | |

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Vincent's Home on the 10th July. The names of 39 persons appeared on the Register, but I only saw 3 men and 29 women. The remainder were said to be in the new Home in Dundas, where they were at work getting it ready for general occupation.

The register was not properly kept. The Sister in charge was therefore shewn the way in which it should be entered up.

Seeing that the premises were quite unsuited to the purposes of the Home, their condition was as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

Since the date of inspection the house in Dundas above referred to has been occupied for the purposes of this Charity, which in future will be known as the House of Providence, Dundas.

ORPHANAGES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

| Number in residence on 1st October, 1879 | $\frac{256}{205}$ | |
|---|-------------------|-----|
| Admitted during the year Total number in residence during the year | | 461 |
| Discharged during the year | | |
| Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880 | 238 | 461 |

The statistical information regarding these children, is as follows:—Sex, male, 218; females, 243. Religious denominations, Roman Catholics, 439; Protestants, 22. Nationalties, Canadian, 416; English, 17; Irish, 16; other countries 12. Places admitted from:—City of Toronto, 338; County of York, 21; other counties, 83; emigrants, etc., 19.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,764.72, were \$7,861.00, and the expenditures incurred were \$7,863.00.

The collective stav of the inmates was 92,507 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,850.14 as Government Aid for the year 1881.

Inspection.

The following is the report made to me by Mr. Hayes after he inspected this

Orphanage:-

"I beg to state that in accordance with your instructions I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 4th January. The names of 249 children were entered as being inmates, about which number I saw. They seemed to be healthy and well cared for. The House at "Sunnyside," where the younger children used to be kept, having been closed, they are now lodged in the main building.

"The dormitories were rather over-crowded, but as explained in my report upon the House of Providence branch of this charity, steps are being taken to remedy this defect. The portions of the buildings used for the Orphans were as

usual very clean and tidy."

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past year:—

| Number in residence on 1st October, 1879 | 100 | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Admitted during the year | 44 | |
| Total number in residence during year | | 144 |
| Number discharged | | |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 107 | |
| | | 144 |

The statistical information regarding these 144 children, is as follows:—Sex, Male, 86; Female, 58. Religious denominations, Protestants, 143; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities, Canadian, 118; English 13; Irish, 6; Scotch 2; other countries, 5. Places admitted from: City of Toronto, 116; Province of Ontario, 28.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was \$4,283 02 and the receipts during the same period were \$4,177.66, including the

Government grant of \$729.54.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 37,564 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$751.28, as the Government grant for 1881.

Inspection.

I instructed Mr Hayes to visit this Orphanage. He did so and made the

following report to me:-

"I have the honour to report that as desired by you, I inspected the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. The premises were very clean and in good order. The basement had been painted during the past year, and a new porch built. The roof was being re-shingled at the time of my visit.

"The names of 65 boys and 41 girls, a total of 106, were registered on the books. I saw all of these children, who were dressed fairly well and looked clean

and healthy. Ninety-nine of them were in school.

"A great deal of work in the way of sewing, knitting and washing is done by the children, as all the clothing worn by them is made up and washed in the Orphanage. They are also instructed in other domestic duties. The affairs of this Charity seem to be well managed."

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 115 82 —— | 197 |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| Discharged during year Deaths In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 5 | 197 |

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—Male, 64; Female, 133. Religious denominations—Protestants, 197. Nationalities—Canadian, 197. Where admitted from—City of Toronto, 197.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant, of \$874,72, were \$4,431.26, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining

the Home were \$4,469.82.

The collective stay of the immates was 42,722 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$854.44, as Government aid for the year 1881.

Inspection

The statutory visit to this charity was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report upon it is annexed:—

"I have the honour to state that as directed by you, I inspected the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. One hundred and one children were then being cared for, all of whom I saw. They were generally healthy looking and neatly dressed. The premises were clean and tidy throughout, and the beds appeared to be comfortable.

"I found that the register had not been entered up since the previous 1st October. The matron was told for the information of the Secretary that admissions to and discharges from the Home should be recorded as they occur or as soon there-

after as possible.

"It would be well for the Managers of this Charity to consider whether it be not desirable to provide some means within the building for extinguishing a fire, should such occur."

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 44 | 120 |
|---|----|-----|
| Discharged In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 46 | |

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—Religious denominations-Protestants, 120. Nationalities-Canadian, 88; English, 20; Irish, 1; Scotch, 2; other countries, 9. Places admitted from-City of Toronto, 89; County of York, 6; other counties, 12; other countries, etc., 13.

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$588.18, amounted to \$4,388.52, and the expenditures incurred on account of

maintenance were \$4412.89.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 27,334 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$546.68, as Government aid for the year 1881.

INSPECTION.

I directed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution. His report thereupon is given hereunder:

"I have the honour to state that on the 8th November I visited the Boys' Home, Toronto. The building was as usual in a most satisfactory condition, being clean, orderly and well painted, and white-washed throughout.

"The boys received into this Home are made to do a good deal of work. All the painting, white-washing, wood-cutting etc., required is done by them, as well as the mending of their own clothes. This practice is a very good one as it teaches the boys to be useful and forms in them habits of industry.

"Ninety-eight boys were entered on the register. I saw ninety-two-the other six were out in search of a cow which had gone astray. Supper was served to the boys while I was in the Home. If good appetites were any evidence of good health, then these boys were far from being ill.'

"The register continues to be very well kept."

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past official year:—

| Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1879 Since admitted Total in residence during year | 10 184 | 194 |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Discharged | 179 15 | 194 |

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows:—Religion—Protestants, 147; Roman Catholics, 47. Nationalities—Canadian, 135; English, 19; Irish, 8; Scotch, 2; United States, 25; other countries, 5. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 107; County of York, 7; other counties and places, 80.

The income of the Institution during the year, inclusive of the Government

grant of \$111.58, was \$1,957.93, and the expenditures were \$2,084.35.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 5,688 days, which will entitle the Institution to a Government grant of \$113.76 for 1881.

Inspection.

Mr. Hayes inspected these lodgings, and reported to me upon their condition as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings on the 8th November. Fifteen boys had taken breakfast in the Institution that morning, but only a few of them were seen, the

majority being out at work.

"The Bouse was in good order. Hardwood flooring has been laid in the dining room and entrance hall, much improving the appearance of those places. A small organ has also been bought for use in the services held in the Lodgings. It was paid for by subscriptions from the boys and the scholars in the various Sunday Schools in town.

"The books are properly kept."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, are shewn in the following summary:—

| In residence on 1st of October, 1879 | 61 | 83 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----|
| Discharged | 62 21 | 83 |

The statistical information regarding these lads is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestants, 2; Roman Catholic, 81. Nationalities—Canadian, 61. English, 5; Irish, 8; other countries, 9. Where received from—City of Toronto, 83'

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,027.28, and the expenditure amounted to \$3,046.30.

The collective stay of the boys was 8,735 days. The Home will be entitled to Government aid to the extent of \$174.70.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Home. His report upon it is appended. "I beg to state that as instructed by you, I visited the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 8th November. The register shewed that on the 1st October, 21 inmates were in the Home, since which 9 had been admitted, 3 had been discharged, and 1 had died, leaving the names of 26 on the books. Of these, 2 were described as clerks, 1 as a medical student, 7 as newsboys, 2 as messengers, and the rest were entered as following various other callings.

"The building was, as usual, in very good order. Dinner was about to be served while I was in the Home. The food appeared to be of good quality and

in sufficient quantity."

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

All the infants except three were born in Canada, and the religious denomination of the mothers of 103 is stated to be Protestants, and of 17. Roman Catholic. The places the infants were admitted from are as under:—City of Toronto, 100; County of York, 2, and other counties 18. The statistical information regarding the 65 mother nurses in residence during the year is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant 54; Roman Catholic, 11. Nationalties—Canadian, 29; English, 20; Irish, 7; Scotch, 4; other countries, 5. Places received from—City of Toronto, 49; County of York, 1; other counties and places, 15. The receipts of the H me during the year were \$3,821.69, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to \$3,782.53.

The collective stay of the mother nurses and children equalled 24,532 days. The Home therefore will be entitled to \$490.64, in addition to which \$200 have

been granted in respect of Infirmary work.

Inspection.

The Inspection of this Home was made by Mr. Hayes, whose report is given hereunder:—

"I have the honour to state that as instructed by you, I visited the Infants' Home on the 8th January. The books, which are very well kept, shewed that on the 30th September, 20 mother nurses and 40 infants were in the Home, that since then 12 of the former and 21 of the latter class had been admitted; that 14 mother nurses had been discharged, and that 15 infants had been taken away, adopted or died, leaving the names of 21 adults and 46 infants on the Register. Three nurses and 14 infants were entered as being on the Infirmary list. The number of inmates above mentioned were seen by me.

"The house was in excellent condition so far as cleanliness was concerned, and as a general thing the air was sweet. Except the attie dormitories, the rooms were bright and cheerful looking, but they were all over-crowded. I was informed that the managers have obtained from the Corporation the lease, at a low rent, of a lot on St. Mary's Street, on which they intend to build in the spring. The

plans for the new building are now being prepared."

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 104 | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Admitted during the year | 57 | |
| Total number of inmates during the year | | 161 |
| Discharged | 50 | |
| Died | 9 | |
| In residence on 39th September, 1880 | 102 | |
| | | 161 |

The statistical information respecting these 161 children is as follows:—Sex—male, 83; female, 78. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 157; Protestants, 4. Nationalties—Canadian, 151; Irish, 3; American, 7. Places received from—City of Hamilton, 83; County of Wentworth, 14; other counties and countries, 64.

Including the government grant of \$778.14, the revenue of the Asylum dur-

ing the year amounted to \$6,316.26, and the expenditures to \$6,447.73.

The collective period of residence of these Orphans was 38,469 days. The Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$769.38.

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum on the 10th of July. The names of 125 children were on the register of whom I saw 116 (62 boys, 54 girls). Three boys and 2 girls were said to be in Dundas, and 4 children in the St. Vincent's Home. Measles had at this time become an epidemic in the Orphanage, as no less than 29 boys and several girls were ill with them.

I was told that so soon as the new house in Dundas was ready for occupation it was intended to remove to it the boys then in the Orphanage under report, which would thereafter be used for the care of girls only, thus relieving the crowded dormitories and enabling a better classification of the girls being made.

The condition of the Orphanage was all that could be desired, and its affairs appeared to be managed in a most systematic way.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

| In residence 1st October, 1879. Since admitted | 24 13 | |
|--|----------|----|
| Total number of inmates during year | | 37 |
| Discharged | 16 | |
| In residence 30th September, 1880 | | 37 |

The statistics concerning these 37 orphans are as follows:—Sex—male, 24; female, 13. Religious denominations—Protestant, 37. Nationalities—Canadian, 17; English 13; Irish, 5; Scotch, 2. Where admitted from—City of Hamilton, 37.

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$3,923.34, and the expenditures were \$3,989.94. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 8,201 days, which will entitle the Institution to a statutory allowance of \$164.02 for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made my annual inspection of this charity on the 10th of July. The register shewed that 28 children were in residence on the previous 1st October; that 8 had since been admitted, making a total of 36 who had been cared for, and that of this number, 8 had been indentured and 1 returned home, leaving in residence on the day of my visit, 27 children, of whom 19 were boys and 8 girls. Differing from the inmates of most of the so-called Orphan Asylums, the e children were nearly all orphans. Some of the girls entered on the Orphanage books were really adults. Authority was therefore given to the Secretary to place their names upon the books of the Refuge branch, so that the grant at the higher rate might be obtained for them.

Since my previous visit to the Asylum a teacher had been appointed by the Education Board, to conduct the school in the Asylum, and the Matron reported that this change had resulted in a great improvement in the condition of the school

The various departments of the house were found in their usual excellent order.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Total number of inmates during year | | 121 |
| Discharged | 39 | |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 82 | |
| - | | 121 |

These 121 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton. Their nationalites are returned as follows:—Canadian, 36; English, 10; Irish, 25; Scotch, 45; other countries 5.

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,150.20, and the expendi-

tures were \$4,254.85.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 30,872 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$617.44 as Provincial aid for 1881.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of this Home on the 10th July.

An examination of the register shewed that with those in residence on the previous 1st of October, 112 boys had been cared for up to the day of my visit, and that of these 32 had been discharged, indentured or removed, leaving the

names of 80 boys on the books.

In the absence of the Matro

In the absence of the Matron, a member of the board of management went with me through the building, every part of which was found in most excellent order. The beds were particularly clean and tidy. The good health of the Home was evidenced by the fact that not a boy was ill at the time of my visit. I saw all the inmates but two, who were at the market. All were comfortably clothed and had a happy and cheerful appearance.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below:-

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| Total number of inmates | | 91 |
| Discharged | $\frac{24}{67}$ | |
| | | 91 |

All these inmates were girls, and all were Protestants. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 59; English, 27; Irish, 4; Scotch, 1. With the exception of three, all the children were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,304.23, and the expendi-

ture equalled \$2,295 58.

The aggregate period of residence of the 91 children was 23,214 days. The Government grant for 1881 will be \$464.28.

Inspection.

An inspection was made of the Girls' Home by me on the 10th July. It was found in very good order, with neatness and tidiness prevailing in the dormitories, class-rooms and other departments. The sanitary arrangements also appeared to be generally good and effective. Some improvements in the way of painting and such like had been made in the appearance of the house.

The names of 64 children appeared on the register, but only 56 were mus-

tered. It was stated that the rest were absent on leave.

The children are taught by a teacher appointed for that purpose by the Board of Education.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the year:—

| In the Home on 1st October, 1879. 53 Admitted during the year 19 Total number in residence —— | 72 |
|---|-----|
| Discharged 18 Died 1 In residence on 30th September, 1880. 53 | 7.0 |

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 72 children: Sex—male, 40; female, 32. Religion—Protestants, 72. Nationalities.—Canadian, 62; English, 6; Irish, 3; United States, 1. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 59; other places, 13.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,516.00, including the Gov-

ernment grant, and the expenditure was \$2,397.16.

The total stay of the children was 20,273 days, consequently the Government grant for 1881 will be \$405,46.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the above named Institution on the 22nd August, there being then 57 children in the Home, viz.: 31 boys and 26 girls. The children had a healthy and contented look, and apparently their wants were well attended to. The number in the House had been somewhat reduced since my previous visit. There remained in the Home on the 1st October, 1879, 69 children, since which date 19 had been admitted and during the same period 31 had been discharged, leaving the population as above stated.

Owing to building operations being in progress, the Home was somewhat in confusion. An addition was being erected at the rear of the present structure, in order to provide a playroom, Matrons' quarters, hospital ward, as well as a bathroom, and closets; and arrangements were to be made to heat the whole of the house with hot water. These additions and alterations will cost something in the

neighborhood of \$5,000.

I examined the books of the Home and made a few suggestions in regard to to the mode of keeping them, with a view to their affording the requisite information.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 Admitted during year Total number in residence | 28 | 74 |
|--|----|----|
| Discharged during year | | |
| Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1880 | | 74 |

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—males, 72; female, 2. Religion—Roman Catholie, 64; Protestants, 10. Nationalities—Canadian, 65; English, 4; Scotch, 1; other countries, 4. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 51; other counties and places, 23.

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of

the House of Providence and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above-indicated children, was 13,193 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of \$263.86.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of this Orphanage on the 2nd August. From an examination of the books, it would appear that 46 children remained in the Orphanage at the beginning of the official year, since that time 20 had been admitted, making a total of 66 who had been under protection. Of this number 37 were sent out and 1 died, leaving 28 in residence on the day of my visit, all but one of whom were boys.

Like the Refuge Department, the House was in perfect order and thoroughly clean, and the children were tidily and neatly clad. The books were well kept

and afforded all requisite information.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 54 | 92 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----|
| Discharged | 55 37 | 92 |

The statistical information respecting these 92 children is as follows:—Sex—males, 3; females, 89. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 92. Nationality—Canadian, 92. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 56, County of Frontenac, 9; other counties and places, 27.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$980.59, and the ex-

penditures on account of maintenance to \$1,766.03.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 15,599 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1881 to the extent of \$311.98.

Inspection.

I visited the above named Orphanage on the 2nd August. The structural accommodation is the same as last reported, The entire space is insufficient for the purposes of the charity, and its position in the upper flat of the Hospital building must somewhat restrict the airing and exercise of the children. The Asylum, however, was in the most admirable order; everything being thoroughly neat and clean, and the children themselves had a very tidy and well cared for appearance. The names of 38 children appeared on the roll—32 of whom I saw, the rest being absent. During this year 47 children had been admitted.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year :-

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 Since admitted Total number of inmates during year | 33 | 66 |
|--|----|----|
| Discharged Died In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 1 | 66 |

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows: Sex—male, 35; female, 31; Religious denominations—Protestant, 65; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 55; English, 1; Irish, 4; Scotch, 1; American, 5. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 56; County of Carleton, 9; other counties and places, 1.

The revenue of the Home for the year was \$2,462.82, and the expenditures

incurred during the same time were \$2,393.33.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 12,486 days, the Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$249.72.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the above named institution on the 30th July. The house cleaning for the morning was going on, but, with the exception of a little disorder, everything was in a thoroughly clean and well kept state. The dormitories were well aired and cheerful, and the bedding clean and comfortable looking.

The names of 31 children appeared on the roll, all of whom I saw with the exception of one, who was absent on an errand. Altogether the Home appeared to be well and systematically managed. The children had a clean and tidy appear-

ance, and were evidently well cared for.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum, during the official year:

| In residence 1st October, 1879 | 34 | F E |
|---|----|-----|
| Number of inmates during year Discharged | 28 | 70 |
| In residence 30th September, 1879 | 47 | 75 |

The statistical information, regarding the inmates, is as follows:—Sex—male, 42; female, 33. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 75. Nationalities—Canadian, 8; English, 2; Irish, 64; Scotch, 1. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 60; County of Carleton, 3; other counties and places, 12.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 14,177 days. Based on this,

the Government grant to the Asylum, for 1881, will be \$283.54.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum on the 30th July. The names of 44 children appeared on the register, but it was stated that the names of some had not been entered. I saw 41 of these children.

Both in the Orphanage and Refuge departments of this Charity, as in many other institutions, there seemed to be some difficulty in arriving at the exact number of persons in residence; this could be easily obviated by keeping a daily

register of the movements of the inmates.

The middle flat of the building is occupied for the Orphanage department. The condition of the rooms, beds, and bedding, and the house generally, was good, and cleanliness and neatness everywhere prevailed. The children were neat and

clean in appearance.

An examination of the register shewed that the names of the inmates were not entered at the time they were received, nor were the discharges marked off as they occurred, as this work was done by an outside person. I stated that it is better that the register should be kept by someone constantly in the House, and that admissions and discharges should be entered as they take place. The names of some children appeared on the register who had evidently been discharged, but I could get no definite information about them.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

| The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following sun | nmary:— |
|---|--------------|
| In residence on 1st October 1879 | 66 |
| Since admitted | |
| Total number of inmates during year | — 152 |
| Discharged | 76 |
| Died | 2 |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 74 |
| | — 152 |

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows:—Sex—male, 57; female, 95. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 152. Nationalities—Canadian, 128; English, 6; Irish, 15; other countries, 3. Places received from—City of Ottawa, 70; County of Carleton, 27; other places, 55.

The receipts of the institution for the year were \$3,895.60, and the expendi-

tures during that time were \$3,888.17.

The entire period of residence of the children was 26,217 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$524.34 as Government aid for 1881.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of this Orphanage on the 31st July, finding it in its usual neat and orderly condition, both in respect to the rooms and dorminits usual neat and orderly condition, both in respect to the rooms and dorminitis usual neat and orderly condition, both in respect to the rooms and dorminitis or the rooms are recommended by the rooms and dorminitis or the rooms are recommended by the rooms are recomm

tories and the beds and bedding.

The register which was neatly and properly kept, shewed that there were 73 inmates in the House; of whom I saw 16 boys, 35 girls and 10 infants. The restwere said to be temporarily absent. The children had a clean and tidy look, and appeared to be exceedingly well cared for.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

| The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following | summary: |
|---|--------------|
| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 95 |
| Since admitted | 61 |
| Number of inmates during year | — 156 |
| 267 | |

| Discharged | 72 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Died | 3 |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 81 156 |

The statistical information regarding these 156 persons is as follows:—Sex—male, 87; female, 69. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 149; Protestant. 7. Nationalities—Canadian, 146; English, 2; Irish, 7; American, 1.

Places admitted from-City of London, 70; County of Middlesex, 5; other

counties and places, 81.

The receipts, including the Government grant, and the expenditures were \$12,982.51 and \$12,708.79 respectively. The Refuge receipts and expenditures are included with these.

The collective period of residence of the 156 children was 33,213 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of \$664.26.

Inspection.

I called at this Orphanage on the 14th July with the object of inspecting it, but was informed that the Superioress, who had charge of the Orphanage and the books thereof, was absent, and that the books could not be obtained. Under these circumstances I did not make an inspection of the Home.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

| In the Home on 1st October, 1879 | 65 |
|---|----|
| Discharged . Died In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 1 |

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows:—Sex—male, 78; female, 49. Religious denomination—Protestant, 127. Nationalities—Canadian, 112; English, 11; Irish, 1; other countries, 3. Place admitted from—City of London, 127.

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the

Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 20,842 days, entitling the Institution to receive \$416.84, as Provincial aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Orphanage on the 14th July, when the names of 35 boys and 19 girls were on the register, but I only saw 49 of them; the others were said to be out on errands or at work. The children looked clean and healthy, and were evidently well taken care of. The accommodation provided for them is comfortable and good, and the House has a cheerful aspect. There is a school on the premises.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shown in the annexed summary:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 Since admitted Total number of inmates during the year | 14 |
|--|------------------|
| Discharged In residence on 30th September, 1880. | 17 17 — 34 |

The statistical information respecting these 34 children is as follows: Sex, male, 18; female, 16. Religious denomination—Protestant, 34. Nationalities—Canadian, 28; English, 5; Scotch, 1. Places admitted from—City of St. Catharines, 24; County of Lincoln, 6; other places, 4.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,462.96, and \$1,542.30 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with

the Refuge branch of the Home are also included in these sums

The total stay of the children was equal to 7,724 days, consequently the Government grant for 1881 in their behalf will be \$154.48.

Inspection.

I inspected this Home on the 12th of January. There appeared on the register the names of 9 boys and 10 girls. None of these were orphans, but all were half orphans. In most cases the remaining parent was paying a small sum weekly for the board of the child, but in no instance did the amount exceed fifty cents per week. Thirteen of the children were attending the common school in the city; the remainder were too young to do so. The children were evidently well and properly cared for.

The House, which is well suited to the purposes of the Charity, was found in

most excellent order throughout.

The books were correctly kept.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 Since admitted. Total number of inmates during the year | 2 | 30 |
|---|---------|----|
| Discharged | 3 27 | 30 |

The statistical information relating to these children is as follows: Sex—male, 14; female, 16. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 30. Nationalities—Canadian, 29; American, 1. Places admitted from—Village of St. Agatha, 5; County of Waterloo, 23; other counties and countries, 2.

The revenue of the Asylum was \$1,119.56, including the Government grant of \$179.04, and the expenditures were \$1,131.81.

The total stay of the children was equal to 10,168 days, which will entitle the

Asylum to a grant of \$203.36 for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit this Orphanage. His report thereupon is given

hereunder:-

"I have the honour to state that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Orphan Asylum at St. Agatha on the 25th August. An examination of the register, which is of the proper pattern and correctly kept, shewed that 27 children were in the Home, all of whom were seen. Every effort seems to be made by the Sisters in charge of the Charity to make the place as much like a home as possible, and the evident happiness an I good health of the children appear to indicate that the endeavours of the Sisters are successful.

"Every part of the building was clean and neat. The beds were most com-

fortable looking."

ST. THOMAS HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 0 6 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Total number of inmates during year | _ | 6 |
| Discharged | 6 | |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 0 | 0 |
| | denterment. | (i) |

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows:—Sex—male, 4; female, 2. Religious denominations—Protestant, 4; Roman Catholic, 2. Nationalities—Canadian, 4; English, 2. Places received from—Town of St. Thomas, 6.

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 397 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$7.94 as Government aid for 1881.

Inspection.

At the time of my inspection of the St. Thomas Home, there were no children being cared for, but only adults.

BETHLEHEM FOR THE FRIENDLESS, OTTAWA.

A petition that the above named Charity might be granted aid under the provisions of the Act was presented by the Sisters in charge thereof, and I was desired to make a report upon the Charity, its object, operations, etc. After inspecting the building in which it is carried on, I made the following report to the Government, under date of the 9th August:—

"I have the honour to report that, as required under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made a statutory inspection of the Bethlehem for the Friend-

less, Ottawa, on the 31st July. This Charity is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, and has for its object the reception and care of illegitimate infants, who heretofore were sent to a similar institution in Montreal. Its operations are carried on in a small frame building belonging to the Sisters, and were instituted on the 27th June, 1879, from which date up to the close of the year ending 30th September, 1879, 41 infants had been admitted; 3 were placed in homes, and 25 (over sixty per cent.) died, leaving 13 under care on the

day just named.

"There appears to be no other institution in the eastern section of the Province having for its object the care and nurture of the illegitimate children of abandoned women, and who are brought into the world with diseased bodies and enfeebled intellects. But for institutions of this kind, instead of sixty per cent. of these children dying, all would either die from disease or become the victims of infanticide. It is the more necessary that this institution should receive Government aid, as the Lying-in Hospital in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, at Ottawa, has been placed upon Schedule 'A' of the Charity Aid Act, and in many instances the women admitted to that Hospital become the mothers of illegitimate children, for whom they can make no provision. As a similar institution in Toronto (the Infants' Home) is aided by Government funds, I would recommend that the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, be placed on Schedule 'C' of the Charity Aid Act."

An Order in Council was eventually passed, approving of the recommendation made by me. The Managers of the Charity were therefore requested to make the usual returns of the operations of the institution during the year, A summary of these returns is given below:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 13 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Since admitted | 141 | |
| Total number of inmates during year | | 154 |
| Discharged | 15 | |
| Died | 122 | |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 17 | |
| | | 154 |

The statistical information respecting these 154 children is as follows:—Sex —males, 81; females, 73. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 151; Protestant, 3. Nationality—Canadian, 78; English, 17; Irish, 50; Scotch, 9. Places admitted from-City of Ottawa, 133; County of Carleton, 8; other countries and places, 13.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$835.63, and the ex-

penditures on account of maintenance to \$826.24.

The collective stay of the immates was equal to 4,668 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1881 to the extent of \$93.36.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The Sisters conducting the Orphans' Home at Fort William, Thunder Bay District, petitioned the Government to be allowed aid under the provisions of the Charity Act. The objects of the institution were therein stated to be the care and instruction of orphaned and neglected children of the district. Enquiry having been made into the matter, and it having been ascertained that the Sisters were doing a good and useful work, it was decided by the Government to grant the application, and an Order in Council was passed, placing the name of the Orphanage in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the sum-

mary given below:-

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 7 | 33 |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| Discharged | 25 | গুবু |

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 25; English, 6; Irish, 2.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$908.00, and the expenditure

equalled \$975.00.

The aggregate period of residence of the 33 children was 8,291 days. The Government grant for 1881 will be \$165.82.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 53 | 86 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----|
| Discharged | 57 29 | |

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 58; Roman Catholic, 26; other religions, 2. Nationality—Canadian, 18; English, 20; Irish, 32; Scotch, 8; other countries, 8. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 51; Province of Ontario, 29; emigrants, etc., 6.

The revenue of the Asylum amounted to \$3,643.11, and the maintenance

expenditures to \$3,882.76.

The collective stay of the immates was equal to 11,213 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$224.26, as the Government grant for 1881.

Inspection.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Charity. He did so, and made the fol-

lowing report to me:-

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your wishes, I visited the Magdalen Asylum, Toronto, to-day (the 13th January). Since the previous 1st October, when there were 29 women in residence, 26 had been admitted and 12 discharged, leaving 43 in the Asylum this day. The infant child of one of the women was also being cared for, making the total population 44. I saw all these persons while at dinner.

"The books were examined. Some of the discharges were not recorded in the register, which is not of the Government form. A pattern sheet of the right

form should be sent to the Secretary.

"The lack of classification of the immates must, I am afraid, seriously impair the usefulness of this institution as a reforming agency. The managers would do well to consider whether such alterations could not be made to the building as would enable a separation being made of the younger, either in years or in vicious habits, from the older or more hardened.

"All parts of the building were in a clean and well kept state."

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year:—

18 273

| In residence on 1st October, 1880 | 23 |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Since admitted | 39 |
| Total number of inmates during year | |
| D: -11 | 20 |
| Discharged | 39 |
| Died | 1 |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | 22 |
| 1 | 62 |

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 60; Protestant, 2. Nationality—Canadian, 18; English, 3; Irish, 32; other countries, 9. Places received from—City of Toronto, 46; other places, 16.

The revenue and expenditure of the Charity each amounted to \$5,802.28.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 7,236 days. The Government grant for 1881 will therefore be \$144.72.

Inspection.

The statutory visit of inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 6th January, when I found 26 personstherein—25 adults and 1 infant. Of the adults 11 were classed as 'Magdalens,' and 14 as 'Entrants.' It being a feast day these women were not at work, but were enjoying a holiday. The premises were very clean and nicely kept. The books were correctly entered up."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year:--

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | 44 |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Discharged | 46 15 ——————————————————————————————————— |

The statistics regarding these women are as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 50; Roman Catholic, 11. Nationality—Canadian, 34; English, 9; Irish, 10; Scotch, 6; American, 2. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 43; County of Wentworth, 8; other counties and places, 10.

The revenue of the Home amounted to \$2,456.44, and the expenditures to

the same amount.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 7,078 days, entitling the Home to receive \$141.56, as aid for 1881.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the above named establishment on the 10th July, when I found 13 women therein, being a somewhat smaller population than usual. Of the 17 women who were reported to be in the Home on the previous 1st October, 7 were still in residence.

274

A considerable number of the inmates had been in custody repeatedly, and many of them might have been classed as habitual offenders against public morals and decency. I pointed out to the Managers that when the Reformatory for Females was being opened a large portion of that class would doubtless be committed to that place if again arrested, and I expressed the hope that their detention would be for a sufficiently long period to admit of some good being effected for it must be quite apparent that the commitment of such characters for short periods can be but little service either to themselves or the community.

The condition of the house was very satisfactory, but the yard surroundings

were not as neat as they should be in a public institution.

The laundry work and sewing were still carried on, and during the previous year the sum of \$1,211.99 had been received from those sources.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shows the operations of this Asylum during the year:

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Admitted during year | 61 | |
| Total number of inmates during year | | 149 |
| | | |
| Discharged | 65 | |
| Discharged Died. | 3 | |
| In residence on 30th September, 1880 | | |
| · - | | 149 |

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 148; Protestant, 3. Nationalities—Canadian, 83; English, 3; Irish, 63. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 41; County of Carleton, 26; other counties and places, 82.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution during the year were \$4,806.-

96, and \$7,519.91, respectively.

The collective stay of the immates was equal to 35,713 days. The Government aid for 1881 will therefore be \$714.26.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of this Magdalen Asylum on the 31st July The portions of the buildings used for the purposes of the Asylum were found in the same structural condition as formerly, no material changes having been made, except the enlargement of one of the dormitories, which was much required. The buildings are not suited to the purposes for which they are used, and it would be a most desirable thing if the Sisters of the Good Shepherd could be placed in funds to provide new ones. Considering the state of the buildings, the dormitories and rooms were well kept. The overcrowding in the latter was very great, and consequently the air was not good, even during the day, and of course, must have been very vitiated at night.

The population of the house was considerably reduced owing, as was stated by the Superioress, to want of funds. The non-admission of many women who were usually received, probably accounted for the abnormally large number of prostitutes found in the Ottawa Gaol at the time of my visit the previous day. The population was still further decreased in consequence of an out-break of measles in the previous month of May, in that portion of the House where young

girls are kept, for the purpose of preserving them from immorality. At that time there were 40 inmates of that class, and all were sent out except 16 of the most urgent cases, who were in residence on the day of my inspection. I also saw 22 of the class known as "penitents," and 21 "Magdalens." There were also in the Asylum 4 Franciscians, who were kept apart from the others. The entire population was therefore 63.

The only means of employing the inmates, was washing, from which only a

small revenue was derived.

As the register then in use did not afford the information required by the statute, I forwarded a specimen of a proper style of register.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

I was desired by the Government to inspect and report upon this Charity, as an application had been made that it might receive a Government grant. I visited the Refuge and made a report to the Government on the 3rd January, 1880, of

which the following is a copy, viz.:-

"I have the honour to report that as required under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 3rd January. The House used for the purposes of the Charity is a good new brick structure, and is located in a good position for its objects. The internal arrangements are not exactly suited for such an establishment, but are quite as good as those in similar institutions aided by Government funds, and moreover I consider it desirable that the operations of the Magdalen Asylum, and those of the Infants' Home should be carried on in different institutions, and I hope the Managers will see their way to effect a separation before long.

"The condition of the house was not satisfactory at the time of my visit, which was made at eight o'clock in the morning; as the Matron had not then made her appearance, the house seemed, for the time being, to be in charge of the inmates. It was stated that the Matron was sick. It is evident that the conduct

of affairs is not yet reduced to a proper system.

"I could not see the register owing to the absence of the Matron, but I have the return of the operations of the Charity for the official year ending 30th Sep-

tember, 1879, duly subscribed to by the Secretary.

"Believing that the defects in the management will be at once overcome, I would respectfully recommend that the institution be placed on Schedule C of the Act, and that the sum of \$170.52 be placed in the estimates as the Government grant for 1880."

An Order in Council was passed confirming this recommendation.

The operations of the Charity during the year are shewn as under:—

| In residence on 1st October, 1879 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Total number of inmates during year | | 31 |
| Discharged | 27 4 | |
| - | | 31 |

Of these persons, 29 were Protestants, and 2 Roman Catholics; 17 were Canadians, 9 English, and 5 Irish; and 19 were received from the City of London, and 12 from other places.

The receipts and expenditures during the year were \$1,770.65 and \$1,771.27 respectively.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 6,189 days, which entitles the Refuge to

receive a grant of \$123.78 for 1881.

Conclusion.

The following reports will be found in the appendix:—1st, The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia; 2nd, The Statistics relating to the Central Prison, and the Report of the Surgeon thereof; 3rd, The Reports of the Superintendent and other officers of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; 4th, The Reports of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Principal of the Institution for the Blind, together with those of the Medical Officers thereof.

I have the honour to be

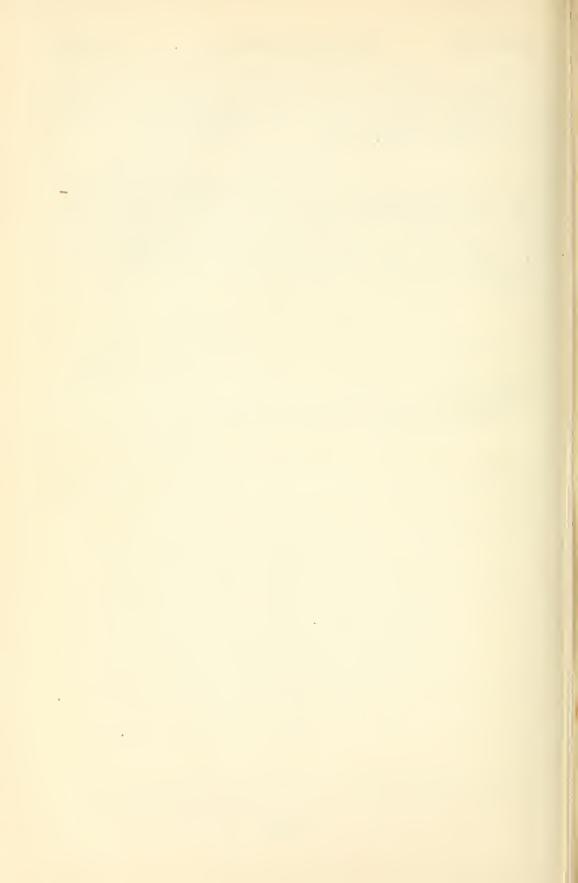
Your Honour's most obedient Servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, December, 1880.



APPENDIX TO REPORT

 \mathbf{OF}

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In accordance with Statute, I herewith present the Fortieth Report of the operations of this Asylum, ending 30th September, 1880. At the close of the year, there were, in the Asylum, 674 patients. There were under treatment during the year 756 patients. There were admitted during the year, 82 patients. For the same time, 48 were discharged, of which number 15 recovered, 22 were improved, and 11 unimproved. The deaths were 33; none cloped, and one was transferred to London Asylum.

Discharges.

As might be expected from the fact that, during the year, we have had only 82 admissions, our discharges are only 48. The proportion of recoveries to admissions is considerably less than that of last year. Last year the percentage was 33.33; this year it is 19. The percentage of recoveries out of the whole population under treatment, has been 2, as against 4.35 last year. The improved are not considered in this calculation. It is to be remembered that nearly all our patients are chronic cases. The recovered leave us, but the incurable remain as permanent residents until death relieve them. This has been, for years, virtually an Asylum for the chronic insane. In looking over our Register and checking off the curable, I find that, at the most, not more than 24 patients are probably curable, out of a population of 674. These 24 beds are all which can at any time be provided for presumably curable cases. It is reasonable to suppose that any vacancies caused by deaths will from time to time be filled up by the ever-increasing class of hopeless dements, thus leaving, at least for a time, the above-mentioned two dozen beds free for recent admissions, as vacancies occur. This small number of beds for acute cases cannot be expected to give an opportunity for many admissions, and as a necessary consequence, few recoveries in proportion to the population. It is true that now and then, socalled chronic cases recover, to the surprise of everyone, but such unlooked-for results are too rare to in any way seriously affect the statements made.

There are no statistics of an Asylum more unreliable than are those recording the cured and improved discharges. No two Superintendents will put the same value on symptoms indicative of recovery. Hence no exact rule can be applied to every case. The cautious officer, fearing a relapse, may retain a patient for weeks, and even months, under

observation, when his more daring brother may take the chances of the recovery being permanent, and discharge a convalescent, or intermittent, on the first appearance of apparent cure. The consequence must be, that the former may have fewer discharges than the latter, but because of prudence, will have a less number of relapses and returns. Here a fallacy creeps into Asylum tables which is seldom rectified, and from which invidious comparisons are drawn. A patient may be admitted and re-admitted several times in the course of the year. The same person is entered as a new patient at each admission, and is recorded as a distinct recovery at each discharge. It will be seen then that one patient may represent four, five, or more admissions and discharges, and, as a matter of course, stands for that number of different persons who have been cured or improved. This misleading system may be necessary in keeping records, but in comparative statistics the proper basis for considering treatment and results should be persons, not solely admissions and removals. The death roll can have no fallacious muster.

Another source of error is the varied opinions which may exist as to the relative condition of a patient. The improved and recovered patients may be so much alike, as to their mental condition, that the sanguine medical officer will readily consign such to the latter class, while the cautious physician may only classify the similar patients as belonging to the former. Many such sources of error in tabulating statistics might be cited, but these examples shew that comparisons of Asylum treatment, based on discharges, are thoroughly deceptive. For this no one is to blame, and the only remedy would be for all Superintendents to have their minds cast in a uniform mould.

Probations.

Twenty-four patients were sent home on probation during the year. Of that number, only one was returned unimproved. It is true a good many more might have been sent away in the care of friends, trusting for the best; but it is well not to send patients out in a hap-hazard way. It is possible that want of judgment in this respect may be followed by bad results. There is no doubt it is an excellent plan to adopt in many cases of approaching recovery when the patient is painfully conscious of the situation, is homesick, likely to get well, and not dangerous to be at large. The effect for good is, however, greatly neutralized, if, at the importunities of friends, or to shew a large probation list, unsuitable cases are thus sent out. These have to undergo the excitement of removal and return, which in many cases prove harmful, although often done from the best of motives. If friends insist on taking patients home, whom I do not think fit to be removed, it is best to discharge such after a warning, and let the indiscreet relatives assume all the responsibilities. After a trial, a majority of these cases are returned. By this time, a resolution is made by their custodians to, in future, abide by the advice of those best qualified to judge of the mental condition of insane friends. In this matter it is best to make haste slowly, and endeavour to make a proper selection of such only whom we are sure will be benefited by the change. The 23 cases improved, or wholly recovered, at home. The probation system is doubtless excellent, if a careful selection of proper patients be made. On the other hand, a limited experience shews that unsuitable cases sometimes are returned to friends in which harm might be done to the patients. It occasions me much anxiety often, when patients are taken home under these conditions, lest they fall into the hands of some indiscreet practitioner, who may conceive it to be his duty to drug such patients with opium or hydrate chloral. When the administration of such drugs is persisted in to procure sleep in acute cases—often at the importunities of friends—I am sure much harm is done to the patient. Present relief is obtained in many cases at the expense of future good.

Deaths.

It will be seen that our death-rate is comparatively low, being only 33 deaths out of a total population of 756 persons during the year. This can be accounted for partly from the fact of our admitting few acute eases. Among this class a large number of deaths usually occur. Of course a good deal depends on the sanitary condition of the buildings, and on the medical treatment of the sick. Among those who died it is worthy of note that five

had a residence respectively of 24 years, 9 months; 24 years, five months; 30 years, 9 months; 30 years, 4 months; and 33 years, 6 months. Of this number were 16 who died of those intractable diseases, paresis and consumption, viz.: of the former, five, and of the latter, eleven. These are the two most prevalent causes of death among our inmates. Three were brought to the Asylum in a dying condition; one had a residence of 2 days; another of 11 days; and the third of 12 days. As a rule, such are kept at home while there is a chance of recovery, and as a last resort—instead of a first, as it should be-such are sent for Asylum treatment when it is too late. They die within a few days of admission, and then the friends wonder why Asylum medical men cannot perform miracles by almost raising the dead. Faith in our powers of cure is sometimes very great, were we to judge from the slender opportunities presented and the expectations raised when the dying are brought to an Asylum. In answer to our expostulation at the cruelty of sending such at the eleventh hour away from home, the invariable answer is, "the doctors say the patient will be cured at the Asylum." The pity is, that this was not said long before the final hours had come upon the sufferer. The family physician in this way is of course, unintentionally—saved the disagreeable duty of registering the death.

Refractory Wards.

A good deal of discussion has been going on during the past year in some of the newspapers, in respect to the noises emanating from the Asylum. Our refractory wards, and verandahs connected therewith, are at the top of the front building. On account of this elevated position, no doubt, some voices are heard at times, such as loud talking or singing, possibly, not of the most melodious nature.

Not more so, however, than has existed continuously since the erection of the Asylum.

No houses are nearer to the building now than have been for at least twenty-five years past.

So these noises are no new disturbance. The inmates were never complained of until those financially interested saw, in their removal, and in the buildings being converted to Legislative uses, a possibility of a rise in real estate. When this idea got into some speculators' minds, it was necessary to shew that the Asylum was a veritable nuisance, and its removal a necessity. The nuisances are without more than within. To put the most susceptible of our patients out of reach of these noisy neighbours, it would be easy, and not expensive, to convert the two Hospitals into Refractory Cottages. About thirty dormitories could be erected in connection with each. In this way each Hospital could accommodate about 55 patients. The quiet patients could be transferred to the main building, and the excitable inmates could be removed out of hearing, to a great extent, of the disturbing din from without. The Hospitals are a goodly distance from any city erections, and if airing verandahs were built near the ground, the few voices now heard would never reach the fastidious ears of interested neighbours. This proposal is suggested, even if a removal were anticipated. Were new buildings constructed, it would take at least five years to build them, were the work to go on immediately. The additions proposed would not be costly, and would give additional capacity to receive, at least, thirty more patients than we domicile at present. The advantage in itself would be worth the outlay, not only to obviate the difficulty complained of, but also to increase our accommodation.

Medical Treatment.

The same method always adopted in this Asylum in the use of "Medicines and Medical Comforts" continues to be practised. It is that, which, based upon experience, is more than ever in accord with the medical opinions of the best practitioners of the age. On account of the diminished appropriation for this purpose in many instances friends have been required to furnish these to sick relatives. This plan is the only alternative at present, until a larger sum is provided for this necessary outlay.

Insane Attendants.

The unusual occurrence of two of our attendants having become insane is worthy of note. One was the Supervisor of the female refractory ward and the other was the Seamstress.

The former recovered, and is now in outside service, but I regret to say the latter has not yet come to her right mind, although improved. The Seamstress had one of her eyes destroyed while in the service several years ago, and since that time a change in her disposition has been noticed. It is highly probable that this serious injury has been the exciting cause of the insanity.

Pay Patients.

For the last five years, the number of pay patients and the revenue derived from this source have been as follows, viz.:

| | | | | | Revenue. |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1876— | Number | of Pay | Patients | 183 | \$17,189 |
| | | | | | |
| 1878 | 66 | 66 | " | 210 | 25,332 |
| 1879 | " | 66 | 66 | 200 | 23,409 |
| 1880 | 66 | 66 | | | |

At this time it is only possible to give an approximation for 1880, but the above is presumably below the number and sum. A number of cases are, at the close of this Report, under consideration; so, it is not known as yet how to classify them. The high revenue of 1878, in proportion to the number of patients, is accounted for because of an extra effort having been made to collect arrears, realize from estates, and receive considerable amounts on insurance policies. During the year now expired, a considerable increase has been made in the number of pay patients, and consequently in the revenue. At the present time more than one-third of our population belongs to this class.

Improvements.

lst. All the kitchens have been consolidated into one, and the most of the cooking is now being done by steam.

2nd. A rail track has been laid from the laundry and bakery, to all parts of the basement. Two cars are run upon the roadway.

3rd. New plank side-walks have been laid immediately around the main building.

4th. The six wards of the two wings have been re-furnished and re-arranged. All the pay patients have been put into them.

5th. New pig-pens have been erected in the old agricultural grounds.

6th. Nearly all the wards have been painted, and a number of the bath-rooms have been re-fitted.

7th. The store-rooms have been consolidated in the west end of the main building. They now can be kept in a proper state of cleanliness.

Wants.

1st. New coal sheds. The old wooden ones are in ruins.

2nd. A chapel and amusement room. The sewing room, three storeys up, has been used as church and concert hall.

3rd. A more economical means of heating the building.

4th. More land to farm. It would pay to rent a good farm, even were it a few miles out of the city.

5th. A new conservatory. The shanty now used for that purpose threatens to tumble down at any time.

6th. A new entrance. An improved door-way could be cheaply made by our own workmen, were necessary material furnished and an additional workman employed for a short time.

7th. Turning-lathes for steam-power, to be used by engineer and carpenters. A building to erect them in. In the end, it would be economy to have them.

Reading Matter.

A number of newspapers are sent to us gratuitously by their proprietors. Twelve copies of the Toronto *Telegram* are received daily. Our thanks are due to the members of the fourth estate for these evidences of interest in us. News from the outside world is a great boon to our afflicted.

Our library of 1,100 volumes is largely patronized, especially by the men. They are not engaged with inside work to the same extent as the females, hence the leisure to read by those capable of so doing.

The magazines received during the year are bound and added to our stock.

A few volumes of new books are purchased once a year to make good the losses which must take place, under the best supervision, in a circulating library such as we have. When the condition of the readers is taken into consideration, this might be expected.

Amusements.

During the past year the amusements have consisted principally in the weekly dances, cricket, croquet and an occasional pic-nic during the summer months. The Asylum Band has supplied all the music. A large number of our patients attended the Agricultural Show and were greatly pleased to see the exhibit. Some of them severely criticized the want of fairness of the judges in the distribution of prizes. The Directors have our thanks for their kindness in admitting them free.

Concerts.

Thirty-one concerts were held during the year. These were given by the different church choirs of the city and other friends. It would gladden their hearts did they know how much they contributed to the happiness of our inmates. They have the thanks of all for their disinterested kindness. A magic lantern exhibition, and three dramatic performances, were given by the Asylum staff.

Religious Services.

As has been the custom for many years, the Episcopal clergymen have held a short religious service every Sunday morning at half-past nine.

The other religious bodies of the city take turns, and hold service at three o'clock in

the afternoon.

At four o'clock, p.m., a Roman Catholic service was commenced about four weeks ago,

for the benefit of inmates of that communion.

The three religious services are well attended, and profitably enjoyed by the different congregations brought together to worship God according to their light. We have no chapel, but, like the primitive Christians, we assemble ourselves together in an upper chamber.

Changes.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, Second Assistant Physician, has been removed to Hamilton Asylum as First Assistant. He has been in this Asylum as Clinical Student and Medical Officer seven years. During that time he has discharged his duties very satisfactorily, and there is no doubt he will do so in his new position.

Dr. T. S. Covernton has been appointed to the position vacated by Dr. C. K. Clarke. He formerly was a Clinical Student in this Asylum, and has been continuously in the ser-

vice since that time. As heretofore, he will no doubt be an efficient officer.

All the officers have discharged their duties to my satisfaction. The same can be

said of the employees, with very few exceptions. This faithfulness in the performance of so many important duties, has contributed largely to any little success we may have attained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

Hand Book for Attendants.

It needs only a superficial knowledge of attendants and their duties to come to the conclusion that a few practical notes, treating of their relation to others and of their obligations to themselves, would be of great benefit, not only to those about to engage in the service, but also to those who are already engaged in nursing the insane. With this object in view, the following manual is appended to my usual Report in the hope that it will be printed for the use of our attendants. I am indebted for hints to Dr. Domville's "Manual for Hospital Nurses," Dr. Winslow's "Hand-book for Asylum Attendants," and Dr. Smith's "Lectures on Nursing." I have felt for years the want of a plain, practical hand-book of advice and instructions for a deserving class, and I am sure that it will be received gratefully by those it is intended to benefit.

To define accurately the responsibilities and duties of Asylum attendants in relation

to themselves and others, it may be best to consider:

1st. Themselves. 2nd. Their Superiors. 3rd. Their Fellow-Attendants or Nurses. 4th. The Patients entrusted to their care.

Part I.

The Attendants' Duties as Regards Themselves.

They should be scrupulously clean in person and dress. The attendants who have not acquired this, as a fixed habit, cannot appreciate its benefit in the patients. Such, as a rule, will only do in this respect, for themselves and others, what they are obliged to do. The suits and dresses, of both male and female attendants, should never be out of order,

always well brushed, cleanly and neat.

Fussiness, continual talk, and a scolding tongue, are intolerable nuisances in the wards of an Asylum. Sulky conduct, a frowning face, and a threatening attitude, are equally out of place. The cheerful countenance, kindly disposition, and good temper, are indispensable in a good attendant. The less ornamention of person, especially among the female attendants, the better. To be neat and tasty in dress is one thing, and to be dressed up for show is quite another.

PART II.

The Attendants' Duties towards their Superiors.

The responsibilities of attendants are great. Their duties are many, and often disagreeable. Many of the minor ones may seem insignificant in detail, but they are all of great importance, especially when taken together. It should always be remembered that on proper attention to the seeming trifles, depends much of the successful working of the Asylum. The officers are responsible for the results, but much of the means to accomplish them are in the hands of the attendants. The judgment, discretion and skill of the

Superintendent and his staff are of little use unless the officials be zealously and loyally supported by a faithful and effectual discharge of the orders given from time to time. To attendants, in a greater or less degree, must be entrusted the personal charge of the patients, and unless they combine in their character and disposition, firmness, kindness and earnestness in their work, the best efforts of the officers must end in disappointment and failure. No Asylum work can succeed where necessary discipline is lax.

The personal conduct of attendants towards those who are placed over them should always be respectful and obedient. Half performed services, incivilities, rudeness, sullenness as a result of just correction, can never be tolerated in the interest of discipline;

and must lower the estimation of the character of an offender.

Whatever may be the opinion of an attendant as to instructions given, they are to be implicitly obeyed, as no such orders are assumed to be morally wrong. Any presumptuous attempts at undue familiarity must, sooner or later, lead to unpleasant consequences. In the discharge of duty, it is necessary to have a place for everybody and everybody in their places. Self-respect and honest endeavour is not forward and showy, but it needs no great observation in a Superintendent to be able to discriminate between the worthy attendant and the one who endeavours to make capital out of small performances. In the long run, the counterfeit is found out to be a sham.

PART III.

The Attendants' Duties towards Fellow-Attendants and Servants.

Never suspect the conduct of co-workers unless there is absolute proof of wrongdoing. Remember there is a great gulf between indiscretion and guilt. It is only just to suppose any of them innocent, until proven to be otherwise. This rule of conduct wiltend to prevent bickerings, heart-burnings, unfounded suspicions and petty jealousies. These are the apples of discord in Asylums. The Golden Rule is the standard to go by in respect to the relation of the one with the other.

Never carry about needless stories or complaints concerning fellow-attendants. The

tattler is always and everywhere to be shunned as a dangerous person.

Be always ready to assist, as far as the rules of the establishment may permit, any

attendant who may, from illness or other cause, be in need of extra help.

Do not interfere in the charge of another Attendant unless especially requested by such, or ordered by an officer to do so. Meddlesome people are always in trouble. When we mind our own business and do our own work, we will find little time to attend to the affairs of others.

It is as true in an Asylum as elsewhere, that we should sacrifice part of our liberty and comfort for the benefit of others. Those who cannot do that are not qualified to be

good attendants.

If the rules of the Asylum have been flagrantly violated, report to the proper officer, and immediately. If not so done, and told after a time, it will be taken for granted that some petty revenge has prompted the revelation and not the interest of the institution. A report of this kind should be done openly "without fear, favour or affection."

PART IV.

The Patients entrusted to their Care.

Special Instructions to Attendants:

- 1st. Do not lose sight of the patients in charge for fear of an escape.
- 2nd. Report to the Medical Officer any change in the demeanour or conversation.
- 3rd. Administer the medicine only as prescribed.
- 4th. Notice any alteration in the general health—such as constipation, loss of appe-

tite, unusual languor, drowsiness, ravenous appetite, suicidal or homicidal symptoms, periodic irregularities, any other unwonted change—and report immediately, as each of these symptoms may indicate conditions which materially influence the patient's physical and mental health.

5th. Be very cautious in conversation, and do not discuss with any patient the affairs of the Asylum, or talk about the other inmates to them or anyone else.

6th. If accompanying a patient beyond the grounds of the Asylum, do not allow such to hold a conversation with any stranger, post any letters, or enter into any public-house. The latter is most reprehensible, and the attendant is liable to dismissal.

7th. Be kind, considerate, and courteous in your behaviour; never resent anything done to you by a patient, but remember that persuasion and kindness are better than force and harsh words, and endeavour to make the patient respect you.

8th. Never express any opinion to the relatives or friends of the patient as to the progress of the case, but refer them to the Medical Officer, who alone can give a correct opinion.

9th. Give every letter written by a patient to the Medical Officer, to post at his discretion, and do not assume this duty yourself, much anxiety being caused to the friends by allowing patients to post their own letters.

10th. Do not receive bribes or money from a patient on any consideration whatever.

11th. Use no restraint without being ordered by the Medical Officer, and never leave a patient alone when restrained. The great majority of patients appreciate kindness and resent rudeness. As a rule it is not hard to determine which attendant is kindest; not by a show of it in the presence of superiors, but by the general demeanour and estimate found among the patients. The influence of attendants over patients may be gauged by the same rule. There are many exceptions to this rule in Asylums, based upon delusions or unfrunded prejudices, but such are often easily detected. While on duty, the whole attention must be directed to the one object of care and oversight. Accidents are unlooked-for contingencies under the best management, and come when not expected, but many can be avoided by constant vigilance. What we least expect suddenly comes to pass, and often through negligence or want of forethought. Whatever attendants may think, either of the management of patients under their charge, or of the personal treatment they receive, they should never say or do anything which would be likely to lessen the influence of their superiors upon their fellow-attendants, as well as upon those under their care.

Even if an attendant may have just grievances, unredressed for the time, from want of proper discrimination or judgment, a state of things which does not often happen and which, in nine out of ten times, will be corrected. Yet, if an attendant have not patience to wait, it is far better to seek employment elsewhere than to remain a source of irritation and unhappiness to all with whom such may come in contact.

There are many points on which an intelligent attendant is able to render most material aid to a Medical Officer, by having better opportunities of obtaining from patients

correct answers to necessary enquiries.

Especial care must be taken as to the manner of making these enquiries, and as to their nature. They should on no account be made merely to gratify the curiosity of a nurse or to furnish gossip matter in the ward, nor should the patient be unnecessarily worried by them; but on the other hand, patients should be encouraged to take the attendants into their confidence, and to tell anything they think may be useful in their medical treatment.

In all the intimate intercourse of an Asylum, absolute truthfulness is necessary, even when it may affect the narrator. It is right, and in the end will be found to be best. A liar is found out at last, and is not fully trusted afterward until reformation is proved by a probation, which no officer is willing to wait for, where serious interests are at stake. No drunkard can ever be relied upon at any time. The lazy often are experts in doing the least work in the longest time. They should have no place where hard and unpleasant work is the rule.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Convulsive Attacks.

I propose giving a few of the leading characteristics of the various fits met with in persons mentally afflicted, for the guidance of attendants, before medical aid can be procured. The chief fits are Epileptic, Hysterical, and Apoplectic.

ON EPILEPTIC SEIZURE.

I. Premonitory Symptoms.

(a) Headache.

(b) Spectral illusions.

(c) A creeping sensation in limbs.

(d) Confusion of ideas.

(e) Retching and sickness.

These forewarning symptoms vary in degree, and may be entirely absent.

II. Mode of Seizure.

(a) Patient falls down with a sudden scream.

(b) Entire loss of consciousness and sensibility.

(c) Face livid or pallid, eyes staring and open, lips bloodless.

(d) Foaming at the mouth, and tongue bitten.

- (e) Great distortion of countenance, and grinding of teeth.(f) Limbst brown into convulsions, skin cold and clammy.
- (g) Great violence and struggling.
 (h) Urine passed involuntarily.

III. Termination of Fit.

(a) Great drowsiness and sleep of uncertain duration; waking up with headache and total unconsciousness of what has happened.

I. Premonitory symptoms of Apoplexy.

- (a) Headache.
- (b) Illusions.
- (c) Low-spirited.
- (d) Loss of memory.
- (e) Attacks of giddiness.
- (f) Peculiar sensations in the head.

N. B. One or more of these may be present, or there may be total absence of all premonitory symptoms.

II. Mode of Seizure.

- (a) Sudden loss of consciousness, and falling to the ground.
- (b) Apparently in a deep sleep.
- (c) Breathing laboriously and with difficulty, each expiration being followed by sudden movements of the chest.
 - (d) Great difficulty in swallowing.
 - (e) Eyes partially open and pupils immovable.
- (f) Limbs motionless, and when lifted from the ground fall down again, from their own weight.
 - (g) Entire loss of sensibility.

E. frequently.

III. Termination of Fit.

- (a) Death, without any return to consciousness.
- (b) Gradual recovery.
- (c) Paralysis of one side, with intellect partly affected.

IV. Treatment during Fits.

- (a) Send immediately for the medical officer.
- (b) In the meantime, loosen necktie, collar, and dress or shirt. EXCHANGE
- (c) Place patient on back, with head slightly raised, and near to a window to obtain air; apply cold water to the head.
 - (d) Put a piece of cork between the teeth, so as to prevent injury to tongue by biting.
 - (e) If hysterical, apply smelling salts to nose, and throw cold water on forehead.

Hysterical Attacks.

I. Premonitory Symptoms.

- (a) Sensation of a ball rising in the throat.
- (b) Occurs frequently and suddenly.
- (c) Fits of crying or laughing extravagantly.
- (d) Palpitation of heart.

II. Mode of Seizure.

- (a) Gradual and partial loss of consciousness.
- (b) Face flushed, eyelids closed, pupils set.
- (c) Absence of froth at mouth, and biting of tongue.
- (d) No distortion of features.
- (e) Patient knocks about—if not prevented.

1. Is there any warning before a fit?

- (f) Not followed by sleep.
- (g) Rarely occurs at night.

This form of complaint is usually met with in women and is seldom dangerous.

It is often extremely difficult to distinguish between a convulsive fit, which is the result of epilepsy, and that caused by hysteria, yet it is important for an attendant to have exact information on this point. I will put the prominent symptoms of both in this way.

| |) H. seidom. |
|--|-------------------------|
| 2. Does a patient cry out? | E. once. H. repeatedly. |
| 3. Does the patient injure herself by biting the tongue, fall- | E. often. |
| ng heavily, or striking the furniture? | H. rarely. |
| 4. Will the patient bear to have the eyes touched? | E. always. H. rarely. |
| 5. Does the patient pass motions or water involuntarily dur- | E. frequently. |
| ng a fit? | H. seldom. |

Hysterical patients manifest a good deal of cunning, and require to be treated with a good deal of firmness; but on the other hand, while it is often right to withhold the expression of too much sympathy with such a patient's ailments, an attendant should never behave with harshness towards a patient. The patient may attempt to deceive, but that is characteristic of the malady. It is always advisable for an attendant to notice whether a patient is usually worse just before the expected visit of the medical attendant, and whether his appearance is the signal for the manifestation of a number of symptoms which had hitherto been unnoticed.

11

Paralysis.

In cases of paralysis of the lower part of the body, the patients are in a pitiable condition, lying quite unable to turn in the bed, and having lost all control over the bladder and bowels, fæces and urine are constantly being passed without the knowledge or command of such patients. They are entirely dependent on the care and attention of the attendant for everything. These are very troublesome and wearying cases for the attendant as well as for the patient, the course of the disease being usually from bad to worse. There are, perhaps, no cases where the kindness and self-denial of a good attendant are more needed, except during the final stages of a paretic patient. The bed-ridden from whatever cause, should be kept clean and dry. This can only be done by constant attention. Bed-sores are only to be avoided by this precaution, and by the careful examination of the patient's back every day. It is to be feared these occur more frequently than they need, owing to neglect on the part of attendants.

Insensibility, Delirium, Faintness.

1. When left in charge of a patient who is insensible, do not use any violent measures in order to arouse him; lay him in bed, or on the floor, loosen whatever is round his neck, and let him have free access of air, until medical assistance comes.

2. Avoid any roughness in dealing with delirious patients, but always be firm, and never let them see that you are afraid of them or inclined to let them have their own way. Do not attempt to argue with them, or to contradict any of their assertions, but at the same time it is as well to appear as interested in their conversation as possible. The same rule of conduct is true in respect to maniacal patients. See that there are no knives, forks, scissors, or dangerous weapons of any kind within reach of the patient. An attendant should never be left alone with a patient in such a condition, unless *immediate* assistance be available at a moment's notice.

In a case of faintness, the patient should be at once placed in a recumbent position, all tight clothing about the chest and neck should be loosened, and a supply of fresh cold air secured. The best restorative, and the handiest, is water dashed in the face, or a cold wet towel applied to face, neck and chest. Any volatile preparation of hartshorn, when applied to the nostrils should be used with care, for if used too much the lining membranes of the air passages might receive serious injury.

Suicides and Homicides.

An attendant must act promptly when suicide is attempted. What can be done singly should never be left until assistance be procured. A few seconds may mean life or death. To prevent self-destruction or manslaughter may need courage and determination. These should not be wanting at such trying times. Decision at the right moment is invaluable to prevent a tragedy. If hanging be attempted, relief is needed at once by cutting down and loosening any constricting article which may be about the throat. If poisoning be attempted the patient may be induced to swallow at once any oil at hand, or two table-spoonfuls of mustard while a medical officer is being summoned. These remedies are always at hand, and may be of great service to the patient, irrespective of the kind of poison. The one coats the stomach against irritating poisons, and the other will cause immediate vomiting. When a suicidal patient makes an attempt to end life by bleeding, when a serious attack is made by one patient on another, or when an accident occurs, it is well for the attendant to know that life is often saved by prompt action to arrest bleeding. There are three methods of stopping bleeding, which are at once in the power of an intelligent and active attendant.

- 1. Blood may often be seen to flow from one small point only of a wound. Slight pressure over the spot with one finger will usually stop it, as long as the pressure is kept up, and often altogether, even after the pressure is removed.
- 2. With close attention to the beating of arteries in their own bodies, attendants can soon learn in many cases the exact spot on which pressure should be made to check

the flow in the main artery supplying the wound with blood. If the bleeding continues in spite of pressure, as is often the case in wounds of the arm or leg, the attendant should without delay apply a bandage cut of any material which is at hand, as tightly as possible around the limb above the wound, until surgical aid come. Many a life is saved by promptitude of this kind.

3. The application of cold water or ice when the bleeding is from several points and scattered over a large surface. Hot water is now said to be equally efficacious in arresting bleeding.

The part from which the blood comes should be raised above the rest of the body. If the patient becomes faint he should not be roused immediately, since faintness acts as nature's remedy by lessening the force and activity of the flow of blood.

Blood from the arteries is of a bright-red color, and bursts out in spurts, while ven-

ous blood is purple-red and flows in a steady stream.

4. In all cases the medical officer should be informed, even should the bleeding be quickly controlled, as an attendant cannot judge as to the best treatment to be followed to prevent a recurrence of the symptoms.

Feeding Patients.

This is a most important part of an attendant's duty, and many a recovery has taken place by the steady regularity with which a nurse has administered food from day to day to a weakly patient. Perseverance and patience in giving proper and well-cooked food at suitable times are of great value to assist recovery. Medicine is secondary to this natural restorer of health.

Ordinarily, the nurse should see that the patients have what is ordered them by their medical attendant, and that they do not make themselves ill with unsuitable food, given

in ill-judged kindness by mistaken friends.

It should be remembered that in many cases small quantities of food given frequently will be retained in an irritable stomach, when even a moderate quantity of food will be rejected.

When a patient is taking wine, beef-tea, or other extras, the day nurse should take care that some is put by for the night, as the most urgent need for its use may arise during that time.

In feeding a patient by force with a stomach pump, or through the nostril, a medical

officer must be the operator.

When feeding is done by the attendant it is not to be forgotten that an obstinate and powerful patient may need at least four attendants to restrain him. Fewer struggles and consequently less liklihood of injury being done the patient, must be the result when

plenty of assistance is at hand.

The condition of the patient will indicate to the nurse, whether a spoon, a feeding bottle, or a funnel with a mouth-piece is the best to use. Care must be taken not to injure the lips, mouth, throat, or teeth in feeding. The mouth can be held open by a screw opener in the most gentle manner, and with sufficient help unnecessary violence is culpable. None but those who would evidently starve to death need this treatment. This class is mostly confined to those who have the delusion that they are being poisoned, or who are determined in this way to commit suicide. With such, the alternative often is feeding or death. With good nursing many of them recover.

The greatest care is required in feeding those afflicted with paresis or any kind of paralysis, especially in the latter stages of the disease. Many of them are great eaters to the very last, and will swallow large quantities of food—such as meat—without chewing it properly. The consequence often is, that a large piece of food finds its way into the inlet of the windpipe, and as a consequence death results in a few minutes from suffoca-

tion, unless relief be obtained.

The same danger arises to other insane, who have ravenous appetites, not knowing when they have enough, and never taking time to masticate thoroughly. All such should have their food cut up so small as to be easily swallowed. There can be no excuse for

neglect in this respect. When choking does take place, one attendant should, without delay be sent for the surgeon: in the meantime another should at once thurst the forefinger and thumb well back into the throat. In this way very often the obstruction can be got hold of and removed. If this cannot be done, bend the patient over a bench or chair and give him sharp slaps with the open hand on the upper part of the back. Very many times the sudden expulsion of air by this method will remove the difficulty. Time is life, so it is necessary to act promptly.

At meal times an attendant has always to be on the alert lest a suicidal tendency should arise in an unsuspected patient at the table, when in possession of a knife and fork. If there be any doubt about a case, it is best to err on the safe side by depriving all such of table cutlery, and by preparing the food for them, until the feeling of self-destruction has passed away. It often happens that a patient may take a strong antipathy against another, or may manifest a propensity to kill anyone without distinction. In the former case the dislike should be reported so that such may be separated. In both cases no weapons, which they could use with harmful intent, should be within their reach even for a moment.

The Administration of Medicine.

- 1. Medicines should be given strictly according to directions, and in the exact quantity ordered. A graduated glass should always be used. There can be no safety without it in respect to correct quantity.
- 2. Powders are best given mixed with a little water or milk, or made into a paste with jam, honey, or molasses.
- 3. If a patient strongly objects to taking pills, they should be mashed up in a little jam and washed down with a little water.
- 4. If a patient absolutely refuses to take medicine, the attendant may be obliged to administer it by force. In that case, the nostrils of the patient should be closed with one hand, and when the mouth is opened the medicine should be put well back in the throat with the other. In this way the patient is almost certainly compelled to swallow Of course this is an extreme resort when other means fail.

This, however, is a proceeding which is seldom necessary. Firmness and kindness on the part of an attendant will do much towards a maniacal or melancholic patient being reconciled to even nauseating medicine. The exceptions are not many.

If medicines appear to the attendant to be producing any very marked symptoms in a patient, such as vomiting, diarrhea, pain in the stomach, headache, drowsiness, convulsive movements of the muscles, running at the eyes, nose, or mouth, a medical officer should be immediately informed of it.

An attendant is never to pronounce an opinion on the value of any medicine admin-

istered. None but a medical man can properly decide that question.

Washing Patients.

An attendant should not fail to see that all the patients are made thoroughly clean, and kept so. Some require a great deal of personal attention in this respect, others can attend to their own wants, but all will require supervision in order to ensure cleanliness. Faces and hands should be at least well washed every morning, in many cases several times a day. Each patient should have a warm bath as often as necessary, but not seldomer than twice a week. Dirt should never be tolerated in any form nor anywhere. This is often the most unpleasant part of an attendant's work, but nothing should induce the attendant to shrink from doing it. Health and comfort depend much on care and attention to cleanliness. Soap and water, well applied to patients, might be classed as remedies for disease. Lice are often found on patients when admitted. The medical officer will give a suitable ointment, to be used under his direction. These preparations contain as a rule, poisonous ingredients, and should not only be used with caution, but like all medicines in a ward, should be kept under lock and key.

Slops of all kinds should be got rid of as soon as possible. Disease and dirt are a

well-matched pair; let them never be found together.

Rules for Bathing.

- 1. An attendant is to be always present at bathing.
- 2. The bath is not to reach a greater heat than ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, except specially ordered by the medical officer. Although a thermometer is the surest way of testing the heat of the water, the hand of any person who is accustomed to test the heat is a sufficient guide.
- 3. No person is to be allowed to remain in a bath longer than fifteen minutes at a time, unless specially ordered otherwise by the medical officer.

Bed-sores.

Bed-sores vary in degree from a slight abrasion of the skin, with a diffused redness around, to large, deep sores, involving all the flesh down to the bone. They occur over the prominent points of the patient's body, upon which the weight specially falls when in bed.

- 1. It is evident then to prevent this the under sheet should be kept smooth and free from wrinkles and crumbs.
- 2. The patient should be kept as dry as possible, all discharges being cleaned away frequently.
 - 3. The position of the patient should be varied as often as possible.
- 4. After being daily cleaned, it is probable the medical officer will cause the wound to be washed with a strong solution of spirits of wine, and after having been thoroughly dried, cause it to be dusted with flour, starch, oxide of zine, or some such application. These will be of little avail without cleanliness.
- 5. When the skin has once broken, the sores must be treated on the same principle as other similar wounds.

Ventilation.

Plenty of fresh air is as necessary for the attendants as for the patients. No one can be healthy without it.

The windows, the doors, the chimney, and any special apparatus are the avenues either to let fresh air in or foul air out. Maintain an even temperature of say sixty-five to seventy degrees in the sitting-rooms and wards. The insane need more heat than a well person does. Avoid draughts. Pure air is the most powerful restorer of health at our command, for the want of it is the cause of more than half the diseases in the world. Judiciously use the ventilators, for they are the safety-valves of health. Foul smells are to be traced to their source and got rid of as soon as possible. They too often mean disease and death. If bad smells cannot be traced to any source in a ward, the fact should be reported, lest they come from a sewer, a defective pipe, or a cesspool and be the occasion of introducing dangerous diseases.

Night Attendants.

- 1. The most important duty is to keep awake. Never lie down with the intention of getting up in a few minutes. Sleep only needs this encouragement to overcome you. Fight against sleep.
- 2. Make no unnecessary noise in going your rounds, and if more than one attendant is in the room, avoid much conversation.
 - 3. Be careful to administer any medicines prescribed.
- 4. If a patient is noisy and unmanageable, procure assistance. Patients are often sufficiently cunning to know that resistance against more than one is useless, and will submit at once without a struggle.

- 5. Never use any restraint except by permission of a medical officer.
- 6. Fit cases need constant watching lest they injure themselves or suffocate.
- 7. Increased restlessness, unusual drowsiness, loud breathing, jumping in and out of bed, wandering delirium, sudden cessation of acute symptoms in violent and noisy patients (the latter being frequently met with in fatal terminations of acute mania) are symptoms which must be specially watched.
- 8. Be careful not to leave the room under the impression that the patient is asleep, especially as in cases of suicidal insanity, sleep is assumed to deceive the attendant.

The supervision over a night-watch cannot be as strict as over day attendants, so it is necessary to a large extent to trust to the fidelity to duty of those who are on night service. The unexpected visits of the Superintendent at all hours will be an incentive to keep on the alert, and are often made more with this object in view, than from the expectation of finding a night-watch asleep.

Night-watching is not natural work, as it involves sleeping by day, and should never be undertaken by any who are habitually inclined to drowsiness. The night-watch who has to make a continual effort to keep awake is in great danger to be caught napping and consequently dismissed.

Laying out the Dead.

When a patient dies, the eyes should be closed by a gentle pressure with the fingers for a few minutes, or a small weight—a penny or similar coin—may be used to keep up the pressure.

The limbs should be straightened out carefully, and a neat and clean bandage applied under the lower jaw to support it; the arms should be placed by the side, and the lower extremities kept in position by means of a bandage connecting the great toes.

The clothes should then all be removed, and after the body has been thoroughly washed, be replaced by a clean bedgown or shirt.

washed, be replaced by a clean bedgown or shirt.

Common decency—not to say humanity—requires that respect shall be paid to the body of the dead.

Any undertaker, who is guilty of rudeness or indecency to even a pauper patient's body should at once be reported, so that his services may be dispensed with.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | The second second second | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|-------|---------|--------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Remaining, October 1st, 1879 | | | • | 342 | 332 | 674 |
| Admitted during year: | | | | | | |
| By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant | 16 | 1 | 17 | | | |
| " Medical Certificate | 33 | 32 | 65 | 49 | 33 | 82 |
| Total number under treatment during year | | | | 391 | 365 | 756 |
| Discharges during year: | , | | 12 | | | |
| As recovered | 10 | 5 | $\frac{15}{22}$ | | | |
| " improved | 6 | 16 7 | 22 11 | | | |
| Total number of discharges during year | 20 | 28 | 48 | | | |
| Died | 20 | 11 | 33 | | | |
| Eloped | i | ** | 90 | | | |
| Transferred | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 43 | 39 | 82 |
| Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880 | | | | 348 | 326 | 674 |
| Total number admitted since opening of Asylum | | | | 2830 | 2473 | 530 3 |
| " discharged | 1493 | 1313 | 2806 | | | |
| " died | 670 | 544 | 1214 | | | |
| " eloped | 50 | 11 | 61 | | | |
| " transferred | 269 | 279 | 548 | 2482 | 2147 | 4629 |
| " remaining, 30th September, 1880 | | • | | 348 | 326 | 674 |

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of October) | 344 | 334 | 678 |
| Minimum " (on the 20th of November) | 339 | 329 | 668 |
| Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year | 126107 | 119720 | 245827 |
| Daily average population | 345.5 | 328.0 | 673.5 |

| | | | 1 | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| · | Admis | SIONS OF | YEAR. | TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING. | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Social State. | | | | | | | |
| Married | 21 | 17 | ٠ 38 | 1267 | 1582 | 2849 | |
| Widowed | 28 | 16 | 44 | 1563 | 891 | 2454 | |
| Total | 49 | 33 | 82 | 2830 | 2473 | 5303 | |
| Religion. | | | | | | | |
| Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Congregationalists | 12 17 9 | 13 9 2 | 16 30 18 2 | 638 828 465 37 23 | 579 714 404 23 35 | 1217 1542 869 60 58 | |
| Roman Catholics Mennonites | 8 | 2 | 10 | 620 | 530 | 1150 | |
| Quakers Infidels | | | | | 1 | | |
| Other denominations | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 3 | 175 | 158 | 333 74 | |
| Total | 49 | 33 | 82 | 2830 | 2473 | 5303 | |
| Nationalities. | | | | | 1 | | |
| English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other countries Unknown | 8 10 2 24 1 2 2 | 6 4 3 18 1 1 | 14 14 5 42 2 3 2 | 488 880 377 878 102 94 11 | 399 815 349 750 86 69 5 | 887 1695 726 1628 188 163 16 | |
| Total | 49 | 33 | 82 | 2830 | 2473 | 5303 | |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | (| | | | *********** | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Admitted during Year. | | | Тота | Total Admissions. | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | rotal. | | |
| Algoma District. Braut. Braut. Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac. Grey. Haldimand. Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark. Leeds and Grenville Leunox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex. Muskoka District. Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington. Wentworth York Not classified | 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 | 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 3 6 6 2 3 1 2 1 2 2 1 3 8 1 | 5 42 15 58 26 17 94 61 24 49 57 49 21 24 49 53 20 92 2 15 197 96 26 93 39 57 13 24 3 101 57 30 41 113 213 771 55 | 41 6 44 20 12 63 49 22 56 47 44 18 21 39 44 12 78 63 1 17 164 90 28 80 38 51 17 24 55 63 63 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 55 83 21 102 46 - 29 157 110 46 125 104 93 39 45 88 97 32 170 132 361 186 54 173 77 108 30 48 81 198 112 56 77 23 24 77 110 48 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11 | | |
| Total admissions | 49 | 33 | 82 | 2830 | 2473 | 5303 | | |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | ADMITT | ED DURIN | G YEAR. | Тота | L Admiss | SIONS. |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|------------|---|--------------|
| , | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Algoma District Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenae Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York | 2 2 2 1 | | 2 1 1 11 | 3 2 4 4 10 | 2 3 1 8 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 3 8 4 4 3 1 1 1 2 2 6 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 1 1 | 3 4 4 4 11 1 |
| Total admissions | 16 | 1 | 17 | 449 | 148 | 597 |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

| - 1 | | | | | · |
|---|----------------------|--------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| No. | Initials. | Sex. | When Admitted. | When discharged. | Remarks. |
| | | | | , non dissenting out | 100111111111111111111111111111111111111 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5205 | C. J. T | F | 23rd July, 1879 | 7th October, 1879 | Improved. |
| 1984 | C. H | M | 7th February, 1878 | 17th " | Unimproved. |
| 1953 | M. A. J | F | 7th December, 1877 | 25th " | Recovered. |
| 211 | G. S | M | 22nd August, 1879 | 27th " | 66 |
| 026 | E. L | F | 16th May, 1878 | 00011 | 66 |
| 224 195 | W. McK J. F. McD. | М F | 11th October, 1879 2nd March, 1879 | 3rd November, 1879 | +6 |
| 183 | S. McB | M | 1st March, 1879 | 11th '' | 66 |
| 937 | A. A | F | 22nd October, 1879 | 20th " | Improved. |
| 188 | P. A. C | F | 9th April, 1879 | 20th " | Unimproved. |
| 225 | E. H | F | 17th October, 1879 | 27th " | Recovered. |
| 213 142 | A. McK T. B | М F | 2nd September, 1879 29th November, 1878 | 3rd December, 1879 | Improved. |
| 784 | E. B | F | 8th February, 1877 | 16th February, 1880 | 66 |
| 707 | C. C. T | M | 15th October, 1876 | 21st " | Unimproved. |
| 215 | E. R | F | 4th September, 1879 | 24th '' | Improved. |
| 982 | J. A | M | 5th February, 1878 | 27th " | Unimproved. |
| 220 | J. O'B | M | 22nd September, 1879 | 1st March, 1880 | Recovered. |
| $\frac{217}{075}$ | H. R. J | M | 8th September, 1879 16th July, 1878 | 9th " 23rd " | Improved. |
| 209 | H. A | F | 15th August, 1879 | 25th " | Unimproved. |
| 819 | E. W | F | 7th August, 1877 | 29th " | C Hillips o vode |
| 111 | R. McM | F | 15th September, 1878 | 31st " | Improved. |
| 237 | J. P | | 3rd December, 1879 | 0186 | Recovered. |
| $\begin{array}{c} 240 \\ 234 \end{array}$ | F. P | F | 13th December, 1879 22nd November, 1879 | 31st | Unimproved. |
| 235 | A. McK | M | 30th November, 1879 | 2nd '' | Improved. |
| 257 | R. G | M | 12th March, 1880 | 7th " | Recovered. |
| 189 | J. B | F | 10th April, 1879 | 23rd " | Improved. |
| 241 | M. H | F | 17th December, 1879 | 28th " | * 66 |
| 253 | F. K | F | 21st February, 1880 17th June, 1879 | 40011 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 66 |
| 201 969 | B. McC | F | 2nd January, 1878 | 22nd May, 1880 27th | Unimproved. |
| 259 | A. McD | M | 22nd March, 1880 | 15th June, 1880 | Improved. |
| 250 | A. J. N | F | 7th February, 1880 | 22nd '' | ~ <i>(</i> (|
| 264 | M. M | F | 2nd April, 1880 | 28th " | 6.6 |
| 280 120 | D. D. McS. | | 21st May, 1880 | 1st July, 1880 | Unimproved. |
| 928 | A. R S. C | F | 24th September, 1877 | 2nd " 30th " | Recovered. |
| 252 | W. F | M | 9th February, 1880 | 20th August, 1880 | Improved. |
| 767 | N. W | M | 6th January, 1877 16th June, 1880 | 21st " | Recovered. |
| 284 | M. M | | 16th June, 1880 | 7th September, 1880 | Improved. |
| 105 | S. F | M | 1st September, 1878 | 1011 | Recovered. |
| 293 183 | M. F | F | 31st July, 1880 | 9th " 14th | Unimproved. Improved. |
| 173 | M. C | M | 8th February, 1879 | 17th " | Unimproved. |
| 185 | M. G | F | 10th March, 1879 | 26th " | Recovered. |
| 045 | J. McG | M | 13th June, 1878 | 26th " | Improved. |

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| No. | Initials. | Sex. | Age. | Date of Death. | | nce in A | | Proximate Cause of Death |
|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 4908 4089 4547 5090 4094 3650 4586 1633 4916 4530 4861 5242 5033 4963 1694 5233 4859 5265 805 5163 4506 5271 4528 4945 4660 5221 4866 4539 | J. T. J. T. C. K. S. McM. E. H. M. B L. McL E. W H. I. C. O'G H. S T. McD R. H M. A G. S J. McL E. D J. N. H A. M G. P. T S S W. G T. N G. P T. N G. P T. S G. H J. McF C. W G. H J. McF C. W G. H J. McF C. W G. H P. B E. W R. McK J. H | M. M. F. M. M. F. M. M. M. M. F. M. M. F. M. M. M. F. M. M. F. M. M. F. M. M. M. F. M. M. M. F. M. | 40 69 53 26 68 53 27 48 57 38 24 66 39 63 61 30 31 34 77 51 29 23 23 24 42 65 40 54 43 40 64 | 3rd October, 1879 4th " 13th " 25th " 30th " 1st November, 1879 10th " 11th December, 1879 17th " 26th " 24th January, 1880 26th " 13th March, 1880 16th " 17th " 24th " 17th " 24th " 24th " 24th " 24th " 25th " 17th " 17th " 1880 19th " 17th " 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 | 9 30 33 3 0 3 | 1 2 5 2 2 1 5 9 3 7 6 1 8 1 5 4 9 0 0 0 6 8 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 8 19 8 20 3 6 5 15 8 25 11 5 9 10 2 11 22 4 27 12 22 11 27 4 24 22 6 6 2 14 22 | General paresis. General debility. Latent phthisis. Epilepsy. Senile decay. Latent phthisis. Manifest phthisis. Apoplexy. Senile decay. Latent phthisis. Apoplexy. Senile decay. Latent phthisis. "" Acute rheumatism. General paresis. Epilepsy. Senile decay. General paresis. Manifest phthisis. Exh'n from brain disease "" Pneumonia. Latent phthisis. Exhaustion of mania. Latent phthisis. Epilepsy. Phthisis manifest. Hepat'n. of lung. Cerebritis. Phthisis latent. General paresis. Cardiac disease. Gardiac disease. General paresis. Senile decay. |

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

| | During the year. | | | Durin | years. | | |
|--|---|---------|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Total. |
| Book-keepers Butchers Blacksmiths Barbers. Brewers Bakers Brick-makers Brick-makers Bridge-tenders Brakesmen Carpenters Clerks Coopers Commercial Travellers Clergymen Cigar-makers Cooks Custom-house Officers Clock Cleaners Domestics Druggists Doctors Engineers Farmers Gardeners Gardeners Grocers Gentlemen Glove-makers Hunters Hackdrivers Inn-keepers Ironmongers Jamitors Labourers Laundresses Laudies Lawyers Masons Millers Machinists Merchants | 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 1 | 1 2 3 3 1 1 | 15 16 37 2 9 12 2 2 1 1 1 1200 1006 15 5 5 11 1 5 5 10 10 12 15 5 778 4 3 3 20 | 881 9 1 243 | 15 16 37 2 9 9 12 2 2 1 1 1 120 106 15 5 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 16 16 37 2 9 12 3 1 1 12 109 15 5 5 6 6 1 1 1 888 10 12 15 85 84 4 3 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Merchants Monlders Milliners Mechanics No Occupation Nurses | | 1 11 | 1 12 | 74 16 23 101 | 19 223 | 74 16 19 23 324 | 75 16 20 23 336 |
| Nurses Not Stated Other Occupations Professors of Music | 1 5 | | 4 5 | 194 38 7 | $ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 255 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{array} $ | 4 449 52 10 | 4 453 57 10 |

TABLE No. 7.—Continued.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients' admitted into the Asylum.

| | Dur | ring the y | ear. | Durin | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Total. |
| Printers Painters Pedlars Photographers Railway-conductors Railway-foremen Sailors Shoemakers Seamstresses Spinsters (no occupation) Students Soldiers Sail-makers Shopkeepers Teamsters Tinsmiths Tailors Teachers Wood-workers Weavers Wives | 1 1 1 2 | 1 13 | 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 2 13 | 27 21 15 4 1 1 22 73 13 5 1 2 4 4 11 60 4 4 11 1 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 73 107 1 44 2 540 | 27 21 15 4 1 1 22 73 107 13 5 1 60 80 81 14 540 | 27 222 15 5 1 1 23 74 107 15 5 1 3 4 4 11 63 91 1 14 553 |
| Total | 49 | 33 | 82 | 2781 | 2440 | 5221 | 5303 |

TABLE No. 8

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

| | N | JMBEI | R OF IN | | | IN WHIGHED. | CH EA | сн с | AUSE |
|---|------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------|
| CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1880. | As predisposing cause. | | | As exciting cause. | | | As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished | | |
| | м. | F. | Total. | м. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. |
| Moral. | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends. Religious excitement | | ••• | | 2 3 | 4 4 | 4 6 3 3 | | | |
| Physical. | | | | | | | | | |
| Intemperance in drink Intemperance, Sexual Venereal disease Self-abuse, sexual Over-work Sunstroke Accident or Injury Pregnancy Puerperal Lactation Puberty and change of life Uterine disorders Brain disease, with general paralysis Brain disease, with epilepsy Other forms of brain disease Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age Fevers | | | | 3 2 2 1 2 | 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 | 1 1 3 3 1 4 | | | |
| Hereditary. With other ascertained cause in combination With other combined cause not ascertained | | 7 5 | 16 7 | | | | | | |
| Congenital. | 1 | | | | | | - | | |
| With other ascertained cause in combination | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | • • • • | | | | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Total | 11 | 13 | 24 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 11 | 7 | 18 |

TABLE No. 9 Probational Discharges.

| Reg. | Sex. | Initials. | Date of Probational Discharge. | Term of Probation. | Results. |
|------|------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4937 | F | A. A | 5th November, 1879 | 1 Month | Improved—discharged. |
| 5142 | F | S. B | 25th November, 1879 | 1 Month | Improved—discharged. |
| 5209 | F | H. A | 20th January, 1880 | 1 Month | Returned unimproved. |
| 4707 | М | С. С. Т | 21st January, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5215 | F | E. R | 24th January, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 4982 | м | J. A | 31st January, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—harmless. |
| 5217 | м | н. Ј | 9th February, 1830 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5075 | F | A. R | 21st February, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5234 | М | т. МсК | 23rd February, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5189 | F | J. B | 23rd March, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5257 | м | R. G | 25th March, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5241 | F | м.н | 29th March, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5253 | F | т. к | 29th March, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5201 | F | м. м | 22nd April, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 4969 | F | В. МсС | 27th April, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5264 | F | м. м | 29th May, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5250 | F | A. J. N | 29th May, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 4928 | F | s. c | 30th June, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 4767 | М | N. W | 31st July, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5183 | F | M. F | 14th August, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5185 | F | M. G | 26th August, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—recovered. |
| 5045 | М | J. McG | 26th August, 1880 | 1 Month | Retained at home—improved. |
| 5251 | F | S. B | 1st September, 1880 | 1 Month | Still on probation. |
| 5283 | м | D. C | 17th September, 1880 | 1 Month | Still on probation. |

TABLE 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

| NAMEDIA OF THE OTHER PROPERTY. | Number of Patients who Worked. | Days Worked. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|--|
| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT | Number o | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Carpenters' Shop | 2 | 626 | | 626 | |
| Tailors' Shop | 4 | 1,252 | | 1,252 | |
| Engineers' Shop | 2 | 626 | | 626 | |
| Blacksmiths' Shop | 1 | 313 | | 313 | |
| Mason Work | 2 | 626 | | 626 | |
| Roads | 2 | 626 | | 626 | |
| Wood Yard and Coal Shed | 6 | 1,878 | | 1,878 | |
| Bakery | 3 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | |
| Laundry | 8 | 939 | 1,3 0 | 2,239 | |
| Dairy | 2 | 365 | 365 | 730 | |
| Painting | 3 | 939 | : | 939 | |
| Farm | 26 | 8,138 | | 8,138 | |
| Garden | 5 | 1,600 | | 1.600 | |
| Grounds | 4 | 1,350 | | 1,350 | |
| Stable | 5 | 1,820 | | 1,820 | |
| Kitchen | 8 | 730 | 2,190 | 2,920 | |
| Dining Rooms | 32 | 5,840 | 5,840 | 11,680 | |
| Officers' Quarters | 3 | 365 | 730 | 1,095 | |
| Sewing Rooms | 15 | | 3,900 | 3,900 | |
| Knitting | 16 | | 4.992 | 4,992 | |
| Spinning | 2 | ., | 364 | 364 | |
| Mending | 20 | | 5,200 | 5,200 | |
| Wards) | 40 | 7 00× | 0.055 | 17 500 | |
| Halls | 48 | 7,665 | 9,855 | 17,520 | |
| Storeroom | 1 | 313 | | 313 | |
| General | 5 | 1,565 | | 1,565 | |
| Total | 225 | 38,576 | 34,736 | 73,312 | |

Farm and Garden Produce for the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE 11.

| | Quantities. | Rate. | Value. |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Asparagus | 700 bunches | 0 06 | 42 00 |
| Apples | 310 barrels | 1 50 | 465 00 |
| do crab | 2 do | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| Beet, blood | 130 bushels 20 do | 0 35 0 80 | 45 50 16 00 |
| Beans, pole do string. | 15 do | 0 60 | 9 00 |
| Carrots, red | 690 do | 0 30 | 207 00 |
| do white | 616 do | 0 20 | 123 20 |
| Cucumbers | 26 do 150 heads | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 08 \end{array}$ | $\frac{5}{12} \frac{20}{00}$ |
| Celery | 3,360 roots | 0 06 | 201 60 |
| Currants | 10 bushels | 2 00 | 20 00 |
| Cherries | $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{10,100}$ do | 2 00 0 06 | 9 00 |
| Cabbage | 10,400 heads 200 do | 0 06 | 624 60 12 00 |
| Citrons | 50 | 0 05 | 2 50 |
| Corn, sweet | 6,720 ears | 0 01 | 67 20 |
| Cress | 248 bunches 300 pounds | 0 05 | 12 40 18 00 |
| Grapes | 4 bushels | 3 00 | 12 00 |
| Hav | 80 tons | 9 00 | 720 00 |
| Lettuce | 1,800 bunches | 0 04 | 72 00 |
| Mangold wurtzelOats | 286 tons 1,660 bushels | 6 00 0 35 | 1,656 00 581 00 |
| Onions, green | 1.350 bunches | 0 05 | 67 50 |
| do ripe | 160 bushels | 1 00 | 160 00 |
| Peas, in pod | 46 do | 0 30 0 35 | 13 80 |
| Potatoes | 5,250 do . 456 bushels | 0 50 | $\begin{array}{c} 1,837 \ 50 \\ 228 \ 00 \end{array}$ |
| Peppers (capsicums) | 12 do | 2 00 | 24 00 |
| Radishes | 34 bunches | 0 06 | 2 04 |
| Rhubarb | 1,000 do | 0 03 0 10 | 30 00 |
| Raspberries. Straw | 20 quarts 70 tons | 8 00 | $\frac{2}{560} \frac{00}{00}$ |
| Spinach | 60 bushels | 0 70 | 42 60 |
| Strawberries | 58 quarts | 0 08 | 4 64 |
| Squash and pumpkins | 300 10 tons | 0 08 8 00 | 24 00 80 00 |
| Turnips | 350 bushels | 0 30 | 105 00 |
| Vegetable marrow | 50 | 0 08 | 4 00 |
| Flower seeds | value for | 0.00 | 38 00 |
| do plants. Fowls | 3,891 30 | 0 08 0 30 | 311 28 9 00 |
| Eggs | 340 dozen | 0 15 | 51 00 |
| Butter | 185 pounds | 0 20 | 37 00 |
| Milk | 12,756 gallons | 0 20 | 2,551 20 |
| Cows, sold Pork, killed for consumption | 13,192 pounds | 7 50 | 989 40 |
| Hogs, increase of | 17 do | 5 00 | 85 00 |
| Calves sold | 22 do | 0.75 | 16 50 |
| Foal, matured Green feed, grass. | 130 cart loads | 0 60 | 25 00 78 00 |
| do Western corn | 85 do | 0 60 | 51 00 |
| Cornstalks | 60 tons | 8 00 | 480 00 |
| | | | |

TABLE, No. 12.

List of Articles manufactured in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

| ARTICLES. | Number. | ARTICLES. | Number. |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Chemises—Cotton | 374 | Aprons | 96 |
| " Flannel | 104 | Sheets | 458 |
| Skirts-Cotton | 478 | Mattress Ticks | 14 |
| "Flannel | 90 | Bed " | 31 |
| Petticoats—Flannel | 178 | Potato Nets. | 11 |
| " Wincey | 116 | Night Gowns | 63 |
| Window Blinds | 24 | Rugs | 31 |
| Pillow Cases | 929 | Skirts of Dresses | 6 |
| Quilts | 124 | Carpets | 7 |
| Roller Towels | 93 | Neckties | 31 |
| Dish " | 58 | White Waists | 2 |
| Jackets | 6 | Feather Pillows | 4 |
| Dresses | 364 | Caps | 29 |
| Socks—pairs | 1,098 | Drawers—pairs | 5 |
| Stockings—pairs | 307 | Mattresses remade | 50 |
| Table Cloths | 37 | - | |
| Covers for Quilts | 47 | Total | 5,265 |

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

London, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the tenth annual report of this Asylum. On the 1st of October, 1879, there were resident at this Asylum 742 patients, of whom 358 were men and 384 women. During the year from October 1st, 1879, to September 30th, 1880, both days inclusive, there have been received, at this Asylum 160 patients, of whom 78 were men, and 82 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 902—436 men, and 466 women. Of these patients 67 have been discharged during the year (26 men and 41 women), 43 have died (19 men and 24 women), 7 have cloped (6 men and 1 woman), and 1 man was transferred to another asylum; leaving in residence at this date 784 patients, of whom 384 are men, and 400 are women. The number of patients discharged as recovered and improved was 58 (23 men, and 35 women) or 36.2 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 902, and the number of deaths 43, so that the death rate for the year was 4.76 which is slightly lower than that of last year (4.91) and still lower than that of the year before last (5.1). The deaths were due chiefly to old age, consumption, and diseases of the brain connected with the insanity of the patient. We had no death from any epidemic, or as far as we can see from any preventable cause.

Repairs and Improvements made.

The amount of work done under this heading during the present year, has perhaps been greater than in any other previous period of the same duration since this Asylum has been occupied, and the permanent improvements made, have been in all parts of the institution. Among the most important of them, I may mention that

(1) We have made and sodded a terrace 715 feet long, across the front, and round the ends of the refractory asylum, and thoroughly drained and graded the 5 acres of orna-

mental grounds in front of that building.

(2) Finding last winter that an undue proportion of coal was needed to heat the refractory asylum, I obtained your authority last spring, to entirely alter the distribution of steam pipes in the centre and east wing of that building, this work is now completed. The pipes have all been taken down, a sufficient proportion of them put up again, in different positions, and all provided with guards. We expect that this part of the building will now be better heated than before, and at less cost. Should these expectations be realized during the coming winter, we shall ask permission to make a similar change in the heating apparatus of the west wing next summer.

(3) We removed three large sheds from the front of the refractory asylum, two of them

we put up elsewhere, and the other being old and useless was destroyed.

(4) We laid fifteen thousand feet of oak flooring in the halls and offices of the centre building, in attendants' rooms, and in patients' dormitories and sitting-rooms. If the government will supply us with the oak, (as I hope they will), in a few more years we shall have relaid all the floors in the asylum.

(5) We took out all the old box coils in centre building of main asylum, and replaced them with radiators.

(6) We fitted up the centre building attic bed-rooms with steam coils, and removed

the old box stoves that formerly heated them.

(7) We fitted up sixteen windows at refractory asylum with wrought iron bars to

prevent some of the worst patients from tearing the wire guards off the windows.

(8) We put in one hundred feet of cast iron sink pipe at the north cottage—the tile drain was choked up, and it was impossible to take it up and clean it, as it was buried in quicksand and water. So we replaced it with some old cast iron pipe we had on hand, and connected it with the hot water boiler so that it could be kept clear by occasional flushing.

(9) We thoroughly refitted and repaired the dumb waiters in the centre building of the main Asylum. We made new wrought iron brackets, pillows and shafting for them.

(10) We fitted up all the main building closets and wash-rooms with gas, where lamps had been formerly used, using about five hundred feet of gas pipe and twenty-two extra burners.

(11) We laid three hundred feet of water pipe to carry water from the cow-stable

to the fowl yard.

(12) We laid four hundred feet of water pipe to the green-house garden, and con-

nected it with the centre building tanks.

(13) We put in a pump, tanks, and piping for the purpose of collecting and saving for laundry purposes the exhaust water from the laundry engine and drying room. This gives us almost all the soft water we need for washing and enables us to save a great deal of soap.

(14) We dug up the main gas pipe from the main asylum to the refractory building, and levelled it. It had never been properly laid, and had sagged here and there. In

these places it was full of water and the gas could not pass along it.

(15) In consequence of the old east well becoming almost dry, we have taken the steam force-pump away from it, and placed it over the old west well, where we have a tolerably good supply of water. And we have fitted up this pump expressly for fire purposes, and this gives us (with the new hose supplied this year) tolerably efficient fire protection.

(16) We have overhauled all the chemical fire engines, the hose and all the apparatus of every kind connected with our fire protection service, and we have them all ready

for use at a moment's notice.

(17) We have done a great deal of painting, so that the asylum walls, taking the building all through, and the wood work generally are in better condition, I suppose, than at any previous time. An immense deal of painting, however, still remains to be done, and before we can possibly go over the whole institution some of it will want doing again. It will always now be as much as one painter can do, with all the help he can get from patients, to keep the walls and wood work of this asylum in good order.

(18) We have completed the clearing up of the farm, and this year we had for the first time the whole farm in crop. There are still a few dozen stumps to dig out, from a small piece of partially wooded land, part of which we use for a run for the hogs and part for the cows, and when this is done the farm will be in perfect order, as far as clear-

ing up and levelling can make it so.

(19) We have renewed all the back stairs and landings, (ten stairways in all) with oak; they were formerly made of pine and were completely worn out.

(20) The Public Works Department have constructed for us two excellent sheds in

the airing courts belonging to the refractory asylum.

(21) We have laid a new floor in the carriage house, and also in the west wing boiler house.

(22) We have ceiled and repaired the old wine cellar under the store and made it

frost proof and now use it as a store-room for apples.

(23) We have altered six hundred and thirty locks in the main building, refractory asylums and cottages, so as to make one key fit them all and also in such a way that they cannot be picked with a crooked wire as they could be before.

(24) We have put new locks (upon a different plan) on all the water-closet tops. Upon the old plan these locks used to rust and give a great deal of trouble. We have them now so arranged as to be much more out of the way of moisture.

(25) We have added largely to the patients' library, re-constructed and enlarged the presses which contain the books, and moved them from the Superintendent's office to a

more convenient situation in the centre hall upstairs.

(26) We have replaced the large horse heretofore driven by the messenger by two small ponies. The large horses used for this service in the last few years have been constantly going lame, and we expect the ponies will bear the constant roadwork better. Another reason for the change was that the load which the messenger has to take is often very heavy for one horse. So far the change has given entire satisfaction and has been a marked improvement.

(27) We have renewed the floors in the four bathrooms in halls C and D of the main asylum. These floors were wood and were decaying. We have replaced them with

bricks laid in water lime. Finally,

(28) We have so reduced the number of rats about the asylum that they are no longer, as they used to be, a serious nuisance. The steps taken to this end have been, first, to keep up a systematic watch for rat holes, and stop them up as found, with water-lime; second, the purchase of a good terrier and the destruction of rats about the cottages, basements and out-buildings, with the help of the dog; third, the planting of a colony of cats in the basement of the main Asylum; and fourth, the constant use of a number of good traps.

These are some of the more important repairs, improvements and renewals of the year. It would be impossible to enumerate those of minor consequence. Every part and every department of the Institution have been carefully watched and constantly

kept up to or raised above the old standard.

Repairs, etc., recommended.

1. I have on several occasions pointed out the desirability of doing something to improve the windows of the main asylum. A great many elopements take place through them, and besides that they are constantly getting out of order, so that they either cannot be opened or cannot be shut. At the new refractory asylum where there are iron guards outside the windows, these are so badly fastened on that they can be forced off from the inside. One elopement has been effected in this manner, and I am constantly expecting others to occur in the same way. In the case of a few of the worst patients, we have ourselves fastened the guards to their windows securely with bolts, but it would be too large a job for us to undertake to secure them all. This should have been done in the first place, and since it was not, it ought to be attended to now by the Public Works Department. The inside window guards at the refractory asylum are also insufficiently secured, as well as being themselves too easily destroyed. They are being constantly bent and broken, and unless additional fastenings are put upon them to prevent this, in the course of a few years they will be all gone.

2. We have at this Asylum an abundant supply of most excellent water and a good pump and engine to force it into the elevated tanks, from which it flows through all the buildings. But in case of any breakage of the pump or engine we should be left entirely without water until this was repaired. It is impossible that the same pump and engine can be used always without some breakage occurring, and it is equally impossible to tell when this will happen. Should it occur while, as at present, we have no duplicate machinery, I really do not know what we should do for water. We ought to have a second well like the one we use from at present, provided with a pump and engine, and I trust that you will impress upon the Government the importance, the necessity indeed.

of providing these.

3. One of the most pressing wants, and from some important points of view the most pressing want of this Asylum at the present time, is a separate building for religious purposes. The hall that we use now is for several reasons unsuited for a chapel. It is up three pair of stairs, and many of the old, feeble patients, who would appreciate the

services the most, cannot reach it. But worse than this, it is the amusement room, and is fitted up with a stage at one end, and contains a billiard table at the other. The associations connected with it therefore are of a kind wholly unsuited to a religious state of mind, and there is no doubt that a large amount of the good our services ought to do and would do under other circumstances, is neutralized by these surroundings. But, besides all this, I am very anxious to have a chapel so that we might have Catholic as well as Protestant services, since a large number, nearly two hundred, of our patients are Catholics. There would be no difficulty about building a chapel suitable for the different services, and the cost of such a building as we need would not be great.

4. I hope that in the course of 1881 a shed will be built at the west cottage, similar to the sheds at the north and east cottages. A coal shed and kitchen are much needed at the refractory asylum, but I hope to see these made unnecessary by eventually removing the boilers from that building to a centre boiler-house, which would be for the

whole institution, and then converting the present boiler-house into a kitchen.

5. I hope that you will be able to allow us this year, money to buy a second waggonette. One will not take even the female employés, of whom about twenty-seven are off duty each Sunday. These all, or nearly all, want to go to church, and there are seats for about half of them. It you say they can walk, then the waggonette may be dispensed with altogether; but if, as I claim, after working hard all the week they ought to be sent to church on Sunday, then we should be allowed another waggonette at once.

6. I should very much like to be allowed tea and coffee urns for the women's dining-room in the main asylum, similar to those procured a couple of years ago for the men's dining-room. They are somewhat expensive, but I should think they would last for an indefinite time. They save a great deal of labour, and make better tea and coffee than

can be made in the old way.

(7) In the last few years we have cleared up and removed the stumps from over thirty acres of farm land. We have graded, made roads in and planted ten acres of ornamental grounds at the cottages, and five acres at the refractory asylum. We have also done a great deal to, though we have not finished, the grading and gravelling at the rear of the main asylum. There is still a great deal of work of the same kind to do and I hope to go on doing it as rapidly as possible. All the ground inside the circular road around the main asylum should be graded and planted and made ornamental. Then the old ice-houses must be removed, set up elsewhere and repaired, one being made into a slaughter house for our pig killing and the other into a lumber shed, in which the lumber we have on hand can be kept tidy and be protected from the weather. Next, the land between the refractory asylum grounds and the cottage grounds, and that in rear of the barns and stables must be graded and a good coat of grass got upon it, and then be used as a clothes yard; the present clothes yard in rear of the main asylum having been taken into the ornamental grounds, it being too much exposed to view now that the refractory asylum is built behind it to be any longer a proper place to use for clothes drying. Another job needing attention is the new road at the back of the cottages and refractory asylum along the south side of the fifty acre field. The only other thing that I will mention at present in this connection, is the grading which requires to be done in the lower part of the garden and which cannot be done until a sewer is built from the filter to the garden fence. For all these purposes money will be needed. The exact amount will be specified elsewhere.

Completed Asylum.

Three years ago when I was at St. Louis attending the meeting of the Association, of Medical Superintendents, held there, I stated to the meeting that this asylum was then being enlarged by the construction of three additional buildings, namely, two cottages and a good sized edifice, the latter to be used as an asylum and prison for the worst cases, the most violent and those of the most filthy habits. Several of the Medical Superintendents at the meeting expressed very decidedly the opinion, that an asylum so constituted of separate buildings would not be a success. They argued that the difficulty of supervision and of moving patients from one part of the asylum to another, where those parts were

under different roofs would be very serious, and they predicted that after I had had experience, for a short time, of an institution so constructed, I should have nothing to say in its favour. I am happy to say that these predictions have not been fulfilled, but on the contrary I am firmly persuaded that a still further division of an asylum into buildings under separate roofs, than is here practised, might be adopted with great advantage. I believe that many of the problems in asylum construction may be and eventually will be solved by the abolition of the large single building and the use of a number of smaller buildings in its place. Some of the advantages of the latter system would be (1) The more perfect isolation of one class of patients from all other classes, and the greater facility for systematic classification of patients. (2) Greater facility of lighting the buildings. (3) Better ventiliation without fans and steam power than can be had with these in a very large building. (4) As a consequence of the two last, better health of the patients and a lower death rate. (The better health of the patients, at this institution, of those who occupy the smaller buildings, the cottages and refractory asylum, as compared with those who live in the main asylum is very marked). (5) Less cost of construction. My present opinion is, that were I going to construct an asylum for a thousand patients, I should have it composed of not less than ten or twelve separate buildings, the largest to contain not more than two hundred patients, and the smallest between fifty and a hundred. All these buildings, as well as the houses for the medical staff and bursar, the store, sewing room, shops, chapel, etc., should be heated from a central boiler house, which would also supply steam for the one laundry and the four or five kitchens which would be required. Close to the engine house would be placed the motor for generating electricity to light the grounds, roads, and all the building. Beside it, or in connection with it, would be the engines for supplying the institution with water for domestic and fire purposes. I believe that on the plan thus briefly indicated, an asylum could be constructed at once cheaper to build, cheaper to maintain, and more adapted to the end in view, than any of the existing institutions in this country. One of the main features in such an institution as that proposed would be a considerable extension of the cottage system, and the introduction of buildings intermediate in point of construction and management between the ordinary large asylum and our present cottages. That the cottage system could be extended and, with some little modification, largely extended, is proved, I think, by the fact that at this asylum with one hundred and eighty cottage patients, with a minimum of attendance, we have not had so far a single elopement from these buildings nor any misbehaviour of the least consequence of any kind whatever. With a slightly larger staff than we have now at the cottages, there is no doubt whatever that a large number of the patients now in our main asylum might occupy detached buildings with all or nearly all the privileges of our present cottage patients, with very great advantage to their health, both bodily and mental, and to their comfort. In such an institution as I am now contemplating, one moderate sized building, properly planned and constructed, might be set apart for paying patients, and I am satisfied that this radical separation of the paying and non-paying in distinct buildings would be found much more satisfactory in many ways, than the present plan of appropriating to the paying patients, certain halls in a large building, the rest of which is occupied by the non-paying class.

Alcohol.

No beer, wine, whiskey, nor brandy has been used at this asylum during the last twelve months. In place of these, in certain cases of illness where necessity for the use of alcohol appeared to be indicated, we have given this in its pure form, mixed of course with water, as most other medicines are. In this way, we have consumed in the course of the year four gallons, six pints and fifteen ounces of alcohol, equal to about nine gallons of whiskey, or one gallon of whiskey to every hundred patients under treatment, as against (in former years) three hundred dollars' worth of beer, wine and whiskey to every hundred patients treated. I do not believe that alcohol has been withheld in any case where its use would have been beneficial to the patient, and I am quite sure that of the very little that has been given, a large proportion has done no good. I do not know of a single case in which alcohol has

been given during the past year, in which I could say positively that it has done good, and the doubt that I have had for many years, namely, whether alcohol ever does good, is stronger now than ever it was. It must not be supposed either that because we use no alcoholic liquors, that we therefore require and use more opium, chloral and other sedatives. So far is this from being the case that I am satisfied we require and use less sedatives of all kinds, than we did when we used beer, wine and whiskey. And I am certain that so far is alcohol from taking the place of these, that, on the contrary, its use, by producing an irritable condition of the nervous system, leads to the use of an increased quantity of sedatives. Speaking of the disuse of alcohol last year, I noticed that the death rate was somewhat lower than the year before that; this year it is still lower. From the time that the asylum was opened (excluding 1871, which was only a fraction of a year) until September 30th, 1877, alcohol was used at the rate of about three dollars per patient per annum, and the average death rate was 5.19 per cent. per annum. During the year ending September 30th, 1878, when alcohol was being used at the rate of one dollar's worth per patient per annum, the death rate was 5.1 per cent. And during the last two years when (practically) no alcohol has been used, the death rate has been 4.83 per cent. per annum, shewing clearly that in the case of asylum inmates the use of alcohol does not tend to lengthen life or avert death.

Restraint.

An accurate record has been kept during the past year of all the restraint and seclusion used at this asylum. A summary of this record is given in the following table:—

| <u> </u> | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | | 0.0 |
| Number of patients restrained | 25 | 68 | 93 |
| Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed | 324 | 1,460 | 1,784 |
| Total number of hours patients were kept in seclusion | 375 | $1,007\frac{1}{2}$ | $1,382\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-bed | 290 | $8,720\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,0101 |
| Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-chair | $2,036\frac{1}{4}$ | 6,1841 | $8,220\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total number of hours patients were kept in muffs | 3,328 | $7,620\frac{1}{2}$ | $10,948\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total number of hours patients were kept in wristlets | 8 | 140 | 148 |
| Total number of hours patients were kept tied in bed | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total number of hours in restraint and seclusion during the year | 4,079‡ | 20,3233 | 24,403 |

The first thing that will strike you about this table, is the much larger amount of restraint used upon the female than on the male side of the house. I cannot tell why this should be so. We try as hard to keep the women out of restraint as we do the men, but we do not succeed nearly as well. Insane women on the whole are more unmanageable than are insane men. We use more strong dresses on the female than on the male side of the house, and a much larger number of women than of men have to be deprived of knives and forks to take their meals with, and so we have to use more restraint on that side of the house. The next thing you will notice is that the total number of hours in restraint does not tally with the total number in all the different kinds of restraint, but that the last is more than the first. The reason for this apparent discrepency is that patients are often in more than one kind of restraint at once. For instance, the muffs and restraint-chair are often used together, and sometimes the muffs and restraint-bed

are used together. The total amount of restraint used has been reduced in this Asylum during the last few years to less than a quarter what it used to be; it is at present very low. During the year just closed it amounted to 24,463 hours, while the total residence of patients at the asylum was 6,723,000 hours, the percentage of restraint was therefore .363, so that our actual restraint with an average of 765 patients was equal to 2.776 patients in restraint all the time which would be one person in restraint for every 275 patients in residence.

Amusements.

During the year just closed our amusements have been more numerous and of a higher character than during any previous year. We had an excellent band of our own, which was of the greatest value to us, supplying good music as it did both for the weekly dances, which were kept up without intermission all the winter, and for the entertainments. These were as follows:—

(1) Theatrical performances by the "Popular Dime Company." (2) Variety entertainment by the "London East Dramatic Company." (3) Entertainment by Mr. Archie Bremner and Company. (4) Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Furness and others. (5) Concert by 7th Battalion Band and others. (6) Entertainment by Mr. Frank Peters, Miss Raymond and others. (7) Readings by Mr. Frederic Going. (8) Concert by "London East Dramatic Company." (9) Dramatic entertainment by the "Popular Dime Company." (10) Concert by "Old Folks." (11) Concert by Queen's Avenue Methodist Choir. (12) Concert by Dr. Sippi and others. (13) Concert by St. Peter's Church choir. (14) Variety entertainment by T. Gillian, Archie Bremner and others. (15) Concert by Mrs. Raymond and others. (16) "Pinafore" by the Holman Opera Company. The Asylum Dramatic Club acted in excellent style—(17) "Raising the Wind." (18) "The Two Polts." (19) "Kenilworth." The Asylum Minstrel Troupe gave two very pleasing performances, viz.: (20) Variety entertainment. (21) Entertainment. And the Junior Dramatic Club of the Asylum acted in a most creditable manner—(22) "Nicholas Flam."

These entertainments were all good, and many of them extremely good. They were all much enjoyed by the patients, and I hereby tender my warmest and most hearty thanks to all those who in taking part in them, helped to relieve the terrible monotony of asylum life, which, in spite of all we have done or ever can do, weighs and will always

weigh like a black cloud upon a large number of our patients.

Dietary.

The food given the patients at this Asylum is plain and good. Each article is good of its kind and well cooked and served. A strict supervision is exercised by the Matron, and also by the Superintendent, over the different articles as they are supplied by the contractors, as well as over the preparation of them for the table. In cases of illness, whatever is thought to be best for the patients is provided without reference to cost.

Work.

The patients at this Asylum do in the course of the year, in the agregate, an immense amount of work. We farm a little over two hundred acres. Our garden contains twenty acres, and we have fully fifty acres of ornamental grounds and roads to keep in order. Besides this we do every year a large amount of extra work, such as clearing up land and taking out stumps, grading, draining, road-making, and planting. The women sew, knit, wash, scrub, assist in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-rooms. Both men and women work in the halls making beds, sweeping, scrubbing, and dusting so that (as the table in the supplementary returns shews) we manage without any difficulty to find work of a suitable kind, for all patients who are able and willing to work. And there is no doubt that to provide the patients with a reasonable amount of work suitable for them, is the very greatest kindness that can be done them, and also that this properly used, is one of the most valuable curative agents that we possess.

Sunday Services.

I desire to again thank the clergy of the Church of England, in the city of London, for their kindness, in coming out every Sunday morning, to read the service and preach to such patients as are well enough to go to chapel. I consider these services most valuable to the patients, and there is nothing that I desire more than to extend them and make them more universal. If we had a chapel on the ground, instead of having to use for this purpose the amusement hall which is up three flights of stairs, I should at once make arrangements to have Catholic services, and also services by other Protestant clergymen, and I should have two services each Sunday instead of as now only one.

Officers and employés.

There have been no changes this year amongst the officers of the Asylum, and comparatively few changes amongst the attendants and other *employés*. I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the whole Asylum staff. The work of all has been well and cheerfully done, and during the whole year, with a staff of one hundred and fifteen persons, there has been no misconduct of any kind at all worth mentioning.

Farm.

Our farm has turned out better this year, I think, than ever before. No crop was a failure, and some of the crops—as hay, oats, and apples—were extra good. We had this year, for the first time in the history of the asylum, all the land connected with the institution under cultivation. We did not keep any pasture, nor did we rent any, but fed the cows with fresh cut rye and grass until the hay was taken off, and then of course there was pasture for them. The cows did well and gave a large average amount of milk. Our potatoes were not a large crop, though we took the greatest pains to make them so. We planted thirty-four acres, and we counted on having at least seven or eight thousand bushels. We did not have quite five thousand bushels. We shall, however, have enough for the institution for the year, and for once we shall not have to buy potatoes. The management of the farm under Mr. Canniff has been excellent. Not only has our large crop, of over two hundred acres, and of a total value of ten thousand and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents, been put in, cared for, and harvested in good season, and in good style, but a large amount of extra work, such as fencing, draining, clearing and removing stumps, has also been done, so that our farm is getting every year into better order. The produce of the garden has been full as good as usual. The account, which the bursar will transmit immediately, will shew you that the yield both of fruit and vegetables has been very large. The ornamental grounds were more beautiful than ever before; one reason of this was the frequent showers throughout the whole season, which kept everything green, but Mr. Penny deserves and should have a great deal of credit also for his efficient management of the whole garden department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending September 30th, 1880.

TABLE No. 1

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending September 30th, 1880.

| the state of the same of the s | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| _ | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| | | | | | | |
| Remaining, October 1st, 1879 | 358 | 384 | 742 | | | |
| Admitted during year: | | | | | | |
| By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant | 31 | 23 | 54 | | | |
| " medical certificate | 47 | 59 | 106 | | | |
| Total number under treatment during year | | | | 436 | 466 | 902 |
| Discharges during year : | | | | | | |
| Not insane | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| As cured | 16 | 26 | 42 | | | |
| " improved | 7 | 9 | 16 | | | |
| " unimproved | 3 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Total number of discharges during year | | § | | 26 | 41 | 67 |
| Died | | · | | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| Eloped | | | | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Transferred | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880 | | | | 384 | 400 | 784 |
| Total number admitted since opening of Asylum | | 1 | | 908 | 873 | 1781 |
| " discharged | 291 | 278 | 569 | | | |
| " died | 189 | 159 | 348 | | | |
| " eloped | 25 | 4 | 29 | | | |
| " Transferred | 19 | 32 | 51 | | | |
| " remaining, 30th September, 1880 | 384 | 400 | 784 | 908 | 873 | 1781 |

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | 1 | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | Male. | Fema | le. | Γotal. |
| Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th ber, 1880) Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 7th 1879) Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during Daily average population. | h of Oct | ober, | 385 357 136,053 371.73 | | | 789 740 280,125 765,37 |
| | Admis | SIONS OF | YEAR. | | Admission Opening. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| SOCIAL STATE. | | | | - | | |
| Married Widowed Single Not reported | $\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 6 \\ 41 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 41 13 28 0 | 71 19 69 1 | 371 10 523 4 | 515 30 327 1 | 886 40 850 5 |
| Total | 78 | 82 | 160 | 908 | 873 | 1781 |
| Religion. | | | | 1 | | |
| Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Congregationalists Roman Catholics Mennonites Quakers Infidels Other denominations Not reported | 14 17 16 7 2 11 1 1 3 5 | 20 21 19 8 0 9 0 0 1 0 4 | 34 38 35 15 2 20 1 1 1 2 3 9 | 183 211 170 60 9 156 3 8 18 35 55 | 190 160 192 67 6 174 0 1 8 37 38 | 373 371 362 127 15 330 3 9 26 72 93 |
| Total | 78 | 82 | 160 | 908 | 873 | 1781 |
| Nationalities. | | | | | - | |
| English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other countries Unknown | 13 8 5 41 4 0 7 | 16 16 7 36 3 2 2 | 29 24 12 77 7 2 9 | 139 165 103 394 47 20 40 | 106 233 102 358 21 28 25 | 245 398 205 752 68 48 65 |
| Total | 78 | 82 | 160 | 908 | 873 | 1781 |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | Admitt | ed during | g Year. | Total Admissions. | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wellington Wentworth York | 55 7 4 0 11 55 6 6 7 17 1 1 9 7 | 4 4 6 1 | 9 11 10 1 1 10 1 1 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 333 422 4 4 522 399 5 3 21 8 4 61 466 766 2 2 0 1855 27 14 6 6 67 3 3 10 185 27 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 29 32 6 6 54 37 7 9 9 23 4 7 7 58 66 53 2 5 1 6 6 168 32 10 11 57 5 2 2 0 0 0 17 5 13 19 6 6 10 14 41 | 1 62 74 10 106 76 12 12 11 119 112 129 4 4 5 4 4 6 353 59 24 17 124 8 8 102 6 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | |
| Other countries and unknown Total admissions | 78 | 82 | 160 | 908 | 873 | 1781 | |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | Admitted during Year. | | | Total Admissions. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Tota |
| · | | | } | , | | |
| lgoma District | | | | 1 14 | 0 7 | 1 |
| rant ruce | 0 | 1 | 1 | 21 21 | 13 | $\frac{21}{34}$ |
| arleton | | | | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| lgin | 3 | 1 | 4 | $1\overline{2}$ | 3 | 15 |
| ssex | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| rontenac | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| rey | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| aldimand | | | | 9 | 3 | 1: |
| alton | | | | 5 1 | 2 4 | |
| furon | 5 | 3 | 8 | $\frac{1}{25}$ | 16 | 4 |
| ent | 4 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 3 |
| ambton | 4 | 2 | 6 | 48 | 14 | 6 |
| anark | | | | () | î | |
| eeds and Grenville | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| ennox and Addington | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| incoln | | | | 8 | 1 | |
| iddlesex | 3 | 3 | 6 | 47 | 32 | 7 |
| orfolk | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 2 |
| orthumberland and Durhamntario | | | | 4 | 2 | |
| xford | 4 | 2 | 6 | $\frac{1}{23}$ | 4 12 | 3 |
| eel | | _ | 0 | 2.5 | 4 | e e |
| erth | 0 | 2 | - 2 | 23 | 12 | 3 |
| eterborough | | l | | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| rescott and Russell | | | | Ô | 0 | |
| rince Edward | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| enfrew | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| mcoe | | | | 5 | 4 | |
| formont, Dundas and Glengarry | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| ictoria | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Velland | 1 | U | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Vellington | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Ventworth | | | | 5 | 8 | ı |
| ork | 1 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 3 |
| | | | , | | | |

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

| | | and the | A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| No. | Initials. | Sex. | When Admitted. | When Discharged. | Remarks. |
| 2101 | | | | | A V CAATON ANDS |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | C. McJ | | 15th June, 1878 | 2nd October, 1879 | Unimproved. |
| 2 3 | C. F | F | 5th September, 1879 22nd December, 1877 | 3rd " 7th " | Recovered. |
| 4 5 | A. E. S C. W | F | 18th November, 1870 17th September, 1879 | 29th " 3rd November, 1879 | Unimproved. Recovered. |
| 6 | J. T. B | M | 10th July, 1879 | 5th " | 4.6 |
| 7 8 | W. P. R E. A. C | F | 9th September, 1878 26th July, 1879 | 14th " | Improved. Recovered. |
| 9 | M. A. M | F | 4th September, 1874 | 18th " | Improved. |
| 10 11 | M. D E. A. W | F | 8th October, 1879 5th July, 1879 | 18th " | Not Insane. Unimproved. |
| 12 13 | S. B J. A | F | 1st July, 1879 | 19th " 5th December, 1879 | Recovered. Improved. |
| 14 | A. S | F | 27th August, 1879 | 6th " | |
| 15 16 | G. M W. J. M | M | 5th November, 1879 | 11th " | Recovered. Improved. |
| 17 | J. O. B | F | 1st " 11th July, 1874 | 18th " | Recovered. |
| 18 19 | M. A. H E. A | F | 20th February, 1879 | 23rd " | Improved. Recovered. |
| 20 21 | C. K N. McD | F | 9th August, 1879 25th June, 1879 | 3rd January, 1880 6th " | Unimproved. Recovered. |
| 22 | M. F | F | 9th August, 1879 | 7th " | 6.0 |
| 23 24 | B. C M. G | M | 31st May, 1879 | 23rd " | Improved. Unimproved. |
| 25 26 | E. A. H F. S. W | F | 1st September, 1879 1sth July, 1879 | 28th " 3rd February, 1880 | Recovered. |
| 27 | S. F | М | 18th November, 1879 | 15th | 6 C |
| 28 29 | J. A. N Z. J | М | 20th February, 1879 50th January, 1880 | 2186 | 46 |
| 30 | J. H | M | 9th September, 1879 | 4th March, 1880 | Improved. |
| $\frac{31}{32}$ | C. O. B N. E. C | F' | 21st January, 1878 | 8th " | 6.6 |
| 33 34 | J. B | M | 7th March, 1879 30th January, 1880 | 15th ' | Recovered. Unimproved. |
| 35 | M. L | F | 16th June, 1878 | 1st April, 1880 | Recovered. |
| 36 37 | D. McL | M | 12th January, 1880 1st May, 1879 | 5th " | Unimproved. |
| 38 39 | J. H J. O. M | M | 28th July, 1879 24th November, 1879 | 30th " | Recovered. Improved. |
| 40 | М. А. Р | F | oth October, 1879 | 30th " | Recovered. |
| 41 42 | A. B M. J. K | F | | 7th May, 1880 | Unimproved. |
| 43 | A. M C. P | F | 15th November, 1879 15th March, 1880 | | Recovered. |
| 44 45 | J. M | M | 21st November, 1879 | 26th '' | 14 T 3 |
| 46 47 | J. S H. A. W. | М F | 24th March, 1879 2nd December, 1879 | 30th " | Improved. Recovered. |
| 48 | W. E | М | 20th May, 1880 | 5th July, 1880 | 66 |
| 49 50 | М. R | F | 1st " | 12th " | Improved. |
| 51 52 | E. G M. A. S | F | 25th May, 1880 10th January, 1880 | 24th " | Recovered. |
| 58 | D. D | Little cocc | 17th May, 1880 | 26th " | Improved |
| 54 55 | E. S | F | 6th February, 1850 23rd March, 1880 | 28th " | Improved. Recovered. |
| 50 | | | ຄວດ | | |

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year.

| No. | Initials. | Sex. | When Admitted. | When Discharged. | Remarks, |
|--|--|---------|---|---|------------|
| 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 | J. C. M. A. B. A. K. S. M. V. L. C. E. C. | M F F F | 1st March, 1880. 7th January, 1880. 2sth April, 1880. 24th January, 1880. 13th July, 1880. 9th January, 1880. 29th August, 1880. 18th November, 1870. 14th May, 1880. | 1st September, 1880 1st " 2nd " 10th " 14th " 21st " 22nd " 22nd " 30th " | Recovered. |

21 321

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

| No. | Initials. | Initials. Sex. Age. Date of De | | Date of Death. | RESIDE | ENCE IN A | ASYLUM. | Proximate Cause of | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---------|--|--|
| | | | 3 | | Years. | Months. | Days. | Death. | |
| $\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 22\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 44\\ 44\\ 43\\ \end{array}$ | T. F. M. T. M. H. M. C. M. B. W. H. B. L. E. M. C. E. B. D. J. J. K. J. D. J. K. J. D. J. McC. J. C. A. C. M. A. J. C. E. McG. E. M. H. A. M. H. R. S. M. F. W. W. R. S. J. F. E. C. W. J. M. S. P. C. M. G. J. H. T. C. T. B. G. L. N. M. J. J. S. B. P. C. A. A. C. J. S. B. P. C. A. A. C. J. B. B. P. C. A. A. C. J. B. B. P. C. A. A. C. J. B. E. H. | F. M. F. F. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. M. F. M. M. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. M. F. M. M. M. M. F. M. M. M. M. M. F. M. M. M. M. M. F. M. | 73 59 64 550 63 58 19 70 70 65 528 67 66 44 50 70 65 70 6 | 1st October, 1879 7th " " 12th " " 21st " " 20th " " 31st " " 31st " " " 32sth " " " 4th " " " 12th " " " " " " " 12th " " " " " " " " " " 12th " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 1 4 4 8 3 0 6 5 0 9 1 1 1 1 6 9 8 8 1 5 5 9 1 1 0 0 5 5 1 1 1 0 0 3 3 9 0 0 2 9 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 1 1 3 3 0 1 1 0 9 0 0 | 4 2 2 10 0 0 4 2 2 8 0 0 3 3 6 6 11 1 10 0 2 5 5 2 0 0 0 3 3 8 8 0 0 3 3 10 10 10 | 22 | Apoplexy, Asthemia. Marasmus. Apoplexy. Pneumonia. Purpurea hem'rhagica Pneumonia. Chronic diarrhœa, Marasmus. Softening of brain. Marasmus. Epilepsy. Senile decay. Phthisis. Marasmus. Pneumonia. Senile decay. Chronic cerebritis. Marasmus. Erysipelas. Senile decay. Epilepsy. Acute mania. Diarrhœa. Pneumonia. Phthisis. Marasmus. Heart clot. Diarrhœa. Paralysis. Hepatic dropsy. Cancer. Hepatic dropsy. Acute mania. Phthisis. Epilepsy. Cancer. Hepatic dropsy. Cancer. Hepatic dropsy. Acute mania. Phthisis. Epilepsy. Oiarrhœa. Apoplexy. Senile decay. Phthisis. | |

TABLE No. 7.
Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

| | Dur | ING THE | YEAR. | DURING | Total. | | |
|---|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | 20000 |
| Agents Book-binders Book-keepers Bokers Bricklayers Butchers Butchers Butchers Blacksmiths Brass-finishers Brewers Brewers Broommakers Cabinetmakers Confectioners Coopers Corpenters Clerks Clergymen Coppersmiths Dyers Domestic duties Dressmakers Druggists Engineers Farmers Fishermen Founders Ferrymen Furriers Gardeners Hucksters Hatters Hotslers Housekeepers Jewellers Laundresses Laundresses Laundresses Laundresses Laundresses Machinists Matchmakers Milliers Masons Machinists Matchmakers Millers Moulders Merehants Music-teachers Officers Organ-builders Pensioners Plasterers Prostitutes Photographers Painters Printers Printers Printers Pedlars Physicians | 1 1 29 2 2 3 0 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 | 3 0 1 2 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 0 0 1 1 2 1 3 3 9 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 2 2 1 7 7 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 | 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 1 3 9 1 1 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 2 2 1 7 0 1 1 1 4 4 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 7 2 2 1 1 1 6 6 7 7 4 4 1 4 4 1 3 2 2 8 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 221214991222152331771111523312216611114433443115533 |

TABLE No. 7.—Continued.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

| | DURING THE YEAR. | | | Durin | Total. | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|---|---|--|--|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Sailors Students Spinners Sisters of Charity Soda-water manufacturers. Stone-cutters Showmen Saddlers Shoemakers Seamstresses Slaters Shipbuilders School-teachers Trinsmiths Tavern-keepers Tailors Tanners Tollgate-keepers Watchmakers Wood-finishers Weavers Wheelwrights Waggon-makers No employment Unknown | 1 | 0 0 0 0 1 | 2 | 55 77 0 0 11 33 22 22 13 0 0 1 1 10 3 3 3 15 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 5 7 2 1 1 3 2 2 2 13 6 6 1 1 1 9 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 108 154 | 5 9 2 1 1 3 3 13 6 1 1 1 21 4 6 6 16 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Total | 78 | 82 | 160 | 830 | 791 | 1,621 | 1,781 |

TABLE No. 8. Shewing causes of Insanity.

| | l n | Гимв | ER OF I | NSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED. | | | LAUSE | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|---|--|--|------------------------------|-------|----|--------|
| CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1880. | As | predi | sposing | As predictions of exciting and example. As prediction where could not tinguis | | ng cause these be dis- | | | |
| | М. | F. | Total. | м. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. |
| Moral. Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends. Religious excitement. Adverse circumstances, including business troubles. Love affairs, including seduction. Mental anxiety, "worry". Fright and nervous shocks. | 1 | 0 | | 3 9 4 1 6 3 | 6 8 5 4 4 4 4 | 9 17 9 5 10 7 | | | |
| Physical. Intemperance in drink Intemperance, sexual Venereal disease Self-abuse, sexual Over-work Sunstroke Accident or injury Pregnancy Puerperal Lactation Puberty and change of life Uterine disorders Brain disease, with general paralysis Brain disease, with epilepsy Other forms of brain disease. Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age Fevers | 1 0 3 1 0 | | 1 | 13 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 3 | 1 1 1 1 1 4 3 3 | 14 22 4 3 | | | |
| Hereditary. With other ascertained cause in combination. With other combined cause not ascertained. Congenital. With other ascertained cause in combination. With other combined cause not ascertained. Unknown | 2 20 50 | 4 14 | 6 34 | 28 | 25 | 53 | | | |
| Total | 78 | S2 | 160 | 78 | 82 | 160 | | | |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS | DAYS WORKED. | | ED. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| • | WHO WORKED. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Carpenter's Shop | 7 | 1,838 | | 1,838 |
| Tailor's Shop | 1 | 33 | | 33 |
| Engineer's Shop | 2 | 538 | | 538 |
| Mason Work | 3 | 716 | | 716 |
| Wood yard and coal shed | 4 | 1,007 | | 1,007 |
| Laundry | 14 | 570 | 2,928 | 3.498 |
| Painting | 5 | 1,032 | | 1,032 |
| Farm | 30 | 7,493 | | 7,493 |
| Garden | 19 | 4,938 | | 4,938 |
| Kitchen | 17 | | 4,939 | 4,939 |
| Dining rooms | 22 | 2,543 | 4,873 | 7,416 |
| Sewing rooms | 33 | | 9,555 | 9,555 |
| Knitting | 15 | | 4,225 | 4,225 |
| Spinning | 1 | | 259 | 259 |
| Mending | 2 | | 631 | 631 |
| Halls | 195 | 21,794 | 25,673 | 47,467 |
| Store-room | 2 | 418 | | 418 |
| General | 73 | 11,535 | 1,872 | 13,407 |
| Total | 445 | 54,455 | 54,955 | 109,410 |

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.

The history of probations during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, is as follows:

| | М. | F. | T. | М. | F. | т. |
|--|-----|------|----------------|----|----|----|
| Total number allowed out on probation Number of these discharged recovered "" improved Number returned to the Asylum. | 6 6 | 16 8 | 22 14 12 | 21 | 37 | 58 |
| Number still out on probation. | 6 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 37 | 58 |

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

| Forward | 257,945 |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Crumb cloths | 24 |
| Toilet covers | |
| Table napkins | 3,294 711 |
| Table cloths | |
| | 1,481 |
| Towels | 18,355 |
| Bedticks | 4,985 |
| Canvas quilts | 338 |
| Quilts | 5,238 |
| Bolster-slips. | 254 |
| Pillow-slips | 32,431 |
| Sheets | 47,482 |
| Blankets | $\frac{2,233}{2,616}$ |
| Neckties | 2,299 |
| Canvas suits. | 792 |
| Vests | 1,142 |
| Coats | 1,692 |
| Pants | 2.927 |
| Guernseys | 1.538 |
| Shirts | 22,724 |
| Socks (prs.) | 14,261 |
| Stockings (prs.) | 9.883 |
| Cuffs (prs.) | 685 |
| Collars | 5,813 |
| Handkerchiefs | 6,902 |
| Jackets | 149 |
| Shawls | 21 |
| Caps. | 581 |
| Waists | 1.892 |
| Chemises | 24,028 |
| Drawers | 6.955 |
| Skirts | 4,971 |
| Aprons | 12,229 |
| Night dresses | 4,577 |
| Canvas dresses | 2,852 |
| Dresses | 12,023 |

| | Forward | 257,945 |
|----------------|-------------|---------|
| Pudding cloths | | 2,899 |
| | | |
| Total | - •••••• | 263,787 |

Amount of knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

| Stockings (prs.) Socks (prs.) Stockings re-footed (prs.) | 276 |
|--|-------|
| Total | 895 |
| Cotton wound and twisted | Olbs. |

Number of articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

| A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O | | |
|--|--------|---|
| | Made. | Repaired. |
| Dresses Skirts Canvas dresses Chemises Aprons Shirts, cotton "flannel Socks (pairs) "marked Stockings (pairs) Drawers Night dresses Blankets, overcast. Ticks Towels. Pillow-slips Ouilts, hemmed | 11 100 | 4304 4850 1040 3259 624 312 1560 4570 1308 322 611 1938 6 54 |
| Table-cloths. Total | 1174 | 24852 |

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

| Apriors 509 Night dresses 77 Caps 98 Collars 160 Jackets 5 Gaiters (pairs) 1 Cloth slippers (pairs) 19 Shirts 889 1 Guernseys 609 1 Pants 609 1 Coats 301 1 Vests 308 6 Canvas suits 59 6 Rats, trimmed 677 7 Clothes-bags 1 1 Carriage-covers 1 1 Mats, bound 10 Matresses 57 Palliasses 57 Palliows Pillow-ticks 6 6 Pillow-ticks 6 6 Pillow-slips 773 5 Bolster-slips 12 2 Canvas quilts 19 5 Sheets 945 5 Blankets, overcast 529 7 Ticks 143 6 Curtai | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| Moleskin and canvas suits 72 Skirts 418 Chemises 471 Flannel chemises 36 Drawers 284 Aprons 509 Night dresses 77 Caps 98 Collars 160 Jackets 5 Gatters (pairs) 1 Cloth slippers (pairs) 19 Shirts 889 1 Guernseys 9 Pants 609 1 Coats 391 Vests 308 Carvas suits 59 Scarfs 6 Hats, trimmed 67 Cothes-bags 1 Carriage-covers 1 Mats, bound 10 Mattresses 57 Palliasses 57 Pillows 38 Pillowsilps 6 Pillowsilps 6 Pillowsilps 773 Bolster-slips 12 Quitts, hemmed 12 Canvas quits <th>aired.</th> <th>Made. Re</th> <th></th> | aired. | Made. Re | |
| Moleskin and canvas suits 72 Strixt | | | |
| Skirts | | | |
| Chemises 471 Flammel chemises 36 Drawers 284 Aprons 509 Night dresses 77 Caps 98 Collars 160 Jackets 17 Jackets 18 Jackets 19 Jackets 389 Jackets 391 Vests 391 Vests 391 Vests 393 Lanvas suits 59 Scarfs 6 Hats, trimmed 677 John Late, trimmed 677 John Late, trimmed 677 John Late, trimmed 10 Matrices bags 1 Janvas puits | | | |
| Flannel chemises 36 Drawers 284 Aprons 509 Night dresses 77 Caps 98 Collars 160 Jackets 5 Saiters (pairs) 1 Shirts 889 1 Guernseys 609 1 Coats 391 Coats 391 Vests 308 Carriage-covers 1 Mats, bound 10 Mattresses 57 Pallow-slips 38 Cillow-ticks 6 Pillow-ticks 6 Pillow-ticks 12 Duits, hemmed 13 Duits, hemmed 14 Duits 16 Duits 17 Duits 17 | | | |
| Drawers 284 A prons 509 Night dresses 77 Laps 98 Jollars 100 Jackets 5 Jaiters (pairs) 1 Loth slippers (pairs) 19 Shirts 889 1 Guernseys 609 1 Pants 609 1 Coats 391 1 Vests 308 391 Janvas suits 59 6 Scarfs 6 6 Hats, trimmed 677 1 Clothes-bags 1 2 Carriage-covers 1 1 Mattersese 57 2 Palliasses 1 1 Pallows 38 1 illow-ticks 6 1 Pallows-lips 773 3 Solster-slips 12 2 puilts, hemmed 12 2 Sanvas quilts | | | |
| Sight dresses 77 laps 98 Sollars 160 lackets 5 saiters (pairs) 1 Cloth slippers (pairs) 19 Shirts 889 1 Thernseys 889 1 Pants 609 1 Doats 301 Vests Pants 59 6 Scarfs 59 6 Scarfs 6 6 Hats, trimmed 677 7 Iches-bags 1 2 Sarriage-covers 1 2 Idats, bound 10 4 Mattresses 57 3 Fallows 6 6 Illow 10 4 Mutresses 5 7 Fallows 15 12 Soliter-slips 12 12 Soliter-slips 12 12 Survas quilts 19 15 | 171 | | |
| Caps 98 Collars 160 cackets 5 Caiters (pairs) 1 Cloth slippers (pairs) 19 shirts 889 1 Gernseys 2 Pants 609 1 Coats 391 1 Coats 398 1 Cants suits 59 6 Gearfs 6 6 Hats, trimmed 6 6 Hats, trimmed 1 0 Carriage-covers 1 1 Mats, bound 10 0 Mats, bound 10 0 Matsresses 57 2 Fallows 38 38 illow-ticks 6 6 Fillows-lips 773 73 Solster-slips 12 2 Juits, hemmed 12 2 Sunvas quits 19 1 Sheets 14 2 | | | |
| Collars 160 ackets 5 Satters (pairs) 1 Bohrts 889 1 Guernseys 609 1 Coats 391 5 Cests 308 308 anvas suits 50 50 cearfs 6 6 Hats, trimmed 6677 1 Intesbags 1 1 Aarriage-covers 1 1 Intesbags 1 1 Allasses 10 1 Alliasses 11 1 Alliasses 16 6 Alliasses 16 6 Alliasses 12 1 Alliasses 12 | | 0.0 | |
| ackets 5 faiters (pairs) 1 Chirts 889 1 thernseys 389 1 Coats 391 391 Cests 308 391 Cests 308 308 Canvas suits 59 50 cearfs 6 6 Hats, trimmed 677 7 Clothes-bags 1 1 Carriage-covers 1 1 dats, bound 10 4 dattresses 57 3 calliasses 11 4 fillows lips 773 5 colster-slips 773 5 colster-slips 12 2 cults, hemmed 12 2 cults, hemmed 12 3 curvas quilts 19 3 theets 945 3 Curvas quits 13 3 curvas covers 2 3 | | | |
| Faiters (pairs) 1 | | | |
| Cloth slippers (pairs) 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1 | | | |
| Coats Coat | | | |
| Pants 609 1 Joats 391 Vests Vests 308 'anvas suits 59 cearfs 6 Hats, trimmed 677 Tothes-bags 1 Carriage-covers 1 Wats, bound 10 Mattresses 57 Pallows 38 illow-ticks 6 Pillows 38 illow-ticks 6 Pillowslips 773 Solster-slips 12 Quits, hemmed 12 Janvas quilts 19 Sheets 945 Blankets, overcast 19 Sicks 143 Lanvas ticks 15 Curtains and blinds 83 socks (pairs) 2 Cowels 400 able-cloths 10 Larpets 11 Paino and organ-covers 1 Paino and organ-covers 4 Horse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 1887 | 889 | |
| Coats 391 Vests 308 carfs 59 Scarfs 6 Hats, trimmed 677 Clothes-bags 1 Carriage-covers 1 Mats, bound 10 Mattresses 57 Palliasses 38 illows 38 illows-ticks 6 illow-ticks 6 illow-slips 773 Solster-slips 12 quilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 Sheets 945 Blankets, overcast 529 Cicks 143 Canvas ticks 15 Surtains and blinds 83 socks (pairs) 2 Cowels 400 able-cloths 10 Aarpets 11 Paino and organ-covers 2 Silliard table-cover 1 Canvas covers 4 Horse-blankets, quilted and lined < | 35 | | |
| Vests 308 anvas suits 59 Scarfs 6 Hats, trimmed 677 Volthes-bags 1 Carriage covers 1 dats, bound 10 Mattresses 57 alliasses 57 alliasses 6 fillow-ticks 6 fillow-slips 773 Solster-slips 12 quilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 Blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 anvas ticks 15 curtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 'ashe-cloths 10 'are-great 11 clano and organ-covers 2 filliand table-cover 1 alliand table-cover 4 downs 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | $\frac{1564}{853}$ | | |
| 'anvas suits 59 cearfs 6 Lats, trimmed 677 !othes-bags 1 laringe-covers 1 Lats, bound 10 !attresses 57 alliasses 38 illow-ticks 6 illow-slips 773 iolster-slips 12 puilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 idankets, overcast 529 loks 143 anvas ticks 15 turtains and blinds 83 ooks (pairs) 2 'owels 400 'able-cloths 10 arpets 11 'aino and organ-covers 2 idliliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 516 | | |
| Iats, trimmed 677 Clothes-bags 1 Carriage-covers 1 Iats, bound 10 Interesses 57 Calliasses 57 Calliasses 6 Calliow-ticks 6 Calliasses 773 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 12 Colster-slips 19 heets 945 Slankes, overcast 529 Cicks 143 convas ticks 15 curtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 cowls 400 clable-cloths 10 arpets 11 clano and organ-covers 2 cilliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 clorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 352 | | |
| Clothes-bags 1 Jarriage-covers 1 Lats, bound 10 fattresses 57 valiasses 57 Pillows 38 illow-ticks 6 illow-slips 773 solster-slips 12 quits, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 anvas ticks 15 cutrains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 riano and organ-covers 2 dilliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | 6 | |
| Carriage-covers 1 Ints, bound 10 Inttresses 57 Calliasses 57 Calliasses 6 Calliasses 6 Calliasses 6 Callow-slips 773 Colster-slips 12 Calliasses 12 Calliasses 12 Calliasses 12 Callow-slips 12 Callow-slips 12 Calliasses 12 Calliasses 19 heets 945 Callakets, overcast 529 Cicks 143 Canvas ticks 15 curtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 Cowels 400 able-cloths 10 aarpets 11 Ciano and organ-covers 1 Ciano and organ-covers 1 Ciano and organ-covers 4 Corrected the cover 1 Canvas covers 4 Corrected the cover 1 Canvas covers 4 Corrected the cover 4 Cover 4 Cover 4 Cover 4 | | | |
| Mats, bound 10 Authresses 57 Auliasses 57 Fillow-steets 6 Fillow-ticks 6 Fillow-slips 773 Bolster-slips 12 guilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 Mankets, overcast 529 licks 143 anvas ticks 15 burtains and blinds 83 oocks (pairs) 2 lowels 400 able-cloths 10 aarpets 11 fano and organ-covers 2 iilliard table-cover 1 fanvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| fattresses 57 alliasses 38 illow-ticks 6 illow-lips 773 colster-slips 12 quilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 slankets, overcast 529 licks 143 anvas ticks 15 cutrains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 riano and organ-covers 2 dilliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| Palliasses 38 fillow-sicks 6 Pillow-slips 773 folster-slips 12 pults, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 theets 945 Blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 canvas ticks 15 uurtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 lowels 400 able-cloths 10 aarpets 11 Piano and organ-covers 2 silliard table-cover 1 lanvas covers 4 Iorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| Pillows 38 illow-ticks 6 illow-slips 773 Follster-slips 12 puilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 theets 945 slankets, overcast 529 licks 143 clanvas ticks 15 turtains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 lowels 400 able-cloths 10 sarpets 11 clano and organ-covers 2 silliard table-cover 1 clanvas covers 4 Iorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 2 | | |
| Pillow-slips 773 Solster-slips 12 cults, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 Blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 canvas ticks 15 curtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 lowels 400 able-cloths 10 aarpets 11 ciano and organ-covers 2 cilliard table-cover 1 canvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | 38 | |
| Billow-slips 773 Bollster-slips 12 quilts, hemmed 12 lanvas quilts 19 heets 945 Blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 lanvas ticks 15 curtains and blinds 83 cocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 'able-cloths 10 'arpets 11 'liano and organ-covers 2 silliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 Iorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| puilts, hemmed 12 anvas quilts 19 heets 945 blankets, overcast 529 licks 143 anvas ticks 15 untains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 lowels 400 aspletcloths 10 arpets 11 liano and organ-covers 2 dilliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 181 | | |
| anvas quilts | ····82 | | |
| heets 945 dankets, overcast 529 icks 143 anvas ticks 15 urtains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 27 | | |
| clankets, overcast 529 icks 143 anvas ticks 15 uttains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 234 | | |
| licks 143 anvas ticks 15 uurtains and blinds 83 ocks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 80 | | |
| urtains and blinds 83 oeks (pairs) 2 owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 177 | | |
| oeks (pairs) 2 owels. 400 able-cloths. 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 69 | | |
| owels 400 able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 torse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 9749 | | |
| able-cloths 10 arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiliard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 Iorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 2743 66 | | |
| arpets 11 iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| iano and organ-covers 2 illiard table-cover 1 anvas covers 4 forse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| anvas covers. 4 | | | organ-covers |
| lorse-blankets, quilted and lined 4 | | | |
| | | | |
| anie-napkins | | | |
| 'udding-cloths 50 | | | |
| 700 | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | 9043 | 9834 | Total |

Rags prepared for making 315 yards of carpet.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, 1st October, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1880, the third since it became an Ontario Asylum, and the twenty-fifth since its organization as the Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1879, 208 males, 215 females; total, 423.

Admitted during the year, 37 males, 31 females; total, 68.

Total number under treatment, 245 males, 246 females; total, 491.

Discharged during the year, 15 males, 9 females; total, 24.

Died, 9 males, 23 females; total, 32.

Eloped, 2 males.

Remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1880, 219 males, 214 females; total, 423.

Average daily population, 214.82 males, 210.52 females; total, 425.34.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.51. Appended are the usual statistical tables.

During the year just past our accommodation has been taxed to its utmost capacity; every bed has been occupied almost continually, and, as we had in residence at the beginning of the year a very limited number of curable cases, our admissions have been correspondingly limited.

Admissions.

The admissions of the year call for special comment. Of those admitted since the beginning of the year, only 10 have recovered; 8 have died (5 were in a dying condition

when received), 7 may be classed as curable, leaving 43 probable life residents.

In this district it is much to be deplored that so many lunatics are received into the Asylum from the gaols, for, under the most favourable circumstances, a considerable time must elapse from the date of committal to gaol until the patient can legally be transferred to an asylum, and this at a time when it is presumable the case is most amenable to treatment. Many lunatics also gain admission to an asylum in this way, who would not be considered fit subject for treatment by Medical Superintendents. In many instances these unfortunates have been insane for years, but as they were able to do a certain amount of work they were retained at home until from old age or other causes they became unfit for work, when they were committed to gaol as dangerous lunatics, and from gaol transferred to the Asylum, to be cared for without hope of relief for the rest of their lives.

The Asylum appears to be looked upon rather as a home for the quiet insane than a hospital for the treatment of the disease in its acute stage. In this district this state of affairs may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that until 1877 this Asylum was a Criminal Institution, and with very few exceptions patients were received only from the gaols. Persons naturally had a repugnance to the idea of placing their friends with criminals and gaining admission to the Asylum by way of the county gaols. In

consequence of this feeling the lunatics were retained at home until they either became dangerous, or were unable to care for themselves, and in both instances incurable. I am constrained to believe that the physicians throughout the district could bring about a better state of affairs by urging that the insane with whom they are brought in contact be transferred to an asylum when the disease is yet in its acute form, and when there is a good prospect of recovery under judicious treatment. As many of the physicians must be aware of the change in the government of the Asylum, they can also correct the current impression that lunatics must be committed to gaol before they can be sent to an asylum.

Discharges.

Owing to the very limited number of acute cases admitted, and the great number of incurables in residence, our discharges have been small; and as there are only 11 cases now in residence that can be classified as curable, the probability is that in the coming year the number of discharges will be still less, unless additional accommodation be provided.

Fourteen patients, 7 males and 7 females, were discharged on probation during the year. Of these, 5 were discharged recovered and 1 improved, 3 were returned to the Asylum, and in 5 cases the time of probation has not expired. All of the latter are progressing favourably, and, with perhaps one exception, will be unconditionally discharged as soon as their leave expires.

Deaths.

Our death rate is nominally high, but considering the class of patients we have had under treatment, it is not in reality above what might reasonably be expected. Twenty-three of the thirty-two deaths were females, and only 9 were males. Five of the deaths were recent admissions, though cases of chronic insanity, and were in a dying condition when received.

Among the deaths I have to report one of those sad casualties which occur occasionally in every asylum, despite the utmost care and vigilance. I refer to a case of suicide by hanging. As the particulars were reported to you in detail at the time of the occurrence, I will here only briefly refer to it. The patient, soon after admission, manifested suicidal tendencies and made an attempt to injure himself, but was prevented from doing so and carefully guarded. For a considerable time prior to the date of his death he had been very quiet, and had given so little trouble that the surveillance of the night-watch was somewhat relaxed. He took advantage of this relaxed attention and hung himself with the bed sheet to the fan light grating. He was soon discovered, but life was extinct.

Two notable deaths occurred during the year. The first, a woman, many years ago poisoned a relative with arsenic. She was tried for the crime, acquitted on the ground of

insanity, and sent to the Rockwood Asylum.

The second, a man, killed his father with a handspike, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and sent to this Asylum. This man was subject to severe attacks of epilepsy, and died during a paroxysm more severe and prolonged than usual. A post mortem examination revealed an exceedingly indurated and thickened skull with abnormal projections of bone into cavity of the skull. The membranes were diseased, but the brain was above the average in weight, was well developed, and no disease could be detected with the naked eye.

Elopements.

Two elopements occurred during the year. In both instances they were men who had always been considered trustworthy, and for many years had worked about the farm and grounds, and until they made their escape had never attempted to leave the Asylum. We have been unable to get any trace of either of them, but as they possessed considerable shrewdness, I am of opinion that they crossed over into the neighbouring country.

We had during the year applications for the admission of 61 males and 41 females. Of these, 36 males and 31 females were admitted; 4 males and 2 females were awarded vacancies which were not accepted. In 29 cases, 21 males and 8 females, no award was

made. Of six of these, 3 males and 3 females, nothing was heard after the application form was issued; 2 males and 3 females were unfit subjects for treatment, and 16 males and 2 females were sent to other asylums, as we had not accommodation for them.

Outdoor Improvements.

The following works were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the past summer:—

Gas-house.

1st. The erection of a house in which to place the machinery, etc., for manufacturing illuminating gas, was begun early in the season, and completed last month. The gasometer was constructed two years ago, and all that is now required to enable us to manufacture our own gas is the necessary machinery, and, as the money for this purpose was voted during the last session of the Legislature, I trust there will be no delay in putting it in, for so long as the Asylum is lighted by means of coal oil lamps we are in imminent danger of fire.

Airing Court for Females.

2nd. A commodious airing court for females was enclosed by a substantial stone wall and a convenient varandah built along one side of the enclosure. All of the female patients are now able to be out during the fine weather. This boon the refractory patients, who are unfit to join the walking parties, especially enjoy, and express their pleasure at being able to run about in the court or sit in the shade at will.

Water Supply Pipe.

3rd. Recommendations for improving our water supply system have been made from year to year, but until this season no effort was made to carry them into effect. Last year money was voted for this purpose, but the work was not begun. A short time ago, however, the work of putting in a new supply pipe was commenced, and under favourable circumstances will soon be completed. The new pipe, which is 9 inches in diameter, will extend from the pumping house along the west side of the wharf, to a distance of 150 feet beyond the breakwater. As the current at this point is too strong to permit of of any backward flow of sewage, and as the extremity of the pipe will be more than thirty feet beneath the surface, we will have a bountiful supply of pure water. The water at present is pumped from the slip and is contaminated with sewage.

The following work has been performed by the Asylum employés and patients:—

Repairs to Barn.

The barn on the Cartwright property, which was in a very delapidated condition, was newly shingled and sheeted; new joists were added, the floor relaid and a well arranged granery fitted up in a convenient place. The stables adjoining were also put in thorough order, and during the coming winter will afford comfortable quarters for twelve cows.

New Board Fence.

Over nine hundred teet of substantial board fence was built on the farm, besides additions to the old fences.

New Picket Fence.

A high picket fence extending from the lodge to the back avenue was completed early in the summer to give the occupants of the lodge a proper yard and bleaching lawn.

Repairs to Engineer's House.

The engineer's house was reshingled, and otherwise put in good repair.

New Green House.

A very substantial green-house, with potting-house attached has just been completed. As the only hot-house space about the establishment was the small conservatory attached to the Superintendent's house, the gardener had no suitable place in which to preserve and propagate his plants, and in consequence only a certain limited class of flowers could be cultivated; now, however, he has green-house room for over one thousand plants. This will give him an opportunity of putting his varied knowledge of floriculture to a practical use, as he will now be able to add to the cheerfulness of the Asylum by liberally supplying it with flowers. The arrangement for heating the green-house is very complete; it was put in by the Asylum engineer and his assistants at a very limited cost.

Evergreen Hedge.

An evergreen hedge 900 feet in length was planted by the gardener on the back avenue, in lieu of the delapidated old fence which we were compelled to pull down last year. As the material for the hedge cost only \$22.00, it was less expensive, and certainly more beautiful than any fence at our command. Next year we purpose continuing this hedge until the vacant space is entirely filled up.

Reclaiming Land.

During the summer nearly 23,000 square feet of barren ground was quarried out and rendered fit for cultivation. Nearly 1,000 feet of stone drain was built, and one portion of Hatwood thoroughly drained. A great deal of other work such as road making and repairing, excavating for water-pipe, blasting and removal of bare boulders, etc., was performed on the farm and grounds.

Change in Duties of certain Employés.

Early in the spring I recommended that the farmer, gardener, carpenter and tailor be relieved of ordinary ward duties in order that the work belonging to their several departments might be properly attended to. You authorized me to carry out the suggestion and the result has been most satisfactory. The farm has received the full benefit of the farmer's services; the grounds never looked so well as during this summer. The carpenter has been able to perform a great deal of extra out-door work, in addition to the ordinary repairs and alterations, and the male patients are now neatly and comfortably clothed.

Indoor Improvements.

New Furniture.

The wards, which were so meagrely furnished, have been very much improved, both as regards appearance and comfort, by the addition of the following articles of furniture.

200 hair mattresses. 200 straw palliasses.

150 hair pillows.

50 feather pillows.

51 ash benches.

30 tapestry-covered couches

10 hair-cloth sofas.

10 tapestry-covered sofas.

200 bow-backed chairs.

25 rocking chairs.

100 arm chairs.

12 cane-seated chairs.

20 ash tables.

4 pine tables.

75 pictures.

We have yet to receive 100 bedsteads from the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Painting of Wards.

The halls, sitting rooms, transepts etc., of two wards were painted and made bright and cheerful. All the wards of the main building, with the exception of No. 7, are now painted and improved. No. 7 will receive attention as soon as possible.

Reconstruction of Water-closets.

Four of the water-closets in the male department were overhauled and reconstructed.

REQUIREMENTS.

Ice-house.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of building an ice-house. Last winter we stored upwards of 200 tons in three little outhouses, the only available places about the Asylum. We however only got the benefit of a portion of the ice stored in one of them, for long before the end of the summer that in the other two houses had melted and disappeared. The cost of a suitable house will be very small and I trust you will urge the erection of one without delay. The old ice-house was pulled down to make room for a gas-house.

Boundary Fence.

We are yet unprovided with a proper boundary fence and in consequence, our farm and grounds continue to be overrun with trespassers of all kinds. This want has so strongly urged in previous reports that I need only mention it this year.

Piggery.

During one of your official visits, I directed your attention to the asylum piggery, which consists of a number of extemporized sheds of every shape and kind. I recommended that a new piggery be constructed on the Hatwood property where an excellent site can be found. The present piggery, besides being unsuitable for the purpose, is in close proximity to the asylum and the offensive odour arising therefrom is very perceptible in the wards.

Steam Boilers.

In former reports I recommended a change in the steam boilers, as the present ones consume an excessive amount of coal, and do not give a satisfactory return. I trust this matter will receive early consideration.

Protection against Fire.

I pointed out to you during one of your visits of inspection, that this Asylum is very inadequately protected against fire. It is true there is hose in every ward but it is of such inferior quality that it is of little use and could not be relied on in case of emergency. All the buildings at the rear, including the coal sheds, which at present contain over 1600 tons of coal, are entirely unprotected, and should a conflagration occur the result would be terrible.

I recommended that new rubber hose be provided for each ward and so connected

that at a moment's warning, water could be thrown into any part of the wards.

I also recommended that hydrants be placed both at the front and the rear of the building, and connected with the laundry steam pump. By this means, should a fire oc-

cur, there would be abundance of water, and so placed that every part of the building would be commanded.

This matter is of such importance that I trust it will not be overlook in your recommendations.

Two small Babcock extinguishers were by your authority purchased, and placed in the centre halls as a temporary protection.

Fan-light Guards.

When the suicide, previously referred to, occurred, I urged upon you the advisability of providing against future attempts of the kind by protecting the fan-lights over the doors of a certain number of rooms in each ward with strong wire guards. This suggestion has yet to be carried into effect.

Piano.

A good piano is much needed for the amusement hall, and one should be purchased before our winter entertainments begin.

Farm Operations.

The tabulated return from the farm shews that farming operations have been carried on energetically during the year. The yield, however, gives no adequate idea of the actual work performed, as the land was much impoverished and badly cultivated and a great deal of labour was expended for a comparatively small return. The season also was unfavourable, as the spring was very wet and the summer exceptionally dry. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, a fair crop was harvested.

A considerable portion was drained and cleared of stone, and put in good order for next year's crops. The farm is yet in a very rough state, and it will take many years to put it into a satisfactory condition. Owing to the superabundance of rock it will never yield as much as the farms attached to the other asylums, but what is of far greater importance, it will afford healthful out-door employment to as many of our male patients as are able and willing to assist.

The addition to our farm of the piece of Ordnance land to the west of Hatwood, for the purchase of which the Government is negotiating, will make our farm very compact, and will enable us to cultivate to better advantage.

The class of stock belonging to the Asylum has been much improved during the past year. All of the old crippled horses were disposed of and sound serviceable ones substituted.

Ten additional cows were purchased, and our herd now supplies us with sufficient good rich milk for our want.

Closing of Forty-foot Road.

I much regret that the Forty-foot Road has not been closed, as it is, and ever will be, so long as it is open to the public, a source of annoyance to us.

Amusements.

Last winter an effort was made to get the choirs of the different churches, musical societies, etc., of the city, to come out and give concerts to the inmates. A willing response was given in every instance, and in consequence the patients were not a week without one or more entertainments. These social evenings were much enjoyed, and we are indebted to the following for assistance cheerfully rendered:—

Captain Middleton and family.

Choir of Sydenham-st. Church.

Choir of Chalmer's Church.

Choir of First Congregational Church.

Choir of St. James' Church.

Choir of Queen-st Methodist Church, assisted by Tandy Bros.

Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral. Choir of St. Paul's Church.

Band of "A" Battery.

Mr. Bandman and Company.

Prof. Smith and Class.

Mr. Atkens and friends.

Mr. Bengough, of Grip.

Besides these, two theatrical performances were given by the "Asylum Dramatic Club." Magic lantern exhibitions, with explanations of subjects by the staff, and during the entire year one evening of each week was devoted to singing in the amusement hall.

A fine piano was hired for the season from Messrs. Nordheimer, and added much to the enjoyment and success of the entertainments. I hope a good instrument will be pur-

chased for us before the beginning of another season.

We have every reason for congratulation on the success which attended our last season's amusements. The evenings set apart for entertainments were looked forward to with eagerness, and the recreation certainly exercised a beneficial influence.

During many of the entertainments, programmes were distributed through the hall. I copy the first one that comes to hand, omitting only the names of the performers, to give an idea of the class of entertainments provided:—

"Programme of Asylum Entertainment."

1st Part.

Anthem, "The Lord is my Light.

Reading.

Song.

Piano Solo.

Vocal Duet, "Larboard Watch."

Reading.

Song.

Violin Solo.

Song.

Reading.

2ND PART.

Anthem, "Guide Me."

Reading.

Vocal Duet.

Reading.

Song.

Duet, Violin and Piano.

Vocal Duet.

Reading.

Song, "Killarney."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Religious Services.

Religious services were conducted during the year by the following gentlemen, and to them we extend our thanks for kindly ministering to the spiritual wants of the afflicted, who are denied the privilege of attending public worship elsewhere:—

Rev. Dr. Grant.

" W. Galbraith.

" R. V. Rogers.

" T. W. Jolliffe.

" Prof. Mowat.

Rev. T. Bonsfield.

" Prof. Williamson.

" F. McCuaig.

" W. B. Carey.

" H. Wilson.

Ven. Archdeacon Parnell.

Rev. Dr. Smith.

- " James Brock.
- " F. W. Dobbs.
- " C. A. Cooke.
 " A. Wilson.

Very Rev. Dean Lyster.

Rev. J. G. Crozier.

" Dr. Jackson.

Rev. W. Jackson.

- " Hager.
- " C. Cartwright.
- " W. M. Peacock.
- " J. Young.
- " Dr. Elliott.
- " Flanders.
- " A. Spencer.

The Roman Catholic clergy have visited frequently, and have attended promptly when called upon to administer consolation to the sick.

Very few changes have taken place in the staff of employés since the beginning of

the year.

Miss S. E. Hardy was appointed assistant matron, and entered on the performance

of her duties on the 15th July last.

Without specifying individuals, I wish to thank the entire staff for the interest manifested in the work in the various departments, and to express my approval of the prompt manner in which my wishes have been acceded to.

Altogether the year just past has been a successful one, and we enter on the coming

one with renewed energy and hopes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the Year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | | | 200 | 1965 | |
|-------|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 208 | 215 | 423 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 28 | 22 | 50 | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | | | |
| | | | 245 | 246 | 491 |
| | | | | | |
| . 14 | 8 | 22 | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| | 1 | | 9 | 23 | 32 |
| | | i | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | | 219 | 214 | 433 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | 245 | 246 | 491 |
| | | | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |
| . 285 | 167 | 452 | | | |
| . 193 | 137 | 330 | | | |
| . 10 | 0 | 10 | | - | |
| . 53 | 24 | 77 | | | |
| 219 | 214 | 433 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | . 288 9 . 14 . 1 . 0 . 285 . 193 . 10 . 53 | . 28 22 9 9 9 | . 28 22 50 9 9 18 . 14 8 22 . 1 1 2 . 0 0 0 0 . 285 167 452 . 193 137 330 . 10 0 10 . 53 24 77 | 208 215 423 28 22 50 9 9 18 245 . 14 8 22 . 1 1 2 . 0 0 0 | 208 215 423 28 22 50 9 9 18 245 246 14 8 22 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 15 9 23 2 0 0 0 0 219 214 245 246 245 246 245 246 542 . 193 137 330 . 10 0 10 . 53 24 77 |

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | | A STATE OF THE STA | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | 3 | Male. | Fema | ile. | Total. |
| Maximum number of patients in residence (on the tember, 188). Minimum number of patients in residence (on the ber, 1879). Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during Daily average population. | e 1st of | Octo- | | 219 208 78,409 214.82 | | | 433 423 155,249 425.34 |
| | Adm | issions | of Year. | | Total 2 | Admission Opening. | |
| | Male. | Fema | emale. Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| SOCIAL STATE. | | | 1 | | | | |
| Married Widowed Single Not reported | 13 24 0 | 19 12 0 | 2 | 32 36 0 | 275 485 0 | 299 243 0 | 574 728 0 |
| Total | 37 | 31 | | 68 | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |
| Religion. | | | | | | | |
| Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Congregationalists Roman Catholics | 7 10 5 0 0 14 | 100 | | 12 20 9 1 0 24 | 113 195 107 16 0 237 | 80 113 92 13 0 184 | 193 308 199 29 0 421 |
| Mennonites Quakers Intidels Other denominations Not reported | 1 | | | 2 | 90 2 | 56 | 146 |
| Total | 37 | 31 | - - | 68 | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |
| Nationalitiës. | | | - | | | | |
| English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other Countries Unknown | 3 2 2 28 1 1 0 | 11 2 10 0 | | 3 13 4 44 1 2 1 | 71 177 41 373 10 34 54 | 39 142 39 255 5 9 53 | 110 319 80 628 15 43 107 |
| Total | 37 | 31 | L | 68 | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which Patients have been admitted, up to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | 1 | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------|---|--|---|
| | Admit | ted durin | g Year. | Total Admissions. | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Manitoba Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York Kingston Penitentiary Province of Quebec Central Prison Toronto Asylum Malden Asylum | 9 8 8 1 | 4 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 15 | 1 1 6 3 3 5 5 2 2 9 9 6 6 6 1 3 3 3 6 6 2 2 1 2 4 0 3 9 9 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 7 4 4 56 4 4 2 7 4 9 6 23 5 2 37 37 21 4 3 1 1 5 26 17 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 13 7 111 6 4 173 15 12 1 14 17 76 51 13 9 1 11 22 14 17 77 11 13 17 17 17 11 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 26 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 |
| Total admissions | 37 | 31 | 68 | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted, up to 30th September, 1880.

| | Admit | ted durin | g Year. | Total Admissions | | |
|---|---|------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Algoma Brant. Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark. Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northunberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Penice Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wellington Wellington Penitentiary | 3 3 1 2 4 2 2 3 3 | 3 6 3 6 | 15 4 | 1 6 3 54 2 2 2 79 6 6 6 1 32 6 6 2 37 36 6 6 10 14 4 4 4 9 6 6 11 12 19 9 48 3 10 6 4 4 12 27 5 | 1 7 7 4 4 511 4 9 60 9 6 6 | 2 13 7 105 6 4 139 15 12 15 12 14 73 66 60 40 13 11 13 4 31 11 21 21 21 21 11 21 21 11 21 21 11 21 2 |
| Total admissions | 28 | 22 | 50 | 552 | 467 | 1,019 |

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

| No. | Initials. | Sex. | When admitted. | When discharged. | Remarks. |
|---|---|------|--|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | J. S. N. P. R. U. M. C. B. B. J. T. C. D. McD. T. D. E. W. E. O'B. P. McG. N. L. E. T. T. K. J. W. A. S. J. D. H. C. W. S. A. E. C. A. T. D. R. S. McQ. G. S. McA | M | 8th January, 1878 22nd February, 1879 10th July, 1869 27th August, 1878 28th October, 1879 | 23rd February, 1880 23rd " 1st March, 1880 3rd " 25th " 16th April, 1880 20th " 29th " 29th May, 1880 29th " 6th August, 1880 | Recovered do |

TABLE No. 6

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | | | | - | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| No. | Initials. | Sex. | Age. | Date of Death. | Residence in Asylum. Years Months. Days. | | = | Proximate Cause of Death. |
| | | 1 | | | Years | Months. | Days. | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 29 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 | D. McG. S. A. C. B. T. J. M. M. K. F. S. A. H. S. J. R. McK. E. J. D. J. C. E. H. D. G. F. M. M. B. H. F. M. D. A. T. R. McD. W. G. J. P. T. W. McD. C. H. D. G. S. A. C. McD. M. H. H. J. G. S. M. I. E. C. B. McG. | M. F. F. F. M. M. F. F. F. M. M. M. F. F. F. F. M. M. F. F. F. F. M. M. M. F. | 42 80 34 30 32 50 52 19 90 31 28 18 46 64 49 71 79 36 68 63 52 63 34 32 34 32 32 32 33 43 44 45 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 | 24th October, 1879 3rd November, 1879 19th 21st 21st 3rd November, 1879 19th 1st December, 1879 1st January, 1880 6th 11th 23rd 28th 15th February, 1880 12th 15th February, 1880 12th 15th 21st 40 12th 15th 41 15th 42 16th 43 17 18th 44th April, 1880 19th 19th 19th 19th 18th 46th June, 1880 18th 46th June, 1880 18th 46th 4 | 1 2 9 0 9 15 7 0 4 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 2 13 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 4 1 4 4 4 11 6 6 1 1 5 8 4 11 5 8 10 9 9 0 1 1 7 4 1 1 1 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 13 0 27 28 23 16 12 28 29 12 27 26 12 27 20 28 3 3 11 20 3 12 27 20 3 11 20 3 11 20 3 11 20 3 11 20 3 11 20 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 1 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 | General paresis. Senile exhaustion. Phthisis. Chronic diarrhœa. Phthisis. Exh'n of melancholia. Diarrhœa. Chronic diarrhœa. Old age. Cerebritis. Phthisis. "Paralysis. Senile exhaustion. Phthisis. Senile decay. Cancer. Phthisis. Disease of kidneys. Senile decay. Old age. Dysentery. Heart disease. "Epilepsy. Phthisis. Epilepsy. Obstruction of bowels. |

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

| | Duri | ing the Y | ear. | During former Years. | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Barbers Barristers Bakers Butchers Blacksmiths and wives Blacksmiths and wives Blacksmiths and wives Carpenters and wives Clergymen Coopers Clerks Carriage-makers Cooks Carders. Captains of boats Dressmakers Detectives Engineers and wives Farmers and wives Hunses-makers Housekeepers Harness-makers Housekeepers Harness-makers Housekeepers Labourers and wives Merchants Millers Machinists Pump-makers Prostitutes Painters Physicians School-teachers Station-masters Soldiers and wives Servants Shoemakers and wives Servants Shoemakers and wives Servants Shoemakers and wives Seamstresses Sailors Tailors and wives Tanners Tinsmiths Watch-makers Weavers Others Not reported and none | 2 5 1 1 1 1 4 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 8 2 2 1 1 7 1 1 3 4 4 | 2 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 7 1 1 1 6 7 | 1 3 3 1 1 1 7 6 6 39 3 3 3 1 5 3 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 3 3 13 2 4 4 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Totals | 37 | 31 | 68 | 760 | 542 | 1,302 |

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

| | N | UMBE | ER OF I | | STANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED. | | | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------|---------|---------|---|-----------------|----|--|--|--|
| CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September 1880. | | As predisposing cause. | | | As exciting cause. | | | As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished | | |
| | М. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. | |
| Moral. | | | | | | | | | Parameter and Pa | |
| Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends. Religious excitement. Adverse circumstances, including business troubles Love affairs, including seduction. Mental anxiety, "worry". Fright and nervous shocks | | | | 1 | 2 1 | 3 1 2 | | | | |
| Physical, | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Intemperance in drink Intemperance, sexual Venereal disease Self-abuse, sexual Over-work Sunstroke Accident or injury Pregnancy Puerperal Lactation. Puberty and change of life Uterine disorders Brain disease, with general paralysis Brain disease, with epilepsy Other forms of brain disease Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age Fevers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 2 2 | 1 | | 1 1 | |
| HEREDITARY. With other ascertained cause in combination | 2 5 | 2 2 | 4 7 | | | | | | | |
| Congenital. | | | | | | | | | | |
| With other ascertained cause in combination With other combined cause not ascertained. | 1 | | 1 | • • • • | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | 16 | 11 | 27 | |
| Totals | 9 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 29 | |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

| NA MANDE OF THE STREET | Number of patients | Days Worked. | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|--|
| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | who worked. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Carpenter's shop | 5 | 840 | | 840 | |
| Shoe and tailor's shop | 6 | 1,750 | | 1,750 | |
| Engineer's shop | 5 | 1,825 | | 1,825 | |
| Blacksmith's shop | 1 | 120 | | 120 | |
| Mason work | 2 | 280 | | 280 | |
| Roads | 18 | 750 | | 750 | |
| Wood-yard and coal-shed | 4 | 416 | | 416 | |
| Bakery | 2 | 616 | | 616 | |
| Laundry | 7 | 630 | 1,854 | 2,484 | |
| Dairy | 3 | 1,095 | | 1,695 | |
| Painting | 3 | 650 | | 650 | |
| Farm | 23 | 1,630 | | 1,630 | |
| Garden | 12 | 2,485 | | 2,485 | |
| Grounds. | 33 | 5,985 | | 5,985 | |
| Stable | 4 | 1,464 | | 1,464 | |
| Kitchen | 3 | 365 | 730 | 1,095 | |
| Dining-rooms | 20 | 4,024 | 3,058 | 7,082 | |
| Officers' quarters | 2 | | 730 | 730 | |
| Sewing-rooms | 20 | | 4,570 | 4,570 | |
| Knitting | 16 | | 980 | 980 | |
| Spinning | | | | | |
| Mending | 15 | | 1,840 | 1,840 | |
| Vards | 60 | 5,440 | 5,160 | 10,600 | |
| Halls | 3 | 626 | 313 | 939 | |
| Store-room | 1 | 313 | | 313 | |
| General | | | | | |
| Total | 268 | 31,304 | 19,235 | 50,539 | |

TABLE No. 10.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

| Веманкя, | | Discharged—Improved. Discharged—Improved. do d |
|--|----------|--|
| Result. | | Discharged—Improved, Discharged—Recovered, do do do Returned to Asylum. Discharged—Recovered. Term of probation unexpired Returned to Asylum. Term of probation unexpired Returned to Asylum. Returned to Asylum. Permodical tender Returned to Asylum. Returned to Asylum. Permodical tender Returned to Asylum. Returned to Asylum. Northing quictly at home. Returned to Asylum. Northing quictly at home. Returned to Asylum. Northing quictly at home. |
| Terms of Probation. | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Residence when dis- charged on Probation. | Y. M. D. | 02000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| Initials. | | 0.8 M.S. C. S. H. L. B. F. F. S. M. S. S. H. L. B. F. F. S. M. S. S. M. S. S. M. S. |
| Reg. | | 1,007 1,1873 1,1850 1,228 1,288 1,28 |
| Sex | | ZEZEZEZEZEZEZ |
| N. O. | | 122211000000000000000000000000000000000 |

TABLE No. 11.

Return of articles made and repaired during the official year ending September 30th, 1880.

| SI | HOEMAKER AND TAILOR'S S | НОР. | FEMALE DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Made. | Articles. | Repaired. | Made. | Articles. | Repaired. | | |
| 165 221 73 8 6 10 10 51 3 127 200 3 8 19 | Coats Pants (prs.) Vests Drawers (prs.) Long sufts Overalls (prs.) Boots, long (prs.) do Coburg's (prs.) do women's do Slippers, leather do do canvas do Pole-straps Hame-straps Parts of harness Horse-collars Sweat-collars Double-harness Circingles | 68 182 20 3 2 15 35 28 7 | 138 123 12 121 8 6 239 10 35 584 75 546 247 122 238 300 2 2 43 40 | Aprons Bed-ticks Blankets Chemises Caps Counterpanes Curtains Dresses Night-dresses Drawers (prs.) Petticoats Pillow-cases Pillow-cases Pillow-ticks (prs.) Pants (prs.) Shirts Socks (prs.) Sbockings Sheets Socks (prs.), marked Jackets Under-waists Sun-bonnets Towels Vests | 910 821 453 1,125 33 172 1,080 65 109 1,270 508 68 440 700 1,790 2,590 756 81 | | |

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Hamilton, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your consideration the fifth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1880.

On September 30th, 1879, the number of patients in residence in the Asylum was

305, of whom 132 were males and 173 females.

During the year 95 males and 104 females, making a total of 199, have been admitted; of these 90 males and 101 females were admitted for the first time, and 5 males and 3 females had at previous periods been admitted to asylums.

Admitted by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, 63 males and 47 females; by medical

certificates, 32 males and 57 females.

The total number under treatment during the year was 504—227 males and 277 females.

The number of discharged during the year was 61—24 males and 37 females, of whom 13 males and 21 females had recovered, 4 males and 7 females were improved, 7 males and 9 females not improved.

The number of deaths was 34—19 males and 15 females.

On September 30th, 1880, the number of patients remaining in the Asylum was was 184 males and 225 females, making a total of 409.

The average weekly cost per capita was \$2.16.

Idiot Wards.

The following shews the movements in the idiot wards:—

On the 30th September, 1879, the number of idiots was 26—20 males and 6 females. The number admitted during the year was 47—26 males and 21 females.

Admitted by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, 8 males and 6 females.

Admitted by medical certificates, 18 males and 15 females.

Total number under treatment during the year, 73—46 males and 27 females.

There was one discharge. The patient was not an idiot, but had suffered for several years from epilepsy; he so far improved under treatment as to be free from fits for six months, when he was discharged.

The number of deaths was 5 males and 1 female, total 6.

There was one successful elopement from the idiot ward. The patient was an epileptic, but neither insane nor idiotic. He had been transferred from the Central Prison, where he was under sentence for larceny. He was here only a few days, when he effected his escape by breaking the guard of his bed-room window. He wrote to me a short time afterwards to tell me he had arrived at his home in one of the New England States.

Two other elopements were effected from the idiot ward in the same manner, shew-

ing the insufficiency of the wire guards on the windows. Both were recaptured and brought back to the Asylum.

On September 30th, 1880, the number of patients remaining in the idiot wards was 39 males and 26 females, total 65.

Deaths.

The death rate this year is slightly increased in proportion to the number under treatment. This is due in some measure to the unfavourable character of many of the admissions. I have appended supplementary table No. 3 for further information on this point. The general health of the patients has been very satisfactory. We have been free from diseases of an epidemic character, and by referring to table No. 6, it will be seen that no death has occurred from an acute or curable disease.

There was one case of suicide. The patient was a young woman who had been in the Asylum four months, suffering from religious melancholia, and had been insane for some months previous to admission. There was nothing in her commitment papers to indicate a suicidal tendency, and no attempt was made by her previous to the successful one. On the morning on which it occurred the night nurse visited her room at 4.30 o'clock, and found her standing on the floor in her night dress, but as she often found her up at all hours she merely advised her to lie down and left her. On her next round at half past five, on opening the door she found her hanging by a sheet fastened in the upper part of the inner window guard. The day nurses were just coming on duty; she instantly called them to her assistance and had her taken down and laid upon the bed. I saw her a few minutes later; the body was warm but life was extinct. A coroner was notified and an inquest held. The details were fully reported to you at the time. This is the only case of suicide which has occurred since the opening of the Asylum.

The only other casualty of a serious nature that I have to report was a fractured The patient was a very refactory and violent tempered woman, and while at dinner she became excited and rose and rushed from the table, and attacked the attendant. In the struggle which ensued, she fell against a table and fractured the humeras near the shoulder joint. On making a very strict inquiry I found that the attendant was entirely

blameless in the matter.

Improvements.

During the past summer a large amount of labour has been expended in improving the grounds around the Asylum. The old cesspools have been filled up, and the surrounding ground levelled and graded. The deep gorge which was cut in the face of the mountain for the reception of the sewer pipe has been filled and leveled, and supported by a stone wall six feet thick, and the fence carried straight across where before there was an unsightly angle.

A long stretch of carriage road has been made continuous with the avenue around

the Asylum and farm buildings.

A drain has been constructed for the cellar of the Farmer's house, necessitating an excavation from four to six feet deep, and upwards of eight hundred feet long. This work has been done entirely by the labour of patients. At the present time drains are being excavated in the rock for the Bursar's and Engineer's houses. This work being too heavy and otherwise unsuitable for patients it is under the direction of the clerk of Public Works. The high ground behind the main building has been levelled and graded, a depth of over two feet of soil has been removed, and before the season closes I hope to see it finished and laid with fine broken stone.

A number of patients are occupied daily in the quarry preparing stone for the roads.

As many of the female patients as can be induced to do so, are employed in the sewing room and in the wards, besides doing all the mending and knitting and darning for the male side of the house. All the clothing for the female side is made and kept in order by the female patients and one seamstress.

Very few alterations or improvements have been made inside the buildings this year. It is very desirable to have the corriders repainted, and also to oil or paint the floors of the dormitories and sitting rooms. This work has been commenced in Ward B, and will be steadily proceeded with until the entire building is repainted. Ward D is very much improved by having the old delapidated pine flooring removed and relaid with oak. Sufficient material has been ordered to relay all the floors in the main building. The work of relaying it will be commenced as soon as the material is received.

Considerable additions have been made to the furniture of the wards, consisting of

upholstered sofas, oak settees and tables, chromos and engravings.

The introduction of a telephone into the Asylum is found to be a great convenience, and is a great saving both in time and money. What was paid for the delivery of telegrams alone will far more than pay the rent of the telephone, and business can now be

transacted at the Asylum which necessitated a visit to the city.

A great improvement has been made in the appearance and comfort of the dormitories by the alteration made to the bedsteads which were placed in the Asylum when it was opened. They had become loose at the joints and open from shrinking of the wood, and were constantly falling down in the night. They were also unnecessarily large and wide; by making them eight inches narrower, refitting and varnishing they now look very much better, occupy less space, and are stronger than when they came from the factory.

Roof.

The galvanized iron roof of centre building has been a source of annoyance and expense since the first, and nothing has been done to improve it save patching and soldering. It becomes every year more and more leaky. After every heavy shower that falls the upper flat is flooded, rendering it exceedingly uncomfortable for those who have to occupy the rooms, and it destroys the plaster on ceiling and walls. It is of very little use to do any more in the way of repair; it leaks as badly after a thorough overhauling as before. The material used seems to have been of the poorest quality, and nothing short of removing the present sheeting and carefully relaying with good galvanized iron will remedy this serious defect.

Coal Sheds

The capacity of the coal sheds is found to be far short of the requirements. It will be necessary to build a considerable addition to them before next year's supply of coal is delivered. A quantity of coal had to be stored in the farm buildings, and all the hard coal had to be left out doors for want of a proper place to put it.

The boundary fence between the Asylum and Gourlay properties is in a most delapidated condition, and before the front grounds are finished and planted, I would earnestly urge that the present unsightly wooden fence which disgraces the place, be removed and a light ornamental iron fence put up in its place. The material of this fence could be

used, as it is quite fresh, in building the western boundary fence.

In previous reports I have directed attention to the great inconvenience and hardship endured by the engineers, and other *employés* in going up and down the mountain to Queen Street. It is at all times difficult, and in wet and frosty weather it is dangerous to travel the steep and narrow path down the precipice. The Public Works Department has from time to time promised to build a flight of stairs, but it still remains undone. The cost of this would be trifling. A flight of stairs over the steepest part of the precipice would be a great boon, and would be highly appreciated by all the *employés*, who have to travel between the Asylum and the city.

Window Guards.

The wire guards on the windows do not at all fill the purpose for which they are intended. The guards themselves are strong enough and their appearance is not objec-

tionable, but their fastenings are so slender and insecure that patients can detach them in a few seconds without making sufficient noise to attract the attention of persons in the same room. Several patients have made their escape in this way, and several attemps to accomplish suicide by removing the guard and jumping from upper storey windows have been frustrated by the timely interference of the attendants.

This defect applies only to the guards on the wings. The upright bars of the guards in the main building are dowelled into the stone sills of the window and are perfectly secure. Those in the wings are not so, but merely fastened by small screws into a slender bead in the window frame. Several plans have been suggested by which security can

be effected, and at no great cost. It still remains to be acted upon.

Water Supply.

The quantity and quality of the water is all that can be desired for domestic and sanitary purposes, but as our means of storage is limited to one days supply, it is evident that if a fire were to occur, we would have very little chance to control it. This is a matter which has given me a great deal of anxiety. Our present consumption of water extends 36,000 gallons per day, and that is nearly up to the capacity of our tanks. When the Asylum accomodation is fully occupied, and at the present rate of admissions it soon

will be, the daily supply of water will come far short of the requirements.

The present arrangement of water closets consumes a greater quantity of water than what is necessary for effection flushing, and this waste cannot be avoided with the kind of water closet in use. Previous to this year we had an unlimited supply of water at a fixed sum per annum, but in July last the City Water Works placed a metre at our pumping house on Queen Street, and we now purchase our water by measure at greatly advanced rates. In view of this fact it is of the greatest importance that all unnecessary use of water must be prevented. It would be good economy to alter at once the system of water closet now in use; and in order to have a good supply of water constantly on hand in case of fire, or accidents to pumping machinery, a reservoir capable to holding at least a half million gallons should be constructed.

Farm and Garden.

The products of the farm and garden are not so satisfactory this year as last, although the season has been very favourable, and labour was not spared in thoroughly cultivating the land. To the inferior quality of the land, being a cold stiff clay, a scarcity of manure and a too frequent repetition of the same crops is to be attributed the deficiency in the returns.

About four and a half acres of fruit trees embracing a large and well selected variety are in a very thriving condition. Of the one hundred acres comprising the farm, only nine acre are fenced and available for cultivation. There is a large clearance of between forty and fifty acres which has lain in commons for years, and is over-grown with thistles and rank weeds, but it cannot be brought under cultivation until it is fenced, and it is of importance that this be done at once, as it would only be waste of seed and time to plant potatoes on the same ground another year.

A substantial board fence has been built on the northern boundary of the Asylum property by W.E. Sanford, Esq., who has obtained a lease of the land extending to about twelve acres for a term of years, to be used as a cow pasture. As this land lies on the slope, under the brow of the mountain it could not be conveniently used by us for any

purpose.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is too small for the work which has to be done in it. It is under ground and has windows only on one side; the other side and both ends are dead walls, and as the result of this faulty construction there is no ventilation. When cooking is going on, which is nearly all the time, with steam and heat, the atmosphere of this region is stiff-

ing and oppressive in the extreme. All the necessary conveniences of a well appointed kitchen are absent. Cooking materials and utensils haveto be kept on the floor and piled on tables, to the great discomfort of the cooks, and causing constant confusion and unavoidable untidiness in the appearance of the place. There is no other way of providing better accommodation than in changing the arrangement of the basement of the rear extension building, and building upon the vacant space between the end of the extension and the coal sheds, as more room is also required both in the laundry and bakery. I hope to see this carried out at as early a day as possible.

Library.

A library for the use of the patients is a very important want which is still unsupplied. There are many patients in the Asylum, who cannot be otherwise employed during the long tedious days, who would be happier and give less trouble if they had suitable books placed in their hands to occupy and amuse their minds. Although the Government has not yet seen fit to supply this want, we are indebted to several charitable persons in the city, who take a kindly interest in the welfare and comfort of the patients, and have sent us parcels of periodicals, and illustrated magazines, all of which were eagerly perused and highly appreciated. I would earnestly request the appropriation of a sufficient sum to purchase two or three hundred volumes as the beginning of a library.

Amusements.

The amusements during the year have been more numerous than in previous years, and have been of a very high order of merit. They consisted of dramatic entertainments, concerts, magic lantern, stenopticon exhibition, and readings. We are under grateful obligations to the professionals and amateurs, who kindly gave their services on those occasions. The usual fortnightly dance was continued during the season, and is heartily engaged in and highly enjoyed by the patients.

One of the most enjoyable treats of the season, was an afternoon sail on the bay and lake, and a ride on the street cars. This was participated in by 114 patients of both sexes.

Religious Services.

The Rev. G. Bull, M.A., Messrs. Freeman, Taylor and Gaviller, have each in their turn, as in former years, conducted religious services with unfailing regularity throughout the year. The number of patients attending the service average about two hundred. They are on all occasions an earnest, attentive, and well-behaved congregation.

In conclusion I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the kindly and efficient co-operations of all the official staff of the Asylum. At the date of this report Dr. Covernton, who has filled the position of Assistant Physican since the opening of the Asylum, exchanged places with Dr. C. K. Clarke, Assistant Physician, Toronto Asylum. Dr. Clarke entered upon his duties here at the same date.

There has been few changes in the staff of attendants and employés. All of them continue to discharge their arduous and often irksome duties with entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WALLACE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | _ | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Remaining, | October 1st, 1879 | , | | | 132 | 173 | 305 |
| Admitted d | uring year: | | | | | | |
| By Lie: | itenant-Governors's Warrant | 63 | 47 | 110 | | ******* | |
| " med | ical certificate | 32 | 57 | 89 | 95 | 104 | 199 |
| Total numb | er under treatment during year | | | | 227 | 277 | 504 |
| Discharges | during year: | | | | | | 1 |
| As cure | d | 13 | 21 | 34 | | | |
| " impi | coved | 7 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| " unin | proved | 7 | 9 | 16 | | | |
| Total numb | er of discharges during year | 24 | 37 | 61 | | | |
| Died | | 19 | 15 | 34 | | | |
| Eloped | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Transferred | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 52 | 95 |
| Remaining | in Asylum, 30th September, 1880 | | | | 184 | 225 | 409 |
| Total numb | er admitted since opening of Asylum | | | | 268 | 305 | 573 |
| 6 6 | discharged | 38 | 43 | 81 | | | |
| 4.6 | died | 39 | 34 | 73 | | | |
| 6.6 | eloped | 7 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| 4.6 | transferred | 0 | 3 | 3 | 74 | 80 | 164 |
| 4.6 | remaining, 30th September, 1880. | | | | 184 | 225 | 409 |
| | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | Male. | Fe | male. | Total. | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Maximum number of patients in residence (on tember, 1880. Minimum number of patients in residence (on 1879. Collective days' stay of all patients in residence Daily average population. | the 1st | October, | 19 13: 56,32: 153.8° | 2 7 | 225 173 2,637 98.46 | 415 305 128,957 352,33 | |
| | Adr | missions of | year. | Tota | l admission opening. | ssions since ing, | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Social State. Married | | 54 0 50 0 | 103 0 96 0 | 120 2 146 0 | 160 9 136 0 | 280 11 282 0 | |
| Total | 95 | 104 | 199 | 268 | 305 | 573 | |
| Religion. Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Congregationalists Roman Catholics Mennonites Quakers Infidels Other denominations Not reported | 20 12 23 3 0 28 1 0 0 8 0 | 16 14 23 7 1 28 0 1 0 14 | 36 26 46 10 1 56 1 1 0 22 0 | 50 58 51 8 0 68 3 2 0 28 0 | 58 54 55 15 1 90 2 2 2 0 28 0 | 108 112 106 23 1 158 5 4 0 56 0 | |
| Total | 95 | 104 | 199 | 268 | 305 | 573 | |
| Nationalities. * English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other countries Unknown | 7 17 8 47 2 2 12 | 11 26 4 55 1 4 3 | 18 43 12 102 3 6 15 | 37 54 22 123 5 10 17 | 33 88 33 125 4 13 9 | 70 142 555 248 9 23 26 | |
| Total | 95 | 104 | 199 | 268 | 305 | 57 | |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | TOTAL PROPERTY AND | | CHARLEST PROPERTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED. | CONTRACTOR CHICAGO |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Admi | tted during | year. | To | tal admissi | ons. |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Brant Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Monck Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peei Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth | 5 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 4 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 9 8 8 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 6 1 0 0 0 0 5 2 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 11 1 1 3 0 0 0 6 4 6 4 0 0 0 1 1 4 4 12 0 0 1 4 4 11 10 0 5 5 0 0 4 4 7 7 2 2 4 7 7 3 4 4 2 5 5 | 77 11 55 10 0 2 111 77 88 1 3 3 1 3 3 6 9 8 8 0 3 3 11 5 5 2 8 8 1 2 2 3 3 11 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 11 4 5 4 4 6 6 133 7 9 3 6 6 4 2 1 5 5 0 17 4 1 8 5 16 0 5 3 3 4 2 2 0 2 18 8 8 4 6 6 8 8 11 399 | 18 5 10 5 1 8 24 14 17 4 9 5 5 2 8 6 6 12 1 11 20 21 21 2 13 4 4 6 4 4 3 4 4 4 1 19 10 11 13 21 80 |
| York | 95 | 104 | 199 | 268 | 305 | 573 |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| Male. Female. Total. Male. Female. Total. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Brant | | Admi | tted during | year. | Tot | ens. | | | | |
| Bruce | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | | |
| Total admissions | Bruce Carleton Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Renfrew Sinicoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 4 0 0 2 8 2 2 5 5 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 6 6 6 2 2 1 7 7 1 1 3 0 0 2 2 1 1 2 1 8 9 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 0 1 1 1 7 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 8 0 0 5 5 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 1 1 5 6 1 1 0 1 2 6 6 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 2 6 6 1 1 2 6 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | | | |
| | Total admissions | 63 | 47 | 100 | 159 | 112 | 271 | | | |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

| Reg. No. | Initials. | Sex. | When adm | itted. | When disch | arged. | Remarks. |
|------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 368 | E. U | F | September 10. | 1879 | October 10, | 1879 | Recovered |
| 270 | S. G. B | F | March 31, | | " 11, | 66 | - " |
| 199 | M. B | F | July 27, | 1876 | 10, | | Improved |
| 374 | M. W | F | September 27, | $1879 \dots$ | 10, | | Unimproved |
| 362 | S. L | F | August 28 | 1878 | 10, | | Improved |
| 384 351 | C. B | F | October 14, August 9, | 1878 1879 | " 20, 20, | | Unimproved Recovered |
| 356 | J. S | F F | 25. | 1010 | " 28, | | Improved |
| 254 | W W | F | March 17, | | November 1, | 66 | Recovered |
| 312 | M. W. M. J. R. | M | | | 7, | " | 66 |
| 343 | C. P | F | August 5, | 66 | " 22, | | Improved |
| 350 | A. S | F | | | December 18, | | Recovered |
| 371 | T. N | M | September 19, | 4.6 | January 8, | 1880 | 6.6 |
| 386 | C. B | F | | " | " 9, | | 66 |
| 385 | M. D | | 22, | " | 12, | 66 | 66 |
| 330 | E. McD | F | July 5, | | February 4, | | 66 |
| 345 373 | M. H | F M | Santamber 24 | | March 10, | | 6.6 |
| 412 | P. O. C | T3 | September 24, January 3, | 1880 | . 23, 27, | | Improved |
| 427 | A. M | F | February 11, | 1000 | | " | Recovered |
| 383 | L. H. | M | | 1879 | 66 27. | | 66 |
| 402 | G. R. J. | М | December 3, | 1880 | 29. | 66 | 66 |
| 423 | G. R. J. H. McK. | M | January 26, | 1889 | " 30, | 66 | Unimproved |
| 439 | C. M | F | March 2, November 12, | 44 | April 15, | | 44 |
| 393 | <u>У.</u> Р | F | November 12, | 1879 | | | Recovered |
| 300 | J. P | M | May 10, | | 10, | | Improved |
| 377 | J. B | F | January 13, | 1880 | 10, | | Recovered |
| 415 420 | M. McC | 73 | " 20, | | 10, | | 66 |
| 316 | M. A. M. M. E. | M | June 18, | | -50, | | |
| 471 | J. K | M | April 21, | 1879 1880 | May 5, | 66 | Unimproved Recovered |
| 314 | D. H | М | | 1879 | June 1, | " | Improved |
| 315 | R. D. L | M | June 18, | 44 | · · 15. | 66 | Recovered |
| 500 | J. H | Marian | " 7, | 1880 | " 15. | 66 | Unimproved |
| 425 | GJ | F | February 2, | 4 | " 11, | 66 | 4.6 |
| 454 | G. J. T. W. W. K. | M | April 3, | " | " 16, " 10 | " | Recovered |
| 238 | W. K | M | October 16, | 1878 | 19, | 66 | Unimproved |
| 359 390 | E. A | F | August 25, | 1879 | 10, | " | Recovered |
| 395 | C. C | F M | November 1, | | " 19, " 29, | | Unimproved |
| 358 | C. McA | F | | " | July 1, | " | Unimproved |
| 369 | R. S | M | September 12, | | ** 12. | " | Improved |
| 240 | R. H. S | M | October 27, | 1878 | · · · 20. | 66 | Recovered |
| 442 | J. W. M. G. K. | M | March 16, | 1880 | " 27. | " | Improved |
| 210 | M. G. K | F | September 29, | 1876 | " 27, | 66 | Unimproved |
| 492 | M. H | F | | 1880 | " 27, " 27 | " | 4.6 |
| 378 | A. M | M | October 8, | 1879 | -4. | " | Recovered |
| 326 | S. C | M | June 30, | 1000 | 47, | | TI-! |
| 457 501 | E. S E. H | F | April 6, June 9, | 1880 | " 31, August 4, | | Unimproved |
| 310 | М. Е. | F F. | May 28 | 1879 | 23, | | Recovered |
| 380 | J. D | F | May 28, Octo' er 9, | 44 | " 23, | | Improved |
| 410 | A. C | F | December 23, | " | " 26, | 66 | Recovered |
| 468 | M. C | F | April 17, | 1880 | '' 31, | 66 | 6.6 |
| 387 | S. McJ | F | October 31, | 1879 | " 31, | 66 | 4.6 |
| 388 | J. T | M | 3.5 0 | 1050 | " 31, " 31 | " | 66 |
| 136 | G. McG | M | May 3, | 1876 | 91, | | |
| 417 363 | J. M | M | January 16, | 1880 | September 8, | | Unimproved |
| | J. H | M F. | August 27, April 27, | 1879 1877 | " 12, " 30, | | Improved |
| 508 | J. N. | F | June 18, | 1880 | " 30, | " | Recovered |

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| Reg. No. | Initials. | Sex. | Age. | Date of death. | Resid | ence in as | ylum. | Proximate cause of death |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 352 176 59 337 128 327 157 365 131 222 421 159 114 291 144 243 65 348 360 404 32 491 379 499 513 392 88 201 554 518 | T. S C. W M. H A. T. T. V G. McG. J. McG. A. G. A. V. McJ. E. McC. N. C. J. McK. J. S. M. J. R. J. D. J. H. D. O'C. McK. E. C. H. M. M. B. L. F. A. L. J. W. R. L. R. L. J. W. R. L. J. W. R. L. R. L. J. W. R. L. | F M F M M | 40 63 41 28 40 31 67 77 24 53 25 49 36 44 45 31 26 65 65 65 (?) 60 47 40 (?) 55 56 56 56 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 | October 9, 1879 " 19, " November 2, " " 18, " " 19, " " 22, " January 17, 1880 " 28, " " 24, " " 26, " March 9, " " 16, " " 18, " " 28, " " 28, " " 19, " " 24, " " 26, " March 9, " " 16, " " 18, " " 28, " " 19, " " 19, " " 28, " May 4, " " 5, " June 6, " July 15, " August 8, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 18, " " 21, " " 22, " " 23, " | 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 3 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 | Months. 1 4 8 4 6 5 7 4 9 9 11 8 10 10 8 8 4 1 0 9 11 2 1 1 2 5 2 | Days. 27 19 9 7 11 222 166 3 3 25 12 9 7 1 1 244 3 20 12 14 16 | Chronic pneumonia Old age Latent phthisis Suicide by hanging Phthisis Exhaustion of mania Dysentery Inanition Prostatic disease Old age. Manifest phthisis Inanition General debility Phthisis, manifest Dropsy Phthisis, manifest Dropsy Phthisis, en infest Dropsy Phthisis Epilepsy Abscess of thigh Dropsy Old age Paralysis Old age Exhaustion of mania "" Heart disease Phthisis Purpura Exhaustion General paresis Phthisis Inanition |

TABLE No. 7. Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

| | Dur | ING THE | YEAR. | DURING | FORMER | YEARS. | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Total. |
| Barbers. Brewers Builders Blacksmiths Consuls Clerks Clergymen Confectioners Carpenters Commercial travellers Coopers Domestic duties Druggists Editors Farmers Fishermen Gardeners Glass-blowers Grocers House-keepers Hotel-keepers Labourers Mechanics Merchants Night-watchmen None Peddlars Painters Printers Printers Printers Photographers Seamstresses Salesmen School-teachers Surveyors Soldiers Saddlers Saddlers Students | 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 43 1 0 0 0 0 44 2 25 5 0 1 1 0 0 22 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 1 5 2 2 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 6 2 1 1 43 0 1 1 47 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Sailors Shoemakers Soap-makers Tailors Weavers Waggon-makers Hostlers Unknown | 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 | 2 1 1 0 1 1 6 | 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 | 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 17 | 3 1 1 2 5 1 1 17 |
| Totals | 95 | 104 | 199 | 172 | 202 | 374 | 573 |

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

| | | N | UMBE | ER OF IN | | | IN WHIC | CH EA | сн с | AUSE |
|---|---|---------|--------------|----------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| In respect of | CAUSES OF INSANITY. the administration for the year ending 30th September, 1880. | As | predi cau | | A | s exc | | ing cau thes | or e se v e cou | dispos- xciting vhere ald not guished |
| | | М. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. | М. | F. | Total. |
| | Moral. | | | | | | | | | |
| Religious exc Adverse circu Love affairs, Mental anxie | ubles, including loss of relatives or friends itement | | | | 3 1 0 3 | 2 10 1 5 0 | 5 13 2 5 3 | | • | |
| | Physical. | | 1 | - | | | | | | |
| Intemperance | e in drink e, sexual ase | | | | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Self-abuse, se | exual | | | 1 | 12 | 5 | 17 | | | |
| Accident or i Pregnancy | njury | | | | 2 2 | 0 1 13 | 2 3 13 | | | |
| Lactation | change of life | | | | 1 | 1 | ·····ź | | | |
| Brain disease | ders , with general paralysis , with epilepsy | | | | 2 6 | 0 | 2 9 | | | |
| Other forms of Other bodily | of brain disease | | | | | | | | | |
| Fevers | | • • • • | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Hereditary. | | | | | | | | | |
| | scertained cause in combination | 20 9 | 16 8 | 36 17 | | | | | | |
| | Congenital. | | | | | | | | | |
| | scertained cause in combination | | ···i | 1 | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | 36 | 47 | 83 | | | |
| Total | | 29 | 25 | 54 | 74 | 88 | 162 | •••• | | |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | Number of | Days worked. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | WHO WORKED. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| | | | | | |
| Carpenter's shop | 1 | 313 | | 313 | |
| Tailor's shop Engineer's shop | 3 | 942 | | 942 | |
| Blacksmith's shop | | | | | |
| Roads Wood-yard and coal-shed | 3 | 901 | | 931 | |
| Bakery Laundry | 8 | | 2,170 | 2,170 | |
| Dairy Painting | | | | | |
| Farm Garden | 6 | 1,846 | | 1,846 | |
| Grounds | | | | | |
| Stable Kitchen Dining-rooms | 6 8 | | 1,969 2,965 | 1,969 2,965 | |
| Officers' quarters | 21 15 | | 5,957 4,269 | 5,957 4,269 | |
| Spinning Mending Wards | 3 32 | 3,654 | 776 6,364 | 776 | |
| Halls Storeroom | | | | | |
| General | 8 | 2,555 | | 2,555 | |
| Total | 115 | 10,211 | 24,470 | 34,681 | |

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of inmates in the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| Remaining, October 1st, 1879 | | | | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| By Lientenant-Governor's Warrant | 8 | 6 | 14 | | | |
| " medical certificate | 18 | 15 | 33 | 26 | 21 | 47 |
| Total number under treatment during year | | | | 46 | 27 | 73 |
| Discharges during year: As cured | | } | | | | |
| Total number of discharges during year | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Died | 5 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Eloped | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Transferred | ļ | | i | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Remaining in Asylum. 30th September, 1880 | | | | 39 | 26 | 65 |
| Total number admitted since opening of Asylum | | | | 47 | 27 | 74 |
| " Discharged | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| " Died | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| " Eloped | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| " Transferred | 1 | | | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| " Remaining 30th September, 1880 | | | | 39 | 26 | 65 |

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident in the Idiot Wards, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the wards, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | NOVEMBER WHITE | | |
|--|---|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Maximum number of inmates in residence (on the 30 Minimum "Collective days' stay of all inmates in residence during Daily average population | ng the ye | ar | · · · · · · · · · · · · | 39 20 12,817 35,01 | $ \begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 6 \\ 6,405 \\ 17.41 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c c} 65 \\ 26 \\ 19,222 \\ 52.42 \end{array}$ |
| | Admi | ssions of | year. | Total admissions sin opening. | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Social State. | | | | | | |
| Married | 26 | $\frac{1}{20}$ | $\frac{1}{46}$ | 47 | 1 26 | 1 73 |
| Total | 26 | 21 | 47 | 47 | 27 | 74 |
| Religion of Parents. | | | | | | |
| Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Congregationalists | 3 6 4 | 3 4 8 1 | 6 10 12 1 | 10 7 | 3 7 9 1 | 7 17 16 1 |
| Roman Catholics. Mennonites Quakers | $\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{array}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 9 | 12 2 | 4 2 | 16 4 |
| Infidels Other denominations. Not reported. | 3 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 7 | 1 | 4 7 |
| Total | 26 | 21 | 47 | 47 | 27 | 74 |
| Nationalities. | | | | | | |
| English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other countries Unknown | 26 | 20 | 1 46 | 1 1 42 3 | 25 | 1 1 1 67 |
| Total | 26 | 21 | 47 | 47 | 27 | 74 |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| NOTES OF STREET | | | | | | - |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admit | ted during | g Year. | Tota | l Admiss | ions, |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Brant | | | | | | |
| Carleton. Elgin Essex Frontenac Grey | 1 | 1 2 1 | $egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $egin{array}{ccccc} 2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & \end{array}$ | 1 4 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent | 1 2 | $egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 2 2 2 3 | $egin{array}{cccc} 1 & & 1 \\ 1 & & 1 \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{array} $ |
| Lambton Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington Lincoln | 1 | | 1 | $\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{array}$ | | $\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
| Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario | 1 1 1 | 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ | $\begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ 3 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | 1 1 | 5 3 2 |
| Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott and Russell | 1 | | 1 | 1 1 | | 1 1 |
| Prince Edward. Renfrew Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. | 1 3 2 | 2 | 3 3 2 | 1 1 3 2 | 2 | 1 3 3 3 |
| Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth | 4 1 | 3 | 7 1 1 3 | 4 1 2 | 3 | 7 1 2 5 |
| York | 26 | 21 | 47 | $-\frac{7}{47}$ | 27 | 74 |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1880.

| | | | | to not in tuning | 2.04104046000000 | |
|---|-------|------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Admi | tted durir | ng year. | Tot | al admiss | ions. |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| | | | | | | |
| Brant | | | | | | |
| Elgin Essex | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Frontenac Grey Haldimand | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 0 | 3 |
| Halton Hastings Huron | 0 | 1 1 | i | 0 | 1 | 1 2 |
| Kent Lambton | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lanark Leeds and Grenville Lennox and Addington | | | | | 0 | $ \begin{array}{c} $ |
| Lincoln Middlesex | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | î î |
| Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Ontario | | 0 | 2 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 0 | 1 |
| Oxford Peel | | | | 1 | 0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Perth. Peterborough Prescott and Russell. | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | i |
| Prince Edward. Renfrew Simcoe | 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 | 0 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Victoria | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Wellington | | | | | | |
| Wentworth York | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total admissions | 8 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 24 |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| No. | Initials. | Sex. | Age. | Date of Death. | Months. | | Proximate Cause of Death. |
|-----|-----------|------|------|-------------------|---------------|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | J. F | M | 17 | 11th March, 1880 | 6 | 16 | Epilepsy. |
| 27 | E. M | м | 27 | 12th April, 1880 | 8 | 8 | do |
| 3 | J. C | М | 20 | 19th May, 1880 | l l 11 | 15 | Marasmus. |
| 23 | W. G. S | M | 21 | 6th June, 1880 | 9 | 14 | Exhaustion. |
| 35 | м. А. Н | F | 21 | ,20th Sept., 1880 | 11 | 11 | Dropsy. |
| 34 | F. S | М | 28 | 28th Sept., 1880 | 11 | 19 | Inanition. |

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Orillia, October 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In presenting my fourth annual report on the operation of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots, I have but a few observations to make. The nature or scope of this Institution, as at present existing, does not call for any lengthened remarks, other than those I have presented for your consideration in previous reports, to which I beg to refer you again.

Our accommodation having been entirely exhausted for the past two years, and vacancies only occurring through deaths, our operations and movements, have been necessarily few. On the 1st of October, 1879, we had 155 persons in residence, of whom 78 were males, and 77 females. To day we have 156—78 males, and 78 females, an increase of one. There were admitted during the year 7 males, and 11 females, in all 18. These admissions were all by the ordinary process. During the year we have had 14 deaths—6 males, and 8 females. Of these, 7 died during the first three months of the year; and 9 during the last 4 months. Three children, 1 male, and 2 females, were taken home by their

parents. Another lad was taken home, but subsequently returned.

I beg to call your attention, particularly, to table No. 6, in which the deaths are recorded. You will observe that while our death rate is 1 per cent higher than it was last year, that all, except 2, died during those months when the immates were chiefly confined to indoors, and only 2 occurred since April. If we consider cubic space, we have nearly 40 more inmates than we should have, and with this disadvantage to start with, it can be readily understood why our population, many of whom are of very weakly constitution, are healthier, and the death rate much lower during those months when they have free access to the open air and the play ground. In winter, or from this time of the year till May, it is almost out of the question to turn the largest proportion of our inmates out of doors, or even to the airing verandah. Many of them cannot walk, and many more so imperfectly that they cannot take sufficient exercise to keep themselves warm. The result is, that during those months, with the exception of occasionally favorable days, these poor creatures have to be confined to the house. The weakly and debilitated suffer from this confinement, and many of them die. Of the male working inmates, numbering between 25 and 30, we have had only 1 death since the opening of the Asylum, four years ago; and that one was the result of an accident. Of the working females, numbering between 20 and 25, we have had but two deaths in the same period—one of those from cancer of the stomach, and the other from consumption. It is clear, therefore, that in order to keep our inmates up to an average standard of health, we require more day-room accommodation, and this can only be obtained by extending our buildings. As it is not desirable to congregate more than 20 or 25 in one day-room, such as ours, it necessarily follows, that we should have three day-rooms for the males, instead of 1, and 3 for the females, instead of 2, as we now have.

Amusements.

We have had no special attraction in the way of amusements during the year, other than the ordinary play of the play grounds, and an occasional evening with the magic lantern, during the winter months. About a dozen of the males attended a circus performance, given in the town last summer, which they enjoyed immensely.

Employment.

A special effort has been made to get as many of the inmates employed at some kind of work as possible; and this year, you will observe, we have had 48 employed, as against 37 last year. Of course, many of these are far from being able to do an ordinary day's work. A good deal of outside work has been done in the gardens and grounds, which are now assuming an exceedingly pretty appearance. It is much to be regretted that we have not a farm attached to the Asylum, for we could not only utilize our labour to advantage, but we could largely reduce the cost of maintenance. In another year all our grounds will have been made, and it will be somewhat difficult to find suitable work for the most of our inmates.

Educational.

We still continue teaching and training from 25 to 30 of our children, with, I am happy to say, some measure of success. We have some boys and girls who have been actually taught to read and write since they came here. Certainly, it is an uphill work for those who have been deputed to teach them, but it is satisfactory to find their efforts partially crowned with success. More progress could be made in this direction, if we had room and the proper appliances. The greatest success, however, has been in what we call "habit teaching." When this Asylum was first opened, and for some time after, the record of "wets" and "dirties," in the daily reports, was quite lengthy. A gradual improvement has been effected, by careful and patient attention, until now they are comparatively few. For instance, on the male side of the house, for the month of September, just closed, I find only 4 "dirties" recorded, one of whom had been given physic, and 33 "wets." Many of the latter occurred with attacks of epileptic fits. The female side has about the same record.

Condition of the House.

As a general thing the house is in a very good state of repair; but I find from sinking walls and perhaps from defective construction, floors are becoming displaced, and doors and windows thrown out of plumb. The new ceilings authorized by you, have all been completed, and the whole house calcomined and painted afresh, which gives it a cheerful and clean appearance. New verandahs in front, have been erected by the Public Works Department; and I would here suggest that a verandah should be erected on the cast side of the house for the use of the females occupying the lower day-room. In wet and inclement weather we will require a new floor in this day-room, as joist and flooring have become quite rotten. We have already had to put in several patches of new flooring but the carpenter says the whole will have to be renewed before spring.

An Epidemic.

In the month of February we had an outbreak of measles, but fortunately of a comparatively mild type. All the inmates, 31 in number, who were attacked made good recoveries. Two of the attendants were also taken down. The only point calling for special remark in connection with this epidemic, is, the disadvantage we are placed at when so invaded. In the case in question we managed very well, owing to the mildness of the type; but if we were visited by some of the more malignant diseases, such as small-pox, typhoid, or malignant scarlet-fever, with no hospital, or building for isolation, the consequences would be appalling. I have before urged that provision be made in this respect, and would again recommend the erection of a building or wing for hospital purposes.

Our Wants

For the next year, therefore, can be summed up here. A new floor for the female lower day-room must, of necessity, be laid. A new verandah, of one storey, on the east side of the house, for the use of the females, would be a great convenience and would add largely to the health of the inmates. A hospital is very much needed, and could be added in the shape of a wing, at a moderate expense. A hardwood floor should be laid in the main entrance hall, as we have already worn out two expensive oil cloth coverings, and now require another.

Our Work.

When the Government acted on your oft repeated recommendations to make separate provisions for the care and treatment of idiots, as distinguished from lunatics, and opened this building for that purpose, they took a wise step—one that will be copied by older, if not wealthier countries, in future. They have established, what may be termed the first custodial Asylum for Idiots on this continent, if not in the world, and already other states, and countries, are moving in the same direction. That this Institution is doing the work for which it was designed, I think you will admit. The inmates are infinitely better off than they were, when scattered among the Insane Asylums, and goals of the Province, and the Insane Asylums are left free to perform their own special work. If, however, we have taken the lead in a custodial asylum, we are a long way behind many of the States, and most of the countries in Europe, in the matter of training idiots. To make our work complete, so that the country will ultimately reap the full benefit from those institutions, it is absolutely necessary that a training school should be connected with our Asylum.

You will remember that last autumn, we had a visit from Dr. W. W. Ireland, Medical Superintendent of the Institutions at Larbert, Scotland, and one other, and writer of considerable note. It may be interesting to know how we appeared in his eyes, and I will therefore give an extract from a paper read by him before the Medico-Psychological Association at Glasgow, and published in the Journal of Mental Science of that city. "There are three classes of idiots: the uneducable idiot, often a very heavy burden upon a family, who is susceptible of no instruction, save perhaps what has been called "habit teaching": the educable idiot, for whom a training school is needed; and the adult idiot. The first two classes can be cared for in the same building, but the idiots of the third class had better be treated in a separate establishment, though they could all be under the same superintendence, if the buildings were at a moderate distance from one another. The two sexes had better be widely apart, not necessarily in a separate asylum, but in compartments

well arranged for segregation.

"In Upper Canada, which I visited last autumn, I found that the separation between idiots and lunatics had been already made, all the idiots having been taken from the asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston, and sent to Orillia. Through the kindness and hospitality of the Superintendent, Dr. A. H. Beaton, I had an opportunity of thoroughly seeing this asylum. The patients were lodged in a building which had once been an hotel looking upon a wide and beautiful lake. Dr. Beaton was making the best of his accommodations until a new asylum should be erected on the ground close by. * * The inmates, about 150 in number, consisted of idiots, both old and young, with a few dements. Many of them were recent arrivals. They looked healthy and contented. The food seemed to be excellent, and the patients well cared for. There was a governess who was giving lessons to the children, but I understand it was contemplated, in the course of time, to erect a training school elsewhere, and to make Orillia the Asylum for adult idiots. In Hamilton Asylum two wards have been set apart for idiots, 27 of whom have been received.

"The Asylums in Canada are supported by the Government. The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, does all the work distributed in England and Scotland amongst the Central Lunacy Boards, the Visiting Commissioners, and the District Lunacy Boards. He accepts all contracts

for provisions, as well as for buildings, inspects the asylums, and audits the accounts. As far as the Asylums at Toronto and Orillia went, everything seemed to move well, and, strange to say, for a man with so much influence and authority, every one spoke well of him."

Dr. Ireland, in the paper, from which I make these extracts, advocates the establishment of Asylums, similar to ours, in Scotland.

Applications.

Since the 1st of October, 1879, I have received thirty-six applications for admission, and have disposed of them as follows:—

| <u> </u> | М. | F. | Т. | м. | F. | T. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Applications received. | | | | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Admitted to Asylum | 7 | 9 | 16 | | | |
| Applications sent to Hamilton Asylum | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Advised to apply to Kingston Asylum | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Advised that applicants are too young | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Applications not followed up | 7 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Applications for disposal | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | 19 | 17 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 36 |

In addition to these sixteen admissions, there were two others, whose applications were made in February, 1878, making in all, eighteen admissions.

There are, at present, in the idiot wards of the Hamilton Asylum, forty males, and twenty-six females, or a total of sixty-six; which, if added to our present population, with the three awaiting admission, would make 225 idiots, who should be under care in this Asylum, if we had room. About fifty of that number are capable of being trained, and should be separated from the others.

Miss Elliott, who was matron here for several months, having been appointed to a position in the Mercer Refuge for Girls, was succeeded by Miss Kirkpatrick, who, so far, has given excellent satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy, the bursar, has been ill since last autumn, but his work has been performed in a satisfactory manner by his daughter. All the officers and *employés*, under me, are working harmoniously.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1880.

| And the second s | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Remaining, October 1st, 1879 | 78 | 77 | 155 | | | |
| Admitted during year: | • | | | | | |
| By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant | | | | | | |
| " Medical Certificate | | 11 | 18 | | | |
| Total number under treatment during year | | | | 85 | 88 | 173 |
| Discharges during year: | | | | | | |
| As cured | | | | | | |
| " improved | | | | | | |
| " unimproved | | | | | | |
| " taken home by parents | | | 3 | | | |
| Total number of discharges during year | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Died | | 8 | 14 | | | |
| Eloped | | | | | | |
| Transferred | | | | - | 10 | 1.0 |
| | | | | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880 | | | | 78 | 78 | 156 |
| Total number admitted since opening of Asylum | | | | 120 | 113 | 233 |
| " discharged | | 5 | 13 | | | |
| " died | 34 | 30 | 64 | | | |
| " eloped | | | | | | |
| " transferred | | | | | | |
| bransterred | | | | 42 | 35 | 77 |
| " remaining, 30th September, 1880 | | | •••• | 78 | 78 | 156 |

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

| | | | Ma | le. F | emale. | Total. |
|--|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|
| Maximum number of inmates in residence (on the 30 Minimum " (on the 17 | th of Dec | cember). | | 77 77 | 79 74 | 156 151 |
| Collective days' stay of all immates in residence during Daily average population | | | } | .77 | 76.06 | 56,151 154 |
| | Admis | SSIONS OF | YEAR. | TOTAL | Admissio | ONS SINCE |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. |
| SOCIAL STATE. | | | | | | |
| Married | 7 | 11 | 18 | 120 | 109 | 4 229 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 18 | 120 | 113 | 233 |
| Religion of Parents. Presbyterians Episcopalians Methodists Baptists Roman Catholics Quakers Other denominations Not reported | 2 2 2 2 | 1 5 4 | 3 7 6 | 22 22 23 3 17 1 1 31 | 17 26 32 3 11 1 1 22 | 39 48 55 6 28 2 2 2 53 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 18 | 120 | 113 | 233 |
| Nationalities. English Irish Scotch Canadian United States Other countries Unknown | | 10 | 1 2 15 | 9 21 15 49 1 9 | 14 17 8 56 6 12 | 23 38 23 105 1 15 28 |

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| · | Армітт | ED DURIN | G YEAR. | Тота | L Admiss | IONS |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| | ADMIII | ED DUKIN | G I EAR. | IUIA. | | |
| | - | | | | 12 221000 | 1023. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Brant | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bruce | | | | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Carleton | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Elgin | . 1 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Essex | . 1 | | 1 | $\frac{2}{7}$ | 3 | 5 17 |
| Frontenac | | | 1 | 8 | 10 5 | 13 |
| Grey. Haldimand | . 1 | | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Halton | | 1 | 1 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 3 | 5 |
| Hastings | | | Î | 1 | 1 | 5 2 9 |
| Huron | | | | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Kent | | | | | 2 | 2 3 3 |
| Lambton | | | | 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 3 |
| Lanark | | | |] | 2 | 3 |
| Leeds and Grenville | | | | 5 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Lennox and Addington | | | | 2 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lincoln | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Norfolk | | - | 9 | 5 | 3 | |
| Northumberland and Durham | | | | 4 | 5 | $\tilde{9}$ |
| Ontario | . 1 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 9 7 7 2 |
| Oxford | | | | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Peel | | | | | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ |
| Perth | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 5 |
| Peterborough | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Prince Edward. | | | | | | |
| Renfrew | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Simcoe | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Victoria | | | | . 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Waterloo | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Welland | | | | | 1 | |
| Wellington | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | $\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Wentworth York | 1 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| Muskoka | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total admissions | 7 | 11 | 18 | 120 | 113 | 233 |

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

| | - | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Admitti | ED DURIN | G YEAR. | Тота | L Admiss | ions. |
| | | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Total | Male. | Female. | Tutol |
| | Titale. | 1 cmaic. | TOtal. | maic. | r cmaie. | I Obiil. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4 | | |
| Brant | | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 |
| Bruce | | | | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\tilde{1}$ | 4 3 |
| Elgin | | ***** | | _ | 3 | 3 |
| Essex | | | | 1 | i | 2 |
| Frontenac | | | | 6 | $\hat{9}$ | 15 |
| Grey | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Haldimand | | | | | | |
| Halton | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hastings | | | | | | |
| Huron | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Kent | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Lambton | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Lanark | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Leeds and Grenville | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lennox and Addington | | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| Lincoln | | | | $\frac{2}{2}$ | | 3 3 2 7 |
| | | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Norfolk | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Ontario | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oxford | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Peel | | | | | î | 1 |
| Perth | | | | 3 | ī | 4 |
| Peterborough | | | | | | |
| Prescott and Russell | | | | | | |
| Prince Edward | | | | | | |
| Renfrew | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Simcoe | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry | | | | 2 | ***** | 2 |
| Victoria | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Waterloo | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Wellington | | | | i | | 1 |
| Wellington | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| WentworthYork | | ****** | | . 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | |
| Total admissions | | | | 56 | 46 | 102 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

| | Initials. | Sex. | When Admitted. | When discharged. | Remarks. |
|-----|-----------|------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 220 | E. J. D | F | 13th January, 1880 | 1st May, 1880 | Taken home by mother. |
| 91 | R. P | М | 3rd November, 1876 | 2nd July, 1880 | Taken home by brother. |
| 223 | А. Р | F | 29th January, 1880 | 25th August, 1880 | ec ec e c |

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

| | | | Residence in Asylum. | | sylum. | | | |
|-----|-----------|------|----------------------|----------------|--------|---------|----|--------------------------|
| No. | Initials. | Sex. | Age. | Date of Death. | Years | Months. | | Proximate Cause of Death |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 207 | W. H | М | 55 | 13th October | | 3 | 29 | Softening of brain. |
| 184 | D. A. W | F | 12 | 17th " | 1 | 6 | 0 | Remittent fever. |
| 25 | В. С | F | 17 | 24th " | 3 | 0 | 29 | Epilepsy. |
| 191 | M. S | F | 33 | 25th " | 1 | 1 | 18 | Phthisis. |
| 213 | L. B | F | 42 | 16th November | | 1 | 19 | General debility. |
| 16 | М. К | F | 26 | 26th '' | 3 | 2 | 1 | Chronic cerebritis. |
| 211 | A. R. M | М | 5 | 16th December | | 4 | 10 | Epilepsy. |
| 59 | 0. A | F | 10 | 14th February | 3 | 4 | 14 | 66 |
| 4 | J. McC | М | 24 | 19th " | 3 | 4 | 24 | General debility. |
| 175 | J. B | м | 22 | 8th March | 2 | 1 | 21 | 66 |
| 60 | A. L | F | 12 | 26th " | 3 | 5 | 26 | 66 |
| 133 | E. McG | F | 39 | 12th April | 3 | 1 | 23 | Peritonitis. |
| 26 | А. Т | М | 17 | 15th May | 3 | 7 | 20 | Cholera morbus. |
| 45 | J. F. W | м | 15 | 8th June | 3 | 8 | 13 | General debility. |

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by inmates during the year.

| | Number of | | Days Worked. | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|--|
| NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. | W | ATES HO RKED. | Males. | F e males | Total. | |
| | М. | F. | | | | |
| Engineer's shop | 1 | • • • • | 365 | | 365 | |
| Wood-yard and coal-shed | 7 | | 2,100 | | 2,100 | |
| Laundry | 2 | 1 | 626 | 300 | 926 | |
| Dairy | | 1 | | 365 | 365 | |
| Garden | 4 | | 894 | | 894 | |
| Grounds and general work | 8 | | 2,241 | | 2,241 | |
| Stable | 1 | | 365 | | 365 | |
| Kitchen | | 3 | | 939 | 939 | |
| Dining-rooms | | 4 | | 1,460 | 1,460 | |
| Officers' quarters | 1 | | 365 | | 365 | |
| Sewing-rooms | | 3 | | 939 | 939 | |
| Wards | 4 | 5 | 1,460 | 1,825 | 3,285 | |
| General | ••• | 3 | | 939 | 939 | |
| Total | 28 | 20 | 8,416 | 6,767 | 15,18 | |

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHEWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE PRISON DURING THE YEAR END-ING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1880.

| Number of Prisoners, October 1st, 1879 | |
|--|---|
| " since received 560 | |
| " recaptured | |
| Total | |
| | |
| Discharged on expiration term of sentence | |
| " " payment of fine | |
| " remission of sentence | |
| Re-transferred to County Gaols | |
| Transferred to Lunatic Asylum | |
| Escaped | |
| Tried and sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary 2 | |
| Remaining in custody on September 30th, 1880 305 | |
| Total | |
| | |
| Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols. | |
| Sentences direct to Central Prison | |
| " to Common Gaols | |
| Total |) |
| | |
| 37 | |
| Nationalities. | |
| England | |
| | |
| Ireland | |
| Canada | |
| Canada | |
| Germany | |
| Denmark | |
| Norway 1 | |
| Sweden | |
| Switzerland | |
| Italy | |
| Italy | |
| West Indies | |
| West Indies | |
| New Brunswick | |
| New Brunswick | |
| New Brunswick |) |

| Religions | |
|--|--|
| Episcopalians Roman Catholics Presbyterians Baptists Lutherans Methodists Congregationalists Unknown Total | 210 191 57 16 3 77 2 4 560 |
| Social Condition. | |
| Married | 176 384 ——— 560 |
| Temperate or Intemperate. Temperate | |
| ${\it Education}.$ | |
| Read and write | . 95 |
| Ages. | |
| Under 18 | . 132 57 29 . 12 |
| Over 70 | 560 |
| Sentences. | |
| For 1 month and under | 17 23 91 47 11 186 6 3 27 |
| " 10 " | . 3 87 |

| For 15 months | 6 |
|--|---------------|
| W 10 W | |
| // 10 · · · · · · | 4 |
| | |
| " 19 " | 1 |
| " 21 " | |
| " <u>22</u> " | 1 |
| | 10 |
| " 9 | |
| (/ 9 // | |
| " 4 " | |
| | 2 |
| Total | |
| | |
| | |
| Crin | ues. |
| | |
| Assault | 21 |
| " with intent to kill | |
| " with intent to rape | |
| with fittent to rape | |
| " aggravated | |
| reminous | 1 |
| ". on police | 21 |
| Attempt at rape | |
| 4 | 4 |
| | 8 |
| | |
| Bigamy | |
| Breaking windows | |
| Cattle stealing Disorderly and drunk | |
| Disorderly and drunk | 16 |
| Drunkenness | |
| Embezzlement | 4 |
| Escape from custody | 6 |
| Escape from custody attempting to | 1 |
| False pretence | |
| Folory | 6 |
| Felony | 3 4 |
| Forgery | |
| Fraud | 2 |
| Fraud Frequenters of houses of ill fame " of disorderly houses Feloniously killing a horse Gambling house, keeping a | 2 |
| " of disorderly houses . | 5 |
| Feloniously killing a horse . | 1 |
| Gambling house, keeping a | 1 |
| Gambling house, keeping a Horse stealing | $\frac{1}{7}$ |
| House breaking | |
| House breaking | 4 |
| Indecent assault | |
| | |
| Indecent exposure of person . | 1 |
| Keeping disorderly house | 4 |
| " house of ill fame . | 1 |
| Kidnapping | 1 |
| Kidnapping | 227 |
| " from percen | |
| " from person | |
| Manslaughter | |
| Malicious injury to property | 4 |
| Misdemeanor | |
| Misdemeanor | |
| Picking pockets | 1 |
| Perjury | 5 |
| " subordination of | 1 |
| subordination of | |
| | |

| Receiving stolen property 5 Robbery 4 "highway 2 Selling liquor to Indians 1 Selling liquor without license 1 Sheep stealing 2 Shop breaking 4 Shooting with intent 2 Stealing from the person 2 Throwing stones 1 Vagrancy 64 Wounding 1 " with intent 4 Total 56 | |
|--|---|
| Robbery | |
| " highway | |
| | |
| Solling liquon to Indiana | |
| Sering induor to Indians | |
| Selling inquor without license | |
| Sheep stealing | |
| Shop breaking | |
| Shooting with intent | |
| Stealing from the person | |
| Throwing stones | |
| Vagrancy | |
| Wounding 64 | |
| " with intent | |
| With Intent 4 | |
| 10tal | 0 |
| | • |
| Occupations. | |
| Agents 5 Laborers | |
| Bakers | |
| Barbara | |
| Pay tondors 5 Locksimiths 2 | |
| Bar-tenders | |
| Diackshifting | |
| Boiler-makers | |
| Book-keepers | |
| Brakesmen 3 Moulders 5 | |
| Brass-finishers 1 Music-teachers | |
| Dricklavers b Nail outtons | |
| Bricklayers 6 Nail-entters 1 Painters | |
| Broom-makers | |
| Butchers | |
| Boot-blacks | |
| | |
| Cab-drivers 5 . Plasterers | |
| Caomet-makers 2 Finishers o | |
| Cabinet-makers | |
| Carriage-trimmers | |
| Carters 1 Spring-makers 1 | |
| Chemists 1 Ship-carpenters 1 | |
| Cigar-makers 5 Shoemakers 26 | |
| Clerks | |
| Cloth-fullers | |
| Confection on | |
| Cooks | |
| Cooks . . 10 Stone-cutters . 6 Coopers . . 3 Tailors . . 17 Curriers . | |
| Coopers | |
| Coppers | |
| Cutters I Tea-tasters | |
| Coppersmiths I Teamsters 4 | |
| Detectives 2 Telegraph operators . • 9 | |
| Draughtsmen 1 Tinsmiths 5 | |
| Engineers 4 Varnishers 3 | |
| Engine-drivers 1 Waiters 9 | |
| TO THE STATE OF TH | |
| T31 1 | |
| | |
| | |
| Grocers 2 White-washers 2 | |
| Grooms | |
| Jewellers 1 Total — 560 |) |
| Jockeys 1 | |
| 381 | |

RETURN

Shewing number of days' work rendered for year ending September 30th, 1880.

Industrial Department.

| Andrew Mercer Reformatory | 3172 |
|--|--------|
| Broom Shop | 30973 |
| Brick Yard | 11275 |
| Blacksmith and Machine Shops | 1667 |
| Coopers | 519 |
| Contractors | 317 |
| Mat-making | 216 |
| North Shop | 2129 |
| Permanent improvements | 348 |
| Sewers | 2429 |
| Shoe shop | 2160 |
| Splitting staves | 168 |
| Storage, shipping and Manager's office | 306 |
| Tailor's shop | 4579 |
| Tinsmith | 65 |
| Taking up water-pipes | 434 |
| | 61,757 |
| | , |

Prison Domestic Labour.

| Barbers | 612 |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Bakery | 918 |
| Butchers | 317 |
| Buckets | 612 |
| Clerks | 417 |
| Carpenters | 272 |
| Corridor-cleaners | 5392 |
| Cooks | 1842 |
| Engineer, plumber and steam-fitter | 334 |
| Employed in Prison yard | 1098 |
| Firemen | 486 |
| Gate-keepers | 571 |
| Garden and Farm | 2196 |
| Guard-room waiters | 918 |
| Groom | 306 |
| Librarian | 419 |
| Painters and glaziers | 465 |
| Runners | 2408 |
| Stores | 612 |
| Unemployed at drill | 12073 |
| White-washers | 747 |
| Wash-house and laundry | 1816 |
| | 34,831 |

96,588

REPORT OF THE SURGEON

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have, in the absence of Dr. Aikins, Surgeon to the Central Prison, the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

The health of the inmates was very satisfactory indeed. The average number in hospital per day for year was 4.90, being somewhat less than the average for the preceding year. There was only one case of typhoid fever.

There were no deaths during the year. Prisoners are occasionally sentenced to the Central Prison who are altogether unfit for prison labour. There are at present, two who come under this head; one is a paralytic and the other is crippled from chronic sciatica.

The recommendation of Dr. Aikins in regard to the ventilation of the dark cells, has not yet been acted upon. It is very necessary that something should be done towards this end, as the air of these cells, when prisoners are confined in them, is sometimes very foul.

Water-closets should be built for the broom-shop without delay, as the present system of using buckets is filthy and unhealthy, and could easily cause an epidemic of typhoid fever. It is a wonder that this was not done when the building was being constructed. A prisoner escaped from the prison hospital this summer through defective construction of the building. He was, however, recaptured.

Mr. Johns, hospital guard, has performed his duties faithfully and efficiently.

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE PRISON.

| Disease. | No. | Disease. | No. |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| | | | |
| Abscess | 6 | Cramps | 2 |
| Ague | 2 | Debility | 12 |
| Asthma | 5 | Delirium Tremens | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | Diarrhœa | 8 |
| Burns | 1 | Diphtheria | 1 |
| Cancer | 2 | Dysentery | 8 |
| Congestion of Lung | 1 | Epilepsy | 3 |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 | Eruptions, cutaneous | 1 |
| Consumption | 4 | Erysipelas | 1 |
| Contusion of Ankle | 1 | Febriculæ | 16 |
| " Foot | 1 | Fracture of finger | 1 |
| " Leg | 1 | Frost bite | 1 |
| Corneitis | 1 | Gonorrhœa | 1 |

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE PRISON.—Continued.

| Diseases. | No. | Diseases. | No. |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| Goitre | 2 | Phimosis | 1 |
| Headache | 1 | Pleurisy | 4 |
| Heart disease | 1 | Periostitis | 1 |
| Hemorrhoïds | 2 | Quinsy | 4 |
| Indigestion | 3 | Rheumatism | 8 |
| Inflammation of lungs | 2 | Sciatica | 1 |
| " " knee | 2 | Severe colds | 13 |
| Influenza | 1 | Sore throats | 7 |
| Ingrowing toe-nail | 1 | Sprains | 1 |
| Insane | 1 | Syphilis | 1 |
| Jaundice | 1 | Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Lumbago | 4 | Wounds | 3 |
| Neuralgia | 8 | Hernia | 1 |
| Orchitis | 3 | Herpes Zoster | 1 |
| Otitis | 1 | Hæmoptysis | 2 |
| Otorrhœa | 2 | | |

OUT-DOOR PRESENTATIONS FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.

| Disease. | No. | Disease. | No. |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------|------|
| Abscess | 29 | Constipation | 1614 |
| Ague | 13 | Consumption | 3 |
| Asthma | 8 | Coughs and colds | 355 |
| Balanitis | 2 | Cramps | 101 |
| Boils | 7 | Debility | 11 |
| Carbuncle | 1 | Delirium tremens | 1 |
| Catarrh, nasal | 6 | Diarrhœa | 86 |
| Conjunctivitis | 29 | Dysentery | 36 |
| Contusions and wounds | 21 | Dysuria | 7 |
| Congestion of kidneys | 1 | Epilepsy | 9 |
| | 38 | 84 | |

OUT-DOOR PRESENTATIONS FOR TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.—Continued.

| Diseases. | No. | Disease, | No. |
|-------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Eruptions, cutaneous | 50 | Neuralgia | 53 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | Nervousness | 4 |
| Feverish | 27 | Otorrhœa | 2 |
| Frost bite | 1 9 | Pains, alleged, simple, neuralgic and rheumatic, in various parts of the body | 224 |
| Gonorrhœa | 37 | Pediculi | 24 |
| Headache | 89 | Rheumatism | 40 |
| Heart disease | 1 | Ringworm | 5 |
| Hernia | 4 | Scabies | 7 |
| Hemorrhoids | 11 | Sciatica | 2 |
| Inflammation of glands | 20 | Sore throats | 64 |
| " " nose | 3 | Stricture of urethra | 13 |
| " " testicle | 2 | Syphilis | 77 |
| " " arm | 3 | Sprains | 20 |
| " " elbow | 1 | Spermatorrhæa | 18 |
| " " knee | 2 | Teeth extracted | 69 |
| Insomnia | 6 | " replaced | 3 |
| Irritability of bladder | 2 | Tumor | 1 |
| Indigestion | | Ulcers | 1 |
| Ingrowing toe-nail | i | Vertigo | 3 |
| Insanity | 1 | Worms, tape | 3 |
| Lumbago | 18 | " thread | 15 |

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

| Month. | Average per Day. | Month. | Average per Day. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| October, 1879 | 3.41 | April, 1880 | 5.43 |
| November, " | 2.56 | May, " | 5.29 |
| December, " | 3.58 | June, " | 4.96 |
| January, 1880 | 4.96 | July, " | 4.25 |
| February, " | 3.86 | August, " | 6.48 |
| March, " | 6.29 | September, " | 7.70 |

Average per day for the year, 4.90.

Patients in Hospital, September 30th, 3.

25

385

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

| Amputation of fingers | 2 |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Phymosis | |
| Ingrowing toe-nails | |
| Catheterisms of strictural urethra | |

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WAGNER, M.B.,

Acting-Surgeon.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

November 10th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the twenty-first Annual Report of this

institution, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

During the past year, we have fully realized how serious is the task we have undertaken to perform, and have been awakened to a full sense of the great responsibility that attaches thereto. From within and without many difficulties have been created for us, and innumerable impediments have obstructed our path. Yet we are thankful that the progress of the institution has not been retarded, and we are cheered by the knowledge that our patient and persevering efforts have been rewarded to our almost entire satisfaction.

Actuated by kindly and anxious zeal, the Government of the Province determined on making the attempt to introduce into the institution a milder discipline, partaking more of the parental character. To accomplish this end, a change in the management was deemed necessary. Such changes generally evoke a considerable amount of public attention, and from many quarters no small degree of hostility and censorious criticism. We cannot plead exemption from this only too general rule. Yet we are satisfied that by the exercise of patience, prudence, and calm determination, we have surmounted

many obstacles, and disarmed hostility.

The moral and physical care of the many youths entrusted to us, requires thoughtful and persevering attention on the part of the Superintendent, and intelligent, hearty cooperation from each of his assistants. Generally speaking, our co-labourers have responded most satisfactorily to our wishes, by imparting to the boys, not only a good religious and secular training—a fair knowledge of their trade and industry, but also inculcating, both by precept and example, a high standard of virtue and self-reliance, as well as inspiring them with a laudable ambition. Some, it is true, were not alive to the full sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, and signally failed to prove themselves worthy of trust confided to them, consequently their removal was rendered imperative.

In carrying out the philanthropic designs of the Government, it became necessary, as far as possible, to remove from the institution everything that savoured of prison life. Our starting point, to that end, must necessarily be the cellular structure with their accompanying gates and bars. This work has been successfully accomplished, and the boys have in exchange therefor, bright, cheerful and well ventilated dormitories; a change

which is not unappreciated by them.

These improvements suggested and compelled others. The want of recreation and lecture rooms wherein the boys could while away, beneficially to themselves, the long, dreary winter evenings was greatly felt. To their wants the Government generously responded,

and we are to-day looking forward with great pleasure to be in the full enjoyment before Christmastide, of a splendid lecture hall, recreation hall, and a well-furnished and attractive dining-room. Our position during the coming winter will contrast very favourably with the past one, when the boys had no means of making a break in the monotonous round of the school-room, work-shop and dormitory.

These benefits have not been obtained without corresponding drawbacks. To erect the new structures, and to remodel the old ones, necessitated on the part of the the contractor the employment of a large number of free-labour hands. These, with all our watchfulness, were frequently brought in contact with the boys, a contact which in a great many instances had a disturbing and contaminating influence. The disturbing influence developed into an uneasy and restless disposition on the part of some of the boys, which gradually led them into a desire of escaping. Encouragement, and in some degree, assistance, was accorded them, which culminated in causing a certain number to make the attempt, which so far has proved successful on the part of five of the inmates, a larger yearly average than usual.

The contaminating influence, we were to a considerable extent, enabled to neutralize by the exercise of a keen watchfulness, which resulted in our obtaining sufficient evidence to justify us in closing the gates against two free-labour men, and having a third con-

signed to the Central Prison.

The boys have with cheerfulness, alacrity and zeal, performed their allotted work. In evidence of which the output from the various shops has steadily increased from month to month.

Until recently we have been dependent on the very primitive system of providing water for the use of the institution, by hauling it in barrels from the bay—a very inefficient method, if we take into account that the three boilers required to produce steam to propel two engines had to be supplied by that means. This is now obviated by our new water-works, which have been successfully completed during the year. The magnitude of this undertaking will be better understood from the appended report of the Engineer.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1880.

Thos. McCrosson, Esq.,

Superintendent.

Sir,—In reply to enquiry respecting water-works, I beg to furnish the following statement:—

The engine-house having been built in December, 1879, the work was commenced by myself and staff of boys, on January 13th, 1880, and carried forward with greatest diligence, as we could be spared from the institution and upper engine and boilers; the result being that within three months from the time that we commenced to dig the foundations for engine and pumps, (which work was surrounded by great engineering difficulties, considering our appliances,) we sent water from the bay to Reformatory yard on 12th April.

Since then our spare time has been occupied, though not constantly, in laying a duplex conduit pipe out from well in engine-room to deep water in the bay. About 200 feet of 4-inch cast iron pipe having been used for the purpose, besides timber. The excavating and preparing bed for pipes was done by constructing coffer-dams in sections,

using the steam pumps and steam syphons for emptying them.

Since the pipes were put in, the coffer-dams have been filled with earth, and the

sides banked with stones, making the whole suitable in future for a wharf.

Next, we excavated for, and completed the laying of main pipe up to reservoir. The total distance from pumps to reservoir being over 1,600 feet, with a perpendicular altitude of 179 feet. Also laying a 3-inch distribution pipe back from reservoir to yard, a distance of 500 feet. Then carrying a 2-inch pipe till it branches off in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 1-inch pipes to main building and match factory, being an aggregate distance of 1,070 feet; a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe to machine shop, distance 170 feet, and a 1-inch pipe to Superintendents' houses, distant 680 feet.

We spent nine weeks of spare time in excavating, levelling and clearing away debris and rubbish around engine-house at bay, and in doing carpenter's work that was pressing (carpenters not having time to do the work for us).

All pipe, both main and distribution, has been put in the ground at a depth of 4 feet, and, as much rock and many boulders have been met with, a great deal of drilling and blasting has been necessary all through.

At the reservoir, three circular tanks, (made of best seasoned pine, tarred outside,) have been placed in pits, connected at bottoms, with an aggregate capacity of 12,000 gallons, and so protected by roofs and banking with sawdust and earth, that they cannot be affected by frost or climatic changes.

I will only add that the steam pumps since we started them, over seven months ago, have worked in the most economical and satisfactory manner (though run almost entirely by my boys); their maximum working capacity being 80,000 gallons per day of 10 hours, and their minimum capacity during same period, 36,000 gallons.

To summarize the whole, we have, besides doing our regular work, laid 4,100 ft. of pipes; excavated 2,920 ft. (lineal) of trench; built three reservoirs; erected a pair of 40 H.P. steam pumps; built a substantial engine-house (impervious to all weather); built a wharf, where craft drawing 7 ft. of water can come alongside.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WADDELL,

Engineer.

Hitherto the farm and garden have been considerably neglected. It will be our earnest endeavour to bring under cultivation a larger acreage, so as to procure from our own land a greater portion, if not the entire quantity of vegetables and farm produce required for the use of the institution.

The stock of horses, cattle and pigs, is small in quantity and poor in quality; exertions must be made to increase the one, and improve the other.

Many more improvements, and minor wants might be suggested, the reiteration of which would tend to render this report too lengthy. Let us hope that time and careful management will remedy all such matters.

Whilst desiring to avoid invidious distinction, we feel that this report would be incomplete, did we not convey our cordial and sincere appreciation of the labours of the Deputy-Superintendent, Mr. Stedman. He has evinced in the fulfilment of his duties a thorough earnestness, and impartiality with a strong desire to ameliorate as far as possible the condition of the boys entrusted to us. In his dealings with subordinates, he has displayed kindness, patience and self-abnegation, besides setting a complete example of anxious zeal and unwearied assiduity.

In conclusion, let us add, that our experience of the past year has only impressed us more deeply with the serious responsibility that attaches to the trust to which we have become officially allied. In connection with a work of this character many disappointments and perplexities were to be expected, yet we have been sustained throughout by the knowledge that our efforts were not fruitless, and that many, very many of the youths entrusted to our care have received lasting benefits from the earnest and persistent efforts put forth in their behalf. Stimulated to greater exertions by such results, and encouraged by faith and hope, we find ourselves becoming, day by day, more intensely interested in a work which is in every way worthy to employ the highest intelligence that man can put forward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCrosson,

Superintendent.

| In residence, 1st October, 1879 |
|---|
| Discharged according to sentence |
| Away from the institution for the purpose of escaping, since recaptured |
| Drowned |
| Remaining in residence on September 30th, 1880 |
| Nationalities. |
| Canadian. . |
| Religious Denominations. |
| Church of England. 27 Roman Catholic. 23 Presbyterian. 7 Methodist. 20 Baptist. 3 — 80 |
| Ages when committed. |
| 1 at 8 1 at 9 8 at 10 11 at 11 9 at 12 15 at 13 18 at 14 7 at 15 9 at 16 1 at 18 |
| Desir Leaf and the second |
| Periods of sentence. |
| 1 for 1 year, and not to exceed 5 years. 2 for 2 years. 2 for 4 years. 2 for 5 years. 1 for an indefinite period. 2 for an indefinite period. 2 for 1 year and 11 months. 2 for 3 years. 1 for 4½ years. 1 for 6 years. 1 for an indefinite period, not to exceed five years. |
| Table shewing the manner in which the boys were employed at the close of the year: |
| Carpenter shop. 3 Tailor 14 Turning 23 Cabinet 10 Engine room. 6 Match factory. 86 |

390

| Farm | | | . 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|-----------|
| Cooks and bakers | | | |
| Cleaners | | | . 8 |
| Gate | | | 1 |
| Superintendent's house . | | | . 1 |
| Bursar's house | | | 1 |
| Water-works | | | . 6 |
| Bucket boy | | | 1 |
| Assisting night yard guard. | | | . 1 |
| In Wing "A." | | | 31 |
| In Hospital | | | . 6 |
| Hospital attendant | | | 1 |
| | | | |
| | Total. | | . 214 |

Religious Denomination of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

| | Committed 1879-80. | Total commitments. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Church of England | 27 | 407 |
| Roman Catholics | 23 | 377 |
| Presbyterians | 7 | 108 |
| Methodist | 20 | 180 |
| Baptist | 3 | 46 |
| Lutheran | | 9 |
| Jews | | 1 |
| Congregationalists | | 3 |
| | | |
| Total | 80 | 1131 |

Nationalities of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

| Canadian | 74 | 844 |
|-----------------|---|------|
| English | 2 | 107 |
| Irish,. | | 36 |
| Scotch | * | 21 |
| United States | 4 | 106 |
| Other countries | | 17 |
| | | |
| Total | 80 | 1131 |

| Crimes for which the 80 boys were | convicted and senten | ced to the Reformatory:- |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|

| Larceny | 70 |
|-------------------------------|----|
| House breaking and larceny | |
| Burglary | 2 |
| Throwing stones at train | |
| Maliciously injuring property | 1 |
| Vagrancy | |
| Shop-breaking | 1 |
| | |
| Total | 80 |

Counties of Province from which the 80 commitments were made during the year:-

| Brant Bruce Essex Frontenac Grey Hastings Haldimand Huron Kent Lincoln Lanark Lambton Leeds and Grenville | 8 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 5 1 4 5 6 | Norfolk Northumberland and Durham Oxford Ontario Perth Peterborough Simcoe Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Welland Wentworth Waterloo Wellington York | 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 2 1 1 7 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| Middlesex | 6 | | 80 |

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

| **** | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-----|----------------------------|
| | COMMITMENTS. | Year. | No. | No. at close of same year. |
| Committed | in | 1867 | 55 | 170 |
| | | 1868 | 59 | 173 |
| 66 | 20000 | 1869 | 47 | 170 |
| 16 | | 1870 | 41 | 163 |
| | , | 1871 | 48 | 155 |
| 46 | | 1872 | 48 | 158 |
| " | | 1873 | 31 | 130 |
| 4.6 | | 1874 | 58 | 139 |
| 4.6 | | 1875 | 71 | 173 |
| 4. | | 1876 | 45 | 183 |
| 66 | | 1877 | 75 | 195 |
| 4.6 | | 1878 | 69 | 196 |
| 66 | | 1879 | 57 | 206 |
| 66 | ••••• | 1880 | 80 | 216 |

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene, 16th October, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In presenting my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending 30th September, I have the honour to say, that I have 143 boys under my charge, 74 of whom are children of professedly Church of England parents, and are insructed as opportunity offers in the Catechism and tenets of that Church. There are besides, 31 Presbyterians, 28 Methodists, 8 Baptists, and 2 Congregationalists, who, except that they hear the Church of England service on each Sunday morning, are not biased in their religious principles, the chief aim and object of the Chaplain being to reform all the lads, shew them the error of their past conduct and endeavour to train them in the paths of religion.

For several months, owing to alterations being made in the building, my room was used for school purposes, which deprived me of the opportunity of giving religious instruction, unless I might meet the boys in the several shops, and since it has been vacated, scarcely a vestige of furniture remains, so that I am unable to teach my charge as regularly

or as systematically as in former years.

The distinction recently made between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains, by which the former has control of the school, and is in fact the teacher, is one which gives him advantages in imparting religious instruction with secular education not possessed by me. The Roman Catholic authorities are evidently impressed with the opinion that religion is necessary for the reformation of the lads who come within the walls of this Institution, whilst Protestants, who have twice the number of souls to account for, appear to make it a matter of secondary importance.

Feeling much interest in the lads over whom I am placed, I look forward with anxiety to the alterations now being made in the buildings, and hope that a system of classification may be adopted by which the elder boys may be separated from the younger, whose minds are to a great extent influenced by intercourse with those older in crime. Sad experience in this Institution has impressed upon me the words of the Apostle, which have become a proverb of universal common sense "Evil communications corrupt good

manners."

At present visitors to the Reformatory can observe no distinction between the well behaved and incorrigible youths; I would therefore respectfully suggest that good conduct badges be given to those who by obedience, industry, and a desire to reform, earn them, as in the British Service; and that a medal or some reward be presented at the expiration of their term, to those boys who have fought and won the battle against their three greatest enemies,—the world, the flesh and the devil.

The main object, as I understand it, of the Reformatory being to reclaim the lads of the Province who have been convicted of crime, and keep them from goals and prisons, the money which would be expended in rewards and in making the institution a home and school, for those whose parents have neglected them, would eventually be returned many

fold.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON.

Protestant Chaplain Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene, 30th September, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In forwarding my first annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory for Boys, for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1880, I have the honour to state, that I was appointed to this position on the 15th of July last, on which day I entered into duty in that capacity.

Since then, the number of boys confided to my care has varied from 71 to 66; out of these 18 have not yet made their first communion, but special instructions are given them

mostly every day, particularly on Sundays.

As I have already stated, I am here only two and a half months, too limited a time to afford me the pleasure of sending you a longer report.

The boys' conduct at Sanday school or during divine service is in general very good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. H. ALLAIN,

R. Catholic Chaplain Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 10th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Protestant school for

the year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

The boys under my charge have made very fair progress during the past year, although owing to the structural changes going on, we were obliged to use a room for part of the year, which was too small to enable me to teach to any advantage, and I am afraid our

present room is not large enough for the proper movement of classes.

Of the conduct of the boys while in school and during evening prayers, I cannot complain, but I am not at all satisfied with their conduct in Sunday school, but the fault does not lie so much with them as with the system. Following out my instructions, I read to them, but it is impossible to select a book to interest all (their ages ranging from twenty down to seven years of age) for an hour and a quarter. Were they all of one denomination it would make it easier, but where there are 145 boys of different denominations and you are obliged to read to them, and without instrumental music to break the monotony, you cannot expect good order.

The boys have been very careful of their school books during the year, so that we will require only a small stock for next year, but I would respectfully suggest that an ad-

dition be made to our stock of library books.

I annex the usual statements of progress, attendance, etc.

| | No. in | | Positi | on on C | oct. 1st, | 1879. | | Gone |
|----------------------|---|----|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|
| | Oct. 1st, 1879. | I. | II. | III, J. | III,S. | IV. | V. | out. |
| 5th Class | 17 | | | | | | 4 | 13 |
| | | | | **** | | * * * * * | | |
| 4th Class | 18 | | | | | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| 3rd Class Senior | 23 | | | | 8 | 5 | | 10 |
| 3rd Class Junior. | 22 | | | 5 | 8 | | | 9 |
| 2nd Class. | 20 | | 9 | 9 | | | { | 2 |
| 1st Class | 36 | 14 | 15 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| | 136 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 45 |
| Gone out during year | | | | 9 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 45 |
| Received " " | • | 14 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 3 | • • • • • • | 54 |

| No. in such Division, September 30th, 1880. | First. | Second. | Third. | Total. |
|--|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Whether legitimately belonging to such Division or not | 58 | 37 | 50 | 145 |

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

| | | 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T | | | |
|--|--------|---|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | ending | Quarter ending March 31, 1880. | ending | ending | Total. |
| Aggregate attendance | 7,657 | 8,448 | 8,104 | 4,125 | 28,234 |
| Non-attendance: | | | | | |
| $ \begin{array}{l} \text{Causes} \begin{cases} \text{At work} \\ \text{At church} \\ \text{Sick} \\ \text{Under punishment} \end{cases} \\ \text{Aggregate non-attendance.} \\ \text{Average non-attendance, } 17_{\frac{2}{2}\frac{6}{47}} \\ \end{array} $ | 1 | 1,181 119 10 | 813 149 24 | 409 69 3 | 3,631 197 418 38 4,284 |

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. W. Murphy,
Protestant Schoolmaster, Reformatory for Boys.
395

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

Penetanguishene, September 30th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my first annual report as Roman Catholic Teacher

for the Provincial Reformatory for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

From the date of my appointment, which was on the 15th of July last, I am happy to state that the boys' conduct in school has been very good, and with few exceptions, they have a desire to learn. I have not the least doubt that when the contemplated and much needed changes and regulutions are put in force it will be very easy to create emulation and obtain still better results. I mean the regulations which will grant a boy his rights to be rewarded for his good conduct. It will teach them practically that not only they should avoid evil, in order to avoid punishment, but that they should do good so as to be rewarded.

I beg to state that in my humble opinion, quarterly, or, at least, yearly examinations should be held before a board of examiners composed of the Superintendent, Deputy, the teachers themselves and others, and then prizes given the boys for conduct, application

and success.

I have adopted the college system of giving weekly notes for conduct and application.

These notes are read out publicly in class and then handed to the Warden.

Following will be found a detailed statement of the classes, their divisions, matters taught, etc., etc.,

Morning Class,—From 6 to 7.

| No. of boys | s attending | z | 22 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----|
| " | studying | English Grammar | 20 |
| 66 | i. | Geography | 20 |
| 66 | 6.6 | Arithmetic | 22 |
| 66 | 66 | 4th Reader | 14 |
| 66 | 6.6 | 3rd " | |
| 66 | 66 | 2nd " | 6 |
| " | " | 1st " | 2 |
| | | Spelling | 21 |
| 66 | 66 | Multiplication Table | 16 |
| 66 | 66 | Tables of weights and measures | 4 |
| No. of how | vs attendin | Noon Class,—From 11 to 12. | 23 |
| 140. 01 00y | sattendin | g Grammar | 19 |
| " | study III | | 19 |
| " | " | Geography | 5 |
| | 66 | Arithmetic | 23 |
| 66 | 66 | in 4th Reader | 14 |
| " | 66 | in 3rd " | |
| 66 | 66 | in 2nd " | |
| 66 | " | in 1st " | 4 |
| 66 | 66 | 111 180 | 19 |
| " | " | Spelling | 11 |
| 66 | | Tables of weights and measures | 7 |

Evening Class—From $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5.

| No. | OI | boys attending | { | 2 | I |
|-----|----|----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | 66 | studying | Arithmetic | 2 | l |
| | 66 | | 4th Reader | 4 | 4 |
| | 66 | 66 | 3rd Reader | | |
| | 66 | " | 2nd Reader | | |
| | 66 | 66 | 1st Reader | 1 | 7 |
| | 66 | | Spelling | 1 | 6 |
| | " | 66 | Studying Multiplication Tables | | 4 |

SYNOPSIS.

| o. | of | boys attendir | g classes | 66 |
|----|----|---------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| | " | studying | Ğrammar | 39 |
| | 66 | čec | History | 5 |
| | 66 | 66 | in 4th Reader | 32 |
| | 66 | " | in 3rd Reader | |
| | 66 | 66 | in 2nd Reader | 6 |
| | 66 | 66 | in 1st Reader | 23 |
| | 44 | " | Arithmetic | 66 |
| | 66 | 44 | Spelling | 56 |
| | 66 | 66 | Multiplication Table | 31 |
| | 66 | " | Tables of weights and measures | -11 |

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. A. H. ALLAIN,

R. Catholic Teacher Ref'y, for Boys.

Surgeon's Report.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1880, and, as I am responsible to a certain extent for the health of the boys, and also responsible for the sanitary condition of the Institution, it will be necessary to call attention to some of the defects existing at present, especially as important changes are being made in some of the buildings, and the improvements I suggest can be made at the present time with but little expense, and will greatly add to the health and comfort of the immates.

During the past year, we have had considerable sickness, but not much of a very serious nature, and at present the general health is good.

Two deaths have occurred since my last report —one from accidental drowning, and the other from consumption.

A number have been troubled with rheumatism and rheumatic pains during spring

and fall, a state of affairs to be regretted among young boys.

The low temperature of the basement of the main building has, no doubt, largely contributed to this; however, the improvements, now nearly completed, will obviate this

difficulty, as the dining hall and sleeping rooms are large, dry and well lighted, and when the main building is properly heated by steam, the chilliness of the lower storey will be overcome.

I must again call attention to the improper ventilation of some of the shops, chiefly the match factory, and trust that the matter will not be overlooked while the improvements are going on. The ventilation of the large sleeping room is also deficient, and should be improved, or the atmosphere will be very disagreeable during cold nights, when the windows are closed.

Among other improvements during the year, water has been introduced from the bay and, as the supply is abundant, it is to be hoped that the present obnoxious system of

privies will be abolished and proper water closets constructed.

I feel satisfied that the large number of cases of constipation presented for treatment is the result of these defective privies, for when water-closets, instead of being at least comfortable, are *repulsive*, the boys must naturally postpone the calls of nature, to the detriment of their health. This practice also assists in producing a great many cases of colic, headache, diarrhæa and general constitutional disturbance. Water-closets should be made comfortable, kept scrupulously clean, and the boys taught to use them daily.

The practice of using open buckets in the different shops should be discontinued, and an earth-closet or properly constructed water-closet placed in each—at present the air is

tainted, and the effect is neither invigorating nor healthgiving.

Representations were made during the year concerning the number of accidents occurring in the match factory, some of the boys losing their fingers thereby. A great many of these injuries were due to the carelessness of the boys; but I reported one saw as being particularly dangerous, and the boys were removed and the saw run by outside labour, since which time the number of accidents has decreased.

I think it would be advisable to discontinue the match factory on the first favorable opportunity, as some of the machinery is dangerous for boys to work. The fumes of sulphur and phosphorus certainly are not conducive to health, and the boys detest the employment; and, if I understand the object of the Reformatory aright, it is not alone the idea of profitable labor, but also the reformation and education of a rising generation, to enable them to become hereafter useful citizens, and not continue a burden to the country.

Some other industry could easily be established, which if not quite as profitable in a monetary sense, would in the end prove more so to the country, by being more healthy and pleasant, and thus tend to elevate the condition of the boys in their own eyes, which would cause them to become better satisfied with their lot and thus lessen the desire to

escape.

I have noticed that some of the accidents have been caused by boys talking to each other while working machinery. This could be avoidable by compelling each boy to keep in his proper place and mind his own business. I am aware that it has been difficult to manage this with a number of men at work repairing and altering the different buildings, as it is only natural for boys to pay more attention to things about them, than their own work,

We have had more than the usual amount of coughs and colds, the result of not having a proper place of amusement for the boys during inclement weather; but as the addition, now in course of construction, will afford ample space for such a place, the deficiency will no doubt be provided for. No malignant disease has visited the Reformatory during the year that has closed, and any cases of fever, of which we have had the remittent and intermittent types, have been imported with the patient from some malarious district. Both scarlet fever and measles were prevalent in this village and neighbourhood, but by exercing a little precaution we were happily successful in excluding them from the institution, as a visit from either would be a calamity.

I am under the impression that the practice of masturbation is on the decline. It is at least not increasing, although still practiced by a large number, and I believe that nearly every new importation has been guilty of this debasing habit previous to his committal. Much could be done towards eradicating this fearful vice by not giving the boys an opportunity of practicing it. This could be accomplished by not allowing the boys to retire as early as they do at present, as I am convinced that when they are allowed or

compelled to occupy their beds a longer time than necessary for sleep and rest, they lie awake, indulge in filthy thoughts and practice self-abuse. It would be much better to have some place for recreation or amusement, until a reasonable hour for retiring, after

which they would at once go to sleep.

Some may be under the impression that the habit is contracted in the institution, and that often innocent boys are admitted, who after become contaminated, but this is not the case. The abomination prevails to a greater extent than is generally supposed, and neither high nor low, rich nor poor are free from the effects of this damning scourge, which, not only enfeebles the body, by sapping the stream of life and laying the foundation for premature disease and decay; but destroys the most brilliant intellect and sends the *poor*, half silly victim to an untimely grave, or drops him on the steps of the idiot asylum, a reproach to his friends and an expense to the country.

I have reason to believe that a large proportion of the pupils of our schools practice self-pollution, and it is the duty of every teacher to throw aside the deceptive veil of fancied modesty and show those under his charge the fearful end they are preparing for themselves. It is terrible to think that children from the age of eight and upwards, have been taught this hellish device, by some fiend in human shape, and are allowed to practice it in their simplicity without one friendly hand to stay them, or one kind word to tell them the great wrong they are committing; but such is the case, and what is worse, it is not confined to one sex. How many human wrecks now strewing the shores of mental oblivion could have been safely guided into the harbour of refuge had their parents or teachers not been guilty of the foolish crime of mock modesty. Every masturbator is a liar; even the novitiate will resort to lies to hide his secret sin, and it requires great tact and determination to discover in every case the abode of the monster.

A change for the better has been made in our hospital accommodation, and it might be

still further improved.

Owing to the great distance from the village and while the boys were comparatively few in number, and not employed in any hazardous labour, the surgeon was required to visit the institution about twice a week, or in case of severe illness, as that particular patient might require; but as the number increased, and accidents became more frequent, it was found necessary to make daily visits, and under instructions from the Inspector these visits have been made since the 15th of March of the present year. This of course takes up much more of the surgeon's time, but the boys have not the same opportunity for malingering and thus avoid some disagreeable task from day to day as was possible formerly.

A change has also been made in the manner of keeping the records, so that the effect of any particular employment on the health of the boys can be ascertained, and I have, therefore, prepared a statement of the per centage of sickness from each of the shops, or places of employment. Of course, this table cannot be relied on as a guide in every case, as some shops might have one or two particularly delicate boys who would increase the per centage; however, it is correct enough for all practical purposes. As separate reports from each shop were not kept the first half year, I can only give the diseases and accidents treated during the year, and the per centage from each of the shops during the last six

months.

Of diseases under treatment we have had cases of the following:-

Abscess
Asthma
Burns
Bruises
Bronchitis, acute
Bronchitis, chronic
Bronchocele
Brain, concussion of
Catarrh
Convulsions
Contusions

Constipation, obstinate
Colic
Consumption
Diarrhea
Dysentery
Debility, general
Epilepsy
Erysipelas
Fever, intermittent
Fever, remittent
Frost bites

| Fingers cut off | Pleuritis |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Fistula | Rheumatism |
| Gonorrhea | Scrofula |
| Herpes | Synovitis |
| Hydrocele | Spasms |
| Hernia | Stomatitis |
| Hæmoptysis | Tonsillitis |
| Laryngitis | Tumors |
| Neuralgia | Ulcers, acute |
| Nephritis | " chronic |
| Otorrhœa | Vomiting |
| Pneumonia | Wounds |

Also a large number with coughs and colds, slight bruises, constipation, etc.

Of the diseases and accidents treated during the last six months the

| Match factory supplied | | per cent. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Machine shop | $20\frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| Shoe " " | 9 | 4.6 |
| Tailor " " | 6 | " |
| Stable, farm and outside | $15\frac{1}{5}$ | 66 |
| Dining hall, cook-shop and wing | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | + 6 |

Average number of patients presenting themselves for treatment at surgery daily, 8; average number treated in hospital, $2\frac{2}{3}$.

No boy is considered as being an inmate of the hospital, who is well enough to sleep in the dormitory, although he may spend the day in the hospital.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. Spohn, Surgeon, Reformatory for Boys.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Belleville, Oct. 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the tenth annual report of the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year:—

| | MalesFemales | |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | |
| They | <i>J</i> 1 | 27 13 241 |
| | Total | 281 |

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It was stated in my last annual report that a thorough classification of all the scholars had been made at that time; also, that a course of study and a time-table were put in operation in each class, and the hope was expressed that a marked improvement would be observable in the attainments of the pupils when the next ensuing annual examinations were held. It is very gratifying to all parties concerned, to know that the work done during the term ending in June last, was satisfactory to you and the examiner, Dr. Carlyle. By the latter's report nearly all the classes shewed a great improvement. We hope, in June next, that every class will deserve and receive favourable comment. This term opened on the 8th September, and has commenced most satisfactorily. The pupils returned to school promptly. A re-organization of the classes has been made, The teachers are at their posts, and are entering with zest into their work, and I believe all realize the importance of the task before us, and the responsibility attaching to each one of us for its faithful and conscientious performance. It takes a little time after the session begins for teachers and scholars to get to work earnestly again. At the present writing, however, everything is working systematically and harmoniously, and we look forward to having the same happiness and peace which marked the operations of the institution during the past year. Our teachers are all thoroughly capable, and if they devote their energies to the work, as they are now doing, until next June, success must

crown their efforts. They understand the complicated natures of the children sent here for instruction, and adopt their instruction to the capacity of their pupils. Dean Stanley said in an address "that the solution of all educational difficulties, was to find really capable teachers. He wished to impress upon those who had to go out to commence the work, that it depended upon their exertions, on the amount of heart and soul which they could throw into their work, and on the amount of energy and the power of imparting energy, which they could bring to bear, whether the education of the children in their hands should be a complete success or a total failure. The solution of educational difficulties depended not so much upon the questions talked about, as upon the character of the teachers. The deepest impressions carried from childhood into manhood, were impressions not only of what had been taught, but of the manner in which the instruction had been given." The children are governed by their reason and affections, rather than by harsh measures, and a true sympathy is shewn in their successes or failures. A reverence for God and all sacred things, correct habits, good manners, a scrupulous regard for truth, respect to teachers, implicit obedience to parents and all in authority, kindly feelings towards each other and everybody, are inculcated in daily exercise. A trial of the comprehensive and easily understood course of study put in operation during the last term has proved as successful in every respect as it was expected it would be, and has given very general satisfaction. The teachers were aware of what was expected of their scholars, and knew what to teach them, and the scholars were examined in the subjects prescribed and taught them. By classifying and grading the scholars according to merit, good results have been attained, and still better things may be looked for from year to year as the system becomes more perfect. During the year it was found, by experience, that some additions and modifications might be made in the course, rendering it more effective. A number of changes have been made, and, as amended it is herewith presented in a form which it is thought will meet with the requirements of the various grades of scholars for some time to come.

Course of Study.

CLASSES "A," "B," "C," AND "D."

| | Manual Alphabet. |
|-------------|--|
| Nouns | Objects in use in the class-room: parts of the body; house furniture; most common animals; names of persons; divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon; directions, as east, west, north, south; natural phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, &c. |
| Number | Singular and plural of nouns taught. |
| | Common, as good, bad, old, &c. Colour, &c. Numerals, as one, two, three. |
| Conjunction | "And." |
| Pronouns | 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular. |
| VERBS | To express simple actions, as "I walked;" "Touch the hat." |
| NOTATION | Counting to 100. |
| PENMANSHIP | Every day. |

Classes "E" and "F."

| Pro-less | |
|-------------------|---|
| | Review Class "A" thoroughly. |
| Substantives | Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, &c. Names of articles of every-day use. |
| Adjectives | Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, &c. Cardinal and ordinal. Demonstrative, as this, that, &c. Possessive, as my, her, &c. Form and dimension. |
| Pronouns | Personal pronouns, plural. |
| VERBS | Actions relating to objects the names of which are known to the pupils. |
| Grammar Exercises | Simple and compound actions described. Peet's language lessons to page 136, inclusive. |
| ARITHMETIC | Simple addition and subtraction. |

Text Books.—McLellan's Arithmetic.
Peet's Language Lessons.
Peet's Scripture Lessons taught in Chapel.

| ************* | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
| 9 to 10. | Nouns and Adjectives. | Nouns and Adjectives. | Nouns and Adjectives. | Nouns and Adjectives. | Nouns and Adjectives. |
| 10 to 11. | Arithmetic. | Mental Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Mental Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. |
| 11 to 11:30. | Object Lessons. | Object Lessons. | Object Lessons. | Object Lessons. | Object Lessons. |
| 11:30 to 12. | Penmanship. | Penmanship. | Penmanship. | Penmanship. | Penmanship. |
| 1:30 to 2:30. | Grammar Exercises. | Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing. | Grammar Exercises. | Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing. | A |
| 2:30 to 3. | Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns. | Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns. | Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns. | Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns. | Any subject requiring extra |

CLASS "G."

| SUBSTANTIVES | The productions of Canada, and where found. The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, etc., etc. Colloquial language. |
|-----------------------|---|
| ARITHMETIC | Addition and subtraction, multiplication tables, as far as "Six-times." |
| GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES | Simple and compound actions described. Keep's Story Book to page 52. Peet's Language Lessons complete. |
| Composition | Twice each week in Journals. |
| GEOGRAPHY | Divisions of water, counties of Ontario and county towns. |
| Penmanship | Twice each week. |
| Adjectives | Regular comparisons. |
| Verbs | Present, past, and future tenses. |
| | |

Text Books.—Keep's Story Book.

Peet's Scripture Lessons, taught in Chapel.

Lovell's Geography.

McLellan's and Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetic.

Beatty's Copy Books.

| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|--|
| 9 to 10 | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic with mental. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic with mental. | Arithmetic. |
| 10 to 11 | Incorporation of Verbs and Ad- jectives. Ac- tions described | Verbs and Adjectives. Ac- | | Incorporation of Verbs and Ad- jectives. Ac- tions described. | Incorporation of Verbs and Ad- jectives. Actions described. |
| 11 to 12 | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. |
| 1:30 to 2 | Penmanship. | Keep's Stories. | Penmanship. | Keep's Stories. | Any subject re- |
| 2 to 2:30 | Keep's Stories. | Writing story just taught in the journal as | | Writing story just taught in journal as a composition. | quiring extra drill. |
| 2:30 to 3 | Treep's Diories. | composition. | izop's biories. | as a composition. | |

Class "H."

| EAST OF THE PARTY | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| ARITHMETIC | Addition, subtraction and multiplication, with simple practical examples. Mental addition and subtraction. | | | |
| LANGUAGE | Simple, compound and complex actions described; changing from active to passive voices. | | | |
| NATURAL HISTORY | Object lessons from cards or Peet's Part III. | | | |
| GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES | Description of pictures. Incorporation of different kinds of words. Describing what was done on certain days; a visit to the city, &c. | | | |
| Composition | Twice each week upon the picture lessons given during the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday. | | | |
| PENMANSHIP | Twice each week. | | | |
| GEOGRAPHY | Divisions of land and water, counties, county towns and chief towns of Ontario. | | | |

Text Books.—Geography (Lovell's).

Language (Keep's).

Scripture (Peet's). Taught in the chapel.

Arithmetic (Kirkland & Scott, and McLellan's).

Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards and Peet's Part III.

Picture Books.

| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 9 to 10. | Language. | Grammar exercises. | Language. | Grammar exercises. | Arithmetic. |
| 10 to 11. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic, with mental. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic, with mental. | Language. |
| 11 to 12. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. |
| 1:30 to 2:30. | Natural History object lessons. | Picture lessons. | Natural history object lessons. | Picture lessons. | Any subject se |
| 2:30 to 3. | Penmanship. | Composition on lesson given in the form of a letter, in the journal. | Penmanship. | Composition on lessons just given to be written in journal. | Any subject requiring extra drill. |

Class "I."

| GEOGRAPHY | Definitions—Divisions of land and water, reviewed. Province of Ontario, counties, county towns. chief towns and physical features. |
|-----------------|--|
| Акітнметіс | Review work completed thoroughly with division. Simple analysis. Reduction—Canadian money, pages 55 to 62 of Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic. Mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication. |
| Composition | On the natural history lessons reviewed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, or upon any subject the teacher may desire; an account of which will be written by the pupil in the journal. |
| Object Lessons | Vegetable Kingdom Series. |
| PENMANSRIP | Twice each week. |
| NATURAL HISTORY | From cards or Peet's Part III. |

TEXT BOOKS.—Lovell's Geography.

Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic. McLellan's Mental Arithmetic. Peet's Part III.

Peet's Scripture Lessons, taught in Chapel. Oliver and Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.

| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 9 to 10. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. |
| 10 to 11. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic, with mental. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic, with mental. | Arithmetic. |
| 11 to 12 | Object lessons. | Object lessons. | Object lessons. | Object lessons. | Object lessons. |
| 1:30 to 2:30. | Natural history lessons. | Review of natural history lesson of Monday | Natural history lessons. | Review of natural history lesson of Wednesday. | Any subject re- |
| 2:30 to 3. | Penmanship. | Composition on lesson just reviewed. | Penmanship. | Composition on lesson just reviewed. | quiring extra drill. |

CLASS "J."

| ARITHMETIC. | Simple Rules, with practical examples. Reduction, Canadian Money, Avoirdupois Weight, Long, Dry, Liquid and Time Measures, and Miscellaneous Table, Mental Arithmetic, first four simple rules and analysis. |
|-----------------------|--|
| GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES | Exercises in Narration and Description. Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech. Latham's Reader, to page 84. |
| GEOGRAPHY | Definitions. Divisions of Land and Water. Dominion of Canada, Physical features, exports (where found) and imports. |
| CANADIAN HISTORY | Beginning at page 50 to the end. |
| NATURAL HISTORY | From Object Lesson Cards, or Peet's Part III. |
| PENMANSHIP | Twice each week. |
| Composition | Twice each week ir the Journal. |

Text Books.—Geography, (Lovell's Intermediate).

Arithmetic, (Kirkland & Scott's, and McLellan's).
Canadian History, (Coleman's).
Beatty's Copy Books.
Peet's Part III.
Latham's Reader.
Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.

| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 9 to 10. | Grammatical Exercises. | Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader | Grammatical Exercises. | Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader. | Grammatical Exercises. |
| 10 to 11. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. |
| 11 to 12. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. | Geography. |
| 1:30 to 2:15. | Canadian History. | Natural History. | Canadian History. | Natural History. | |
| 2:15 to 2:35. | Mental Arithmetic. | { Model Letter Writing.} | Mental Arithmetic. | Composition. | Any subject requiring extra drill. |
| 2:35 to 3. | Penmanship. | | Penmanship. | Composition. | |

Class "K."

| The state of the s |
|--|
| Analysis and Synthesis,—Swinton's Language Lessons Complete, taught by means of "Articulation." |
| Compound Rules, Reduction, Analysis, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Loss and Gain, Percentage, Proportion and Interest. |
| Canadian.—From page 50 to the end, reviewed. English,—From George III to the present time. |
| Canada and America (reviewed), and Europe. |
| Circulation, Respiration and Digestion. |
| Promisssory Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Orders, Receipts, Due Bills, &c. |
| Single Entry. |
| Twice each week. |
| Twice each week. |
| |

Text Books.—Arithmetic, (Kirkland's & Scott's, and McLellan's).

History, (Canadian), Coleman's.

History, (English), Edith Thompson's.

Geography, Lovell's Intermediate.

Physiology. "Health in the House."

Beatty's Copy Books.

Swinton's Language Lessons, (Miller's).

| Time. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 9 to 9:30. | Grammar and Articulation. | Grammar and Articulation. | Grammar and Articulation. | Grammar and Articulation. | Grammar and Articulation. |
| 9:30 to 10:30. | Geography. | Physiology. | Geography. | Physiology. | Review. |
| 10:30 to 12. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic with Mental. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic, with Mental. | Arithmetic. |
| 1:30 to 2:30. | English History. | Canadian History. | English History. | Canadian History. | Review. |
| 2:30 to 3. | Composition. | Commercial Forms and Book-keeping. | Composition. | Penmanship. | Commercial Forms and Book-keeping. |

Mr. Coleman, supervising teacher, spent half an hour in one or other of the class rooms daily, during the session (his place being taken by Mr. Brown, teacher of articulation), giving special attention to the primary classes, recognizing the important fact that the future success of a pupil depends wholly upon the thoroughness of his or her training at the outset. The visits of Mr. Coleman were very agreeable to the teachers, as by an interchange of ideas, good resulted to them as well as the scholars.

Visible Speech.—The progress of the classes in articulation and lip reading, under the tuition of Mr. J. H. Brown, has been very satisfactory. During the year thirty-three pupils were taught for three-quarters of an hour each day, and for the time occupied, the results were all that could be desired. The first or highest class, consisting of eight pupils, took for their daily task a portion of Swinton's Language Lessons, and at the end the term were examined on what they had learned of the first 108 pages. They were taught by means of articulation and lip-reading and were highly complimented by Dr. Ryerson, the late Superintendent of Eucation for Ontario, and Dr. Lachlan Taylor, who, in company with Dr. Carlyle, were present during the examination. Several of the old pupils have not come back this term, but those who are here have commenced a review of the work, already gone over, and they will go on to the end of the book. All the pupils in this class last year, except one, had spoken before they became deaf, but after they lost their hearing, had rarely used spoken language, and as a consequence their pronunciation was imperfect at first, but was very much improved at the end of the session. In the second class all the sounds were mastered, and the present work consists of getting all the combinations of sounds and speaking small words combined in short sentences. There are four congenital mutes in this class, and two of them experience a difficulty in giving some of the sounds; a little extra drill will likely bring them up to the others. Class three have mastered most of the sounds, speaking short sentences composed of sounds taught. Their work for the session will be to master all the sounds and make their wants known by oral language. Class four last year were working on the consonant sounds; this term's work will be to get up all the sounds perfectly and speak any English combination of two syllables. Class five is one of new beginners, and they will be introduced to the vowel sounds first, in the hope that the little voice they now have may be strengthened. Hitherto, the consonant sounds have been taught first, with three or four vowels, but Mr. Brown thinks an inversion of last year's procedure may be an improvement.

Teaching Staff.—At the close of the term in June, the resignation of Mr. R. J. Wallbridge left a vacancy in the staff of teachers, which was filled by the appointment of Miss S. Templeton, who holds a Provincial first-class Normal School certificate, and was a successful teacher for ten years in the Belleville public schools. She has entered into the work heartily, and I think is peculiarly adapted to her new sphere of labour.

Miss Lorenzen, a graduate of the institution, who was appointed last year as a moni-

tor, taught so successfully that she has been promoted to be an assistant teacher.

There were so many new scholars this term that four commencement classes were organized, and Mrs. Terrell, an experienced teacher, asked to be assigned to one of them, believing as Mr. Green does, together with all advanced instructors of deaf-mutes, that good teachers are absolutely necessary for beginners.

The evening studies of the pupils are supervised by Miss Symes, Mr. McDermid,

Mr. McKillop and Mr. Canniff.

The Drawing Class.—The pupils attending the drawing class have made good progress under their teacher, Mrs. C. Walker, who continues to devote her best energies towards their advancement. Some very creditable crayon drawings, from nature and copies, were executed last term; a few of the best, handsomely framed, adorn the walls of the reception-room, much to the gratification of the pupil artists.

Religious Exercises.

The Rev. Mr. Burke, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Rev. Father Farrelley, V. G., Rev. Mr. Locke and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Belleville, held services in the institution for the children belonging to their respective denominations during the year, and are entitled to

our best thanks for their ministrations. Sabbath exercises take place regularly and are conducted by the teacher-in-charge for the week. The small children are taught by themselves every Sunday morning by Mr. McKillop. The Bible class is under the charge of Mr. McDermid this term. Mr. Denys holds services for the Roman Catholic pupils on Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Causes of Deafness, etc.

As the institution has been in active operation for ten years, I thought it would be interesting to you to know the causes which have contributed to the deafness of the pupils who have been in attendance here during that period. From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1880, 498 pupils have entered the institution, and the application papers furnish the particulars given hereunder. The tables may not be as reliable as you could wish for, owing to the reluctance of friends to supply correct information; but they have been compiled from the records of the institution with great care, and may be regarded as correct and reliable as such tables generally are. The data furnished may supply subjects for thought for those who feel interested in this very important matter:—

Number of new Pupils admitted yearly.

| From Oct. | 20th, | 1870 | to | Sept. 30th, | 1871 | 107 |
|-----------|-------|-------|----|-------------|------|-----|
| | 1st, | | | | 1872 | 46 |
| 44 | ĺ | 1872 | to | " | 1873 | 53 |
| " | | 1873 | to | " | 1874 | 50 |
| " | | 1874 | to | " | 1875 | 38 |
| " | | 1875 | to | " | 1876 | 41 |
| 66 | | 1876 | to | 44 | 1877 | 41 |
| 44 | | 1877 | to | 66 | 1878 | 27 |
| " | | 1878 | to | 44 | 1879 | 45 |
| " | | 1879 | to | " | 1880 | 50 |
| | | Total | l | | | 498 |

Causes of Deafness.

The causes of deafness, as reported, are as follows:—

| Abscess | 1 |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Affection of the Ears | 2 |
| Burn | 1 |
| Canker | 1 |
| Cerebro spinal meningitis | 14 |
| Cold | 23 |
| Congenital | 215 |
| Congestion of the brain | 6 |
| Dysentery | 1 |
| Fall | 10 |
| Fever, bilious. | 3 |
| Fever, brain | 13 |
| Fever, intermittent | 1 |
| Fever, scarlet. | 27 |
| Fever, spinal | 7 |
| | 5 |
| Fever, typhus | 3 |
| Fever, typhoid | |
| Fever, undefined | 14 |
| Fits | 7 |
| Gathering in the head | 2 |
| | |

| T (1) | C 11 7 1 | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Innammation c | of the brain. | 4 |
| " | cars | 1 |
| " | rungs | $\frac{2}{1}$ |
| 66 | " pulmonary organs spinal marrow | 1 |
| Measles | spinar marrow | 12 |
| | | 2 |
| | Te | ĩ |
| | | 1 |
| Scabs | • | i |
| | | 2 |
| | | ī |
| | fined | $1\hat{4}$ |
| | | 20 |
| Swelling on the | e neck | 1 |
| Teething | *************************************** | $\tilde{2}$ |
| | brain | 3 |
| | gh | 3 |
| Worms | | 2 |
| Causes unknow | vn, undefined | 68 |
| | | |
| Tot | tal | 498 |
| | | |
| | Date of Doughass after linth | |
| | Date of Deafness after birth. | |
| Deafness occurred | l after birth at the ages hereunder stated, as reported by | parents:- |
| | r of age 31 | • |
| | nd two years | |
| | nd three years | |
| | and four years 37 | |
| | and five years | |
| | nd six years | |
| | ad seven years 5 | |
| | and eight years | |
| | and nine years 1 | |
| | and ten years4 | |
| " ten ar | nd eleven years | |
| | and twelve years 1 | |
| | e and thirteen years 1 | |
| | en and fourteen years 4 | |
| " fourte | een and sixteen years 1 | |
| Unknown at v | what age they lost their hearing, but were not | |
| | deaf | |
| | | 283 |
| Congenital dead | f mutes | 215 |
| | | |
| Total | | 498 |
| | D 1 .1 - 11 . 4 D | |
| 1.10 | Relationship of Parents. | 20 |
| | | 39 |
| | | 10 |
| | | 2 8 |
| Distantly relate | ed | 420 |
| | | 19 |
| Unknown | | 13 |
| | Total | 498 |
| | 10tal | 700 |

I have no means of ascertaining, even approximately, the blood relationship of the grand-parents of the pupils, as the question in the application paper has hitherto been omitted.

Number of Deaf Mutes in the families represented.

Four hundred and thirty-nine families are represented here by children:—

| 1 | Family co | ntaine | 15 | mutes | S | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
|-----|-----------|--------|----|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|---------|
| 2 | Families | 66 | 4 | 66 | each | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 8 | " | 6.6 | 3 | " | 6.6 | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| 33 | | 66 | 2 | " | 66 | | | | | | | | | | 66 |
| 395 | 6.6 | 66 | 1 | mute | 66 | | | | | | | | | | 395 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 439 | | | T | otal | | | | | | | | | | | 498 |

I am not aware of any pupil here now whose father or mother is deaf and dumb, but I am informed that some of them have grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins who are afflicted in that way.

Deaf Mutes in the Province.

During the last four months, I have sent over five thousand circulars to public school inspectors, teachers in active work, and others having charge of the education of children in all parts of the Province. By this means nearly every school section has been reached and information concerning the objects and aims of this institution disseminated very widely, and in quarters where it will be remembered. In response to the circulars, I have now in my office the names of 202 deaf mutes, between the ages of 4 and 20, who have never attended any school for mutes, and who by reason of their disability, cannot be educated in the common schools of the country.

The following tables will shew where the mutes reported are to be found, and their ages.

| Haldimand 1 Simcoe | - |
|---|---------------|
| | |
| | 7 |
| Haliburton 2 Stormont | $\frac{6}{2}$ |
| Hastings 2 Victoria | 5 |
| Huron 10 Waterloo Kent 9 Wellington | 6 8 |
| Lambton 6 Wentworth Lennox and Addington 3 York | 2 5 |
| Leeds 10 | |

| 4 | years | of a | age | 2 | 1 | 14 | years | of age | | 9 |
|----|-------|------|-----|----|---|-------|--------|---------|---|-----|
| 5 | 66 | 66 | | | | 15 | 66 | | | |
| 6 | 4.6 | 66 | | 11 | | 16 | 66 | 66 | | 5 |
| 7 | 66 | " | | 9 | | 17 | 66 | " | | 0 |
| | | | | | | 7.1 | | | | 8 |
| 8 | 66 | " | | 20 | | 18 | 66 | " | | 11 |
| 9 | 66 | 66 | | 15 | | 19 | 66 | 66 | | 5 |
| 10 | 66 | " | | 5 | | 20 | 66 | " | • | 9 |
| 10 | | | | •) | | | | | | 3 |
| 11 | 66 | " | | 14 | | 21 | 66 | 66 | | 1 |
| 12 | 66 | 66 | | 10 | | Acres | s not | mizon | | 10 |
| 10 | 66 | 66 | | 10 | | 1150 | 3 1100 | Siven . | | 4.0 |
| 13 | •• | ** | | 9 | - | | | | _ | |
| | | | | | | | | m | , 1 | 200 |
| | | | | | , | | | To | tal | 202 |

The persons to whom circulars have been sent responded cheerfully and promptly, and I desire to record in this public manner my appreciation of their kindness. newspaper publishers of the Province have very kindly called attention to the institution, and a few pupils have been admitted through their instrumentality, and to them I am also under obligations. In addition to those before mentioned, 44 have been received this term, and 18 more have been awarded admission, but have not been sent in yet. Application sheets, together with circulars explanatory of the workings of the institution, have been sent to the parents or guardians of every deaf-mute reported, and letters of enquiry are being received almost daily. Many who have made enquiries, after getting the information, have lapsed into indifference, and, unless they are urged by some friend to send their children to school, will allow them to grow up in ignorance. They seem to be callous and heedless of their responsibilities to their unfortunate offspring. Others again are not wanting in intelligence, but the deaf and dumb child of the family is regarded as the one requiring the utmost watchfulness and care, and the parents cannot be persuaded to let it out of their sight, and it is only when they are brought to realize the good and lasting benefits to be secured by their child, will they consent to part with it for a term or two. It is very desirable that mute children should be sent to school at a proper age, and be allowed to remain until the full course of instruction is completed. It is hard in many instances for parents to part with their afflicted one, but the good of the child makes it an imperative duty, and the parents who neglect to secure an education for the deafmute or mutes of the family when the opportunity is within their reach, are incurring a great responsibility. It is expected that before the present term closes we shall have nearly 250 pupils, and that number will tax our accommodation to the utmost. At the end of the term, a good many who have been here for seven years and longer, will leave, not to return. A few who are mentally deficient, but who have been benefited by association, will also remain at home, and others for various reasons will fail to return. Considering all these things, I am of the impression we shall have room for all proper applicants for a few years more. It was not found necessary to make a personal visit during the vacation to the counties in search of deaf mutes, as there were so many applications by letter; next year it may be expedient to do so, in order to learn more particularly the circumstances of the parents.

Paying Pupils and Clothing of Indigent Pupils.

I again respectfully eall your attention to the desirability of declaring the privileges of the institution free to all deaf-mutes in the Province, and the providing of the means to clothe respectably and comfortably the indigent children who are sent here. The number of paying pupils is a very small proportion of those in attendance, and the amount received (about \$500.00 a year) for board is a trifling sum compared to the annual outlay for the maintenance. All receive the same care and attention, those who pay and those who do not. Of the new pupils, several are entered as paying, and some of the parents are hardly able to pay the \$50.00, clothe them while here, and bear the cost of railway fares; but they could not conscientiously make a declaration, and would not do so, saying they were unable to pay the amount charged for board. I have been informed by some

who brought their children here this term, that it was a hard struggle for them, between their pride and limited means and their strong sense of duty, to make application to the municipality for the mayor or reeve's certificate to enable them to gain free admission for the children. I am aware of some who have kept their children at home on account of having to procure a certificate from the head of the municipality. Touching the clothing of indigents: There are parents who send their children to the institution with plenty of clothing, and keep them well supplied during the session; but there are others who are unable to clothe their children and defray their railway fares to and from Belleville. One poor man, a farm labourer, has four mute children here at present, and he is willing and does his utmost to clothe his children, but his wife, himself and the remaining members of his family have to deny themselves necessaries of life to give the mutes an outfit at the commencement of the term. Another man, struggling on a farm and barely able to make ends meet, has three deaf and dumb boys. He lives in the extreme western part of the Province, and although he has known of the institution for years, he could not spare the money to send even one of the lads, who is now in his twentieth year to school until last term. This year the second boy has come, but there is still another one at home who ought to be here, and who would be sent if the father was in a position, financially, to clothe him and pay the travelling expenses. Another man, with two mute children, got as far as Toronto with them last year and had not sufficient money to send them on from that point. Fortunately he met with one of the teachers, who advanced the amount needed. The children were very poorly and thinly clad, and for the winter season had print dresses, very little underclothing and no stockings. This man has another mute child at home. Another man brought a boy and girl to the institution, the latter 17 years of age, and borrowed money to give them each the clothing they wore and defray their expenses, for which he had to pay interest at the rate of 20 per cent. The tears ran down his cheeks like rain as he told me of his inability to send his daughter before. A request for a renewal of the clothing, brought back a letter that he was utterly unable to supply the need of his children; that he had searched everywhere and could not get any credit, as his farm was mortgaged and his stock too poor to sell to raise money. A woman with six children, two of them deaf and dumb, abandoned by her drunken husband, endeavours to keep herself and children by the labours of her own hands. A man writes that he has "robbed the other children of his household," to send clothes to his little son here. A number of children have come back this session, with all their clothes on their backs, and those mostly ragged and torn; others, in addition, have brought perhaps a shirt or pair of stockings tied up in a handkerchief. We have some little waifs who have been abandoned by their father or mother, and in some instances, by both. Young children have been brought to my office in the cold weather with their feet out of the only pair of boots they possessed. Their little bare toes spoke the appeal for help their tongues were unable to utter. I have found where the parents are able to clothe their children they invariably do so, but there is a large number of children whose parents or friends are unable to supply clothing. Letters are sent and no response is made. The municipal authorities, when appealed to, dole out a pittance, probably enough to buy a pair of boots for a child, and then think their duty is performed for all time to come. They seem to be under the impression that if children are admitted to the Institution, then it becomes the duty of the Government to support, clothe and educate them. Good, warm underclothing and raiment sufficient to protect them from the chilly blasts of winter are absolutely necessary for every child here. How are we to obtain the requisite clothing if the parents are too poor to supply it, and the municipalities turn a deaf ear to our entreaties? Criminals in our gaols, and the insane poor are fed and clothed at the public expense, and why should not the poor deaf-mute be clothed as well as supported? I would respectfully suggest:

(1) That the parents of deaf-mute children be allowed to make direct application for the admission of their offspring, and that the Institution be free to all deaf-mutes of school age

in the Province, who are capable of being instructed.

(2) That the council of each county be required to pay the sum of \$20.00 each term or part of term, for each deaf-mute child sent to the Institution from such county, for the purposes of clothing and defraying the travelling expenses of indigent pupils; or, that the Government put a sum in the next and succeeding estimates to cover the increased outlay.

(3) That a clergyman's certificate be accepted as proof of the inability of parents to clothe their children while here.

With provisions made for clothing, and an education free to all, there is no excuse left for parents or friends of deaf-mutes in Ontario, to neglect the unfortunates in their charge; and with such opportunities within their reach, if the children are not sent to the Institution, the parents or friends ought to be compelled to send them.

The Institution not an Asylum, or a Curative Establishment.

During the past year I have received letters from usually well-informed persons who were under the impression that the Institution was an asylum for the care of deaf and dumb persons of all ages, and for the treatment and cure of deafness. An anxious mother wrote in reference to an idolized child, admitted a short time ago, that she hoped her little son's hearing would soon be restored to him. Others have written asking if anything could be done for their children. For the information of those who are labouring under this impression, it seems necessary to say that the Institution here is one for the education of deaf and dumb children, between the ages of 7 and 20, who are not idiotic, feeble-minded, or paralyzed. No attempts in any way are made to remove deafness; it is not part of our work. The children committed to our care are carefully nursed during any illness they may contract while here, and the regular physician visits the Institution once each day, and oftener if necessary, to minister to their necessities.

Health of the Pupils.

During the year just closed the pupils enjoyed, I may say, general good health. At the commencement of the session a few cases of scarletina occurred, brought by a pupil whose brothers and sisters at home were just recovering from the disease. Those who were infected were promptly removed to the hospital ward, and the spread of the disease was checked. In May, an epidemic of measles invaded the Institution, and at one time we had 50 cases. It was a mild form of the disease, and with careful nursing all who were ill made good recoveries, and no fatal results attended any cases of illness during the year. All possible care of the sick is taken. Special nurses are employed if necessary, and they have the daily watchful oversight of an experienced physician. The parents of ailing children are promptly notified, and their condition reported every couple of days until they are well again. This term, up to this time, we have had no serious illness. A few colds, caused by the changeable weather, are all that have engaged the attention of Dr. Hope. Every precaution has been taken that is possible to avert disease, by a thorough cleansing of the place. The drains are kept clear and in good working order, being frequently and copiously flushed with water, and altogether the Institution is thought to be in a most satisfactory sanitary condition.

The Domestic Department.

While it is very important that the mental training of the pupils should be carefully attended to, it is equally important that their physical natures be ministered to in a liberal manner. They are all, or nearly so, growing children, and they require good, substantial food and plenty of it. During the past year a more liberal dietary, with greater variety, has been served to them. We have made it a point to give them plenty of vegetables, apple sauce, stewed prunes, etc., with the other substantials. For the younger children the supply of milk has been more abundant; still, a larger quantity of it would not be amiss. The following bill of fare for this week will give an idea of how the pupils are fed:—

Break fast:

Sunday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.

Monday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.

Tuesday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.

Wednesday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.

Thursday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.

Friday—Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.

Saturday-Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.

Dinner:

Sunday—Cold Corn-beef, Potatoes, Pickled Cabbage, Bread, Butter, Rice with fruit.

Monday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread.

Tuesday—Soup, Roast-beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Bread.

Wednesday—Corn-beef, Cabbage, Potatoes, Pickles, Bread, Butter.

Thursday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread. Friday—Fish, Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Pudding.

Saturday—English Stew with baked Potatoes, Soup, Carrots, Bread, Butter.

Tea:

Sunday—Bread, Butter, stewed Prunes or Apples, Tea.

Monday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.

Tuesday—Bread, Butter, Tea.

Wednesday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.

Thursday—Bread, Butter, Stewed Apples, Tea.

Friday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.

Saturday—Bread, Butter, Tea.

Repairs and Improvements.

During the vacation, with the funds placed at our disposal, many and much needed repairs and improvements were made. Other alterations, and more paint and calsomine would contribute to the cheerful and home-like appearance of the Institution. Everything inside the house should be made to minister to the comfort of the inmates. The boys' side required attention first, as it was in a most dilapidated condition, and the bulk of the work was done there, although other parts of the building received a share of the general cleaning. The boys' sitting-room is now a pleasant and attractive place, with the walls nicely painted and the wood-work artistically grained; their dormitories, too, are light and airy and with the new bedsteads and hair mattresses are models of comfort and cleanliness. The walls of the dining-hall have also been touched up, and with the wood-work grained and varnished, it is, as it ought to be, a very comfortable room. girls' side always looked neat and cozy like, as they are not nearly so destructive as boys. Next year, however, the walls in that part of the Institution ought to be painted and the wood-work made to correspond with the other side. The class-rooms have nearly all been painted, and the few pictures on the walls take away from them that dull, dead appearance they presented last year. Every part of the interior of the Institution was thoroughly cleansed, the broken plaster on the ceilings replaced by pine sheeting, and on the walls repaired. Wherever paint was not used on the walls, calsomine and white-wash have changed the appearance of things to a great extent. Last winter, the chapel was handsomely decorated by Mr. William Elliott, of Toronto, and is much admired by all who visit it. The improvements made have been appreciated by none more than the pupils. and they take a pride in their surroundings, and are endeavoring to keep the place as neat and clean as possible.

The Industrial Departments.

I am under the impression that our industrial departments are becoming more efficient than they were. The new foreman of the carpenter shop, Mr. O'Donoghue, has infused energy and activity into the boys working with him, and the laying of the new floors and putting up of the pine ceilings on the boys' side, and the general repairs of the Institution were done by them in a highly creditable manner. Scats, tables, washstands and cupboards required, have also been made by them. One boy has returned this term for the purpose of learning his trade thoroughly, and he works all day in the shop. Sixteen boys are employed three hours each day, before and after school. The value of the work done last year was \$1,314.18. In the shoe department the new arrangement of allowing boys in their last year to work all day in the shop, under the same regulations as they will be expected to observe when employed outside, has had a good effect, and has stimulated the boys to learn their trade more thoroughly, and has given them increased opportunities of doing so. All the boys have not made the most of their time, but the greater proportion have, and the foreman, Mr. Flowers, states that 9 out of 12 who worked with him last year are capable, if so inclined, to earn their own livelihood at shoemaking. The greatest difficulty the foreman has had to contend with, was the fact, that as soon as some of the lads knew how to drive a peg, they became possessed with the idea that they were shoemakers and had nothing more to learn. They are getting over this erroneous impression, and are settling down to work earnestly. Each boy, if he has the ability, is taught to measure, cut out the work and make a boot, brogan, or slipper throughout; he is not kept at one part of the labour, but is expected to learn how to commence, carry forward and finish his work. Of the boys who left last year, three are, or were when I heard of them, working in Hamilton. Another lad, for whom I secured a good situation there, unfortunately hurt his leg, and was forced to go home in consequence. Two were working in Toronto; one in a shop in a village near Stratford; two went to farming, and one is employed in a mill near the city. The orders received for boots, etc., from the Asylum for the Insane, at London, with those required for our own Institution, have kept our shop going steadily, and the value of the out-put was \$1,317.40, as compared with \$585.50 the year previous. We have not made enough profit out of the work to pay the foreman's wages; nor did we expect such a result, but sufficient money has been collected to pay for the raw material used. Nine boys are now employed each working day, and seventeen others work three hours daily. A lad who had learned to set type by going to the *Ontario* office, in Belleville, for half of each day last year, was placed in one of the best appointed printing offices in Toronto, and is now improving in his calling, and earning his own livelihood. A situation in the same printing office was obtained for another bright lad, with a slight knowledge of type-setting, but his relatives preferred, after he had been there a week or so, to take him home, and are now looking for a situation for him where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of wood-engraving, for which they think he has the talent. With a view of finding suitable employment for mute girls, I visited the button factories, at Berlin, during the vacation. The work is admirably adapted for them, as they are quick and apt, but the wages they could earn would not be sufficient to pay their board and washing, away from home. If their parents resided in Berlin, and the girls lived at home, they could manage to get along very nicely. A sewing class has been formed in the Institution, of girls who are here for the last term. and who desire to be taught dress-making, tailoring, and knitting. It is in charge of Miss Tina McDougall, and, up to this time, she has shown an aptitude for the work required of her. Boys' clothing and girls' dresses are cut and made up by the girls, under her superintendence and by her direction. Some of the girls are making good progress; others will only make fair seamstresses, but all will derive benefit from the work assigned to them. During the past years, the orphan boys' clothes were made in the Institution, but were cut out by a tailor in the city; now all the work is done here. The fancy-work class is taught by Miss Mary E. Lorenzen, in place of Miss A. M. Perry, who resigned in June last. Some of the bright girls prefer being employed at fancy-work, rather than at making dresses or boys' clothing. All the girls, in their turn, who are able, are detailed for a few hours' work each week in the laundry, kitchen, dining-room, and for cleaning their own

dormitories. We endeavour to teach them that all labour, if honestly performed, is honourable.

Farm, Garden and Grounds.

Our farming and gardening operations shew fair results. The products of the farm, at the market rates, amount to \$2,519.95, as against \$1,966.65 the previous year. The garden statement, also, exhibited a slight increase this year, being \$1,278.84, as against \$1,256.30 in 1879. A liberal use of superphosphate brought for us an extra yield of roots, and our farmer, Mr.O'Meara, took two prizes for them at the late West Hastings Show. The gardener, Mr. Wills, with little assistance, has secured a good supply of vegetables for winter consumption. He was awarded twenty four prizes for flowers and vegetables, at the late fair. We need, for the proper working of the farm, a new mowing machine, seeddrill and cultivator, a waggon, a cross-fence at the back part of the farm, some more drains to lead off the surplus water, and an exchange of the crippled horses. The front grounds presented an improved appearance this year, but are not nearly what they ought to be yet. Over two hundred soft-maple trees were planted in the spring and carefully attended to. but about one-fourth of them did not survive the dry summer weather. They will, however, be replaced by other vigorous sapplings, which may escape the blight. The grass plots directly in front of the Institution, were kept closely cut by the horse lawn-mower, and the flower beds were seen to very good advantage. A few shrubs would add materially to the looks of the front grounds.

The Audiphone, Dentaphone, Electrophone, etc.,

During the last year or so, a number of inventions have been liberally advertised, claiming that by their use, deaf persons are enabled to hear ordinary conversation through the medium of the teeth, and those born deaf and dumb to hear and learn to speak. It is no new discovery that a few deaf persons can hear through the teeth, but it depends very much on the causes of the deafness. It is well known to the medical profession, that deafness which causes dumbness is incurable, and while a few cases of partial deafness may be alleviated, total deafness is beyond the reach of medical skill, and where this latter state of things exist, the use of the different phones is without benefit to the persons using them. As before remarked, a few persons may hear through the medium of the teeth. In the American annals several cases are cited. It was mentioned more than 200 years ago, by William Holder, in the philosophical transactions for 1668, and Professor A. E. Buchner, of the University of Halle, published a treatise entitled "An easy and very practicable method to enable deaf persons to hear;" the method being to use a thin slip of wood, one end of which was held to the upper teeth of the person speaking, and the other end to the upper teeth of the deaf person addressed. Professor Buchner cited a case from the "Breslau Essays" of a man at Copenhagan, so deaf that he could not hear the firing of a cannon, who yet at church could understand the preacher and write down the sermon, by sitting near the pulpit, with his face toward it, while he held one end of the stick between his teeth and rested the other end against the foot of the pulpit. Professor Porter, of Washington, experimenting with the pupils of the American Asylum, in 1848, found a semi-mute who, being able to hear in the ordinary way, only when spoken to close to his ear and very loud, could distinguish by the means proposed by Buchner, what was said in a low tone at the distance of seven or eight feet. Similar observations have been made concerning other deaf persons, but none of these experiments and discoveries have ever led to any practical results. have tested the audiphone, dentaphone, and electrophone thoroughly in the Institution, and much to our regret, found that they were of no use whatever to our pupils. inventor of the audiphone, Mr. Rhodes, came here himself, presented six instruments to the Institution, tested it with a few of the pupils staying here during vacation, afterwards tried it in Toronto, before a large gathering of deeply interested persons, and with good subjects, and proved it of no practical value to the deaf-mutes. I know of a lady however, in Belleville, hard of hearing, who by the aid of the audiphone is enabled to hear sermons distinctly, and earry on an ordinary conversation, who without its aid, is unable to do so. In probably one case in three hundred the audiphone, may be found to be an assistance to impaired hearing. The instrument itself is a thin sheet of vulcanized rubber, set in a handle of the same material, and resembles a fan. The dentaphone is somewhat similar, but is made to fold in convenient shape to be carried in the pocket. The makers would not send one on trial, to be paid for if it were found beneficial in aiding any of our pupils. A purchaser however brought one, and it was tried and found wanting in every way. The electrophone was sent on approbation, but it, like the others, failed to give any satisfactory results. Its construction is somewhat different to the others, consisting of a metal diaphragm held between two rubber rings; close to the diaphragm is a steel magnet, on one end of which is encircled fine insulated copper wire. A weak current of electricity is set up and conveyed to the nerves of hearing by means of silk covered wire, and metal hooks placed behind the ears, and the mouth piece of the instrument conveys the mechanical vibrations through the teeth. The inventor of this instrument does not claim that its use will enable every deaf person to hear. He distinctly says it will not help those whose deafness is caused by the death of the nerve of hearing, and the only way to find out whether it will help a particular case or not is to try it There are other articles offered to a eredulous public which are about as efficacious as those before mentioned. Audinets, earaphones, ear drums, and Foo Choo's balsam of shark's oil, the latter preparation being recommended to positively restore the hearing, having been discovered in the year 1410, by somebody or other, in China. A number of persons in Ontario have invested their hardearned ten dollars in the purchase of the instruments mentioned above, only to find themseves in possession of a piece of vulcanized rubber, which cost in the first instance, from fifty to seventy-five cents, and of no use to them or any one else. We have been offered several of them at one-half and one-quarter the price paid for them. If afflicted persons would insist upon testing these various contrivances recommended for aiding the deaf, before parting with their money, there would be fewer dupes then there are.

Newspapers Received.

Our present Reading-room is too small and a new one is now being fitted up. The following newspapers are received regularly, supplied gratuitously by the publishers. Their generosity and kindness are highly appreciated, and their publications eagerly read by the pupils. We hope for a continuance of the favours.

| F TOP OF STREET | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|
| NAME. | WHERE PUBLISHED. | NAME. | WHERE PUBLISHED. |
| | | | |
| Evening Times Daily Advertiser Evening Telegrain World Daily News Evening Telegrain British Whig Jarvis Record Weekly News Echo Acton Free Press London Weekly Herald Rugby Advertiser Weekly Post Star Orillia Packet Western Despatch Canadian Farmer Whitby Chronicle Perth Expositor British Canadian Brockville Monitor Guelph Weekly Mercury Peterborough Examiner | Toronto. | Chatham Weekly Planet. Essex Recorder. North Hastings Review. Age. Canadisches Volksblatt Brantford Weekly Expositor Norfolk Reformer. Listowell Standard Cardwell Sentinel Welland Telegraph Conservator Examiner Wingham Times. Arthur Enterprise Durham Chronicle Tecswater News Wiarton Echo Manitoulin Expositor Clifford Arrow Collingwood Bulletin Hamburg Independent Dundas County Herald Thunder Bay Sentinel Stirling New Argus | Strathroy. New Hamburg. Brantford. Simcoe. Listowell. Keenansville. Welland. Brampton. Mount Forest. Wingham. Arthur. Durham. Teeswater. Wiarton. Manitowaning. Collingwood. New Hamburg. Morrisburg. Prince Arthur's L. |
| _ | | * 0 | |

| Name. | Where Published. | NAME. | Where Published. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Drayton New Era. Almonte Gazette Muskoka Herald. Free Grant Gazette Pembroke Observer Thorold Post Spectator Weekly News Cobourg World. Kingsville Reporter Niagara Review Dundas Standard West Durham News Der Canadische Kolonish. Canada Casket Ontario Chronicle Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper. Weekly Herald Times Guide | Hamilton. Berlin. Cobourg. Kingsville. Clifton. Dundas. Bowmanville. Stratford. Napanee. Belleville. New York. | Ensign Courier Expositor Advertiser Bainer Tribune Mutes' Journal Mutes' Chronicle Deaf-Mute Mirror Goodson Gazette Kentucky Deaf Mute Index Star Companion Deaf Mute Advance Deaf-Mutes' Journal Tablet Deaf-Mute Record Texas Mute Ranger | Brighton. Trenton. Brantford. Petrolia. Dundas. Toronto. Omaha, Neb. Columbus, Ohio. Flint, Mich. Staunton, Va. Danville, Ky. Colorado Springs. Olatha, Ky. Fairbanlt, Minn. Jacksonville. New York City. Romney, West Va. Fulton, Me. Austin, Texas. |

Miscellaneous.

An estimate of our requirements for next year has been sent to you, as requested.

The annual steamboat excursion to Trenton and around the bay gave the pupils and all who participated in it much pleasure.

A larger supply pipe from the pumping-house to the Institution is a positive necessity;

also, good sound rubber hose for fire purposes.

Besides the painting required in the inside of the building, all the wood-work exposed to the weather on the outside should be re-painted without delay to preserve it, as it has commenced to rot.

The closing exercises in June last were quite interesting. Remarks suited to the occasion were made by the Rev. Father Farrelley, the Rev. Wm. Carroll, the superintendent, the teachers, and members of the graduating class.

An extension of the present wharf into deeper water is a work that would return

its first cost in a few years, by the reduced cost of our coal supply.

The roof of the main building allows the water, when it rains, to come through and spoil the walls and ceilings inside. It wants a general overhauling, as the slates are off in some places and loose in others.

During the dry weather the water in the wells was found insufficient in quantity for drinking and other purposes. A large filter has been fitted up in the laundry, with pipes leading to the kitchen, and hereafter we expect to have plenty of good, pure water.

The directors of the West Hastings show kindly admitted the pupils to the late exhibition free of charge, and the managers of the Mechanics' Institute were equally liberal on the 24th of May last, when the games under their auspices took place in the fair grounds.

In December last, Mr. R. C. Slater, of Toronto, commenced the publication of the Silent World, for the benefit and enlightenment of the mutes of the Province. The paper is very cleverly edited, and supplies a want long felt by those it is designed to instruct.

The pupils' occasional socials are great events in the school life here, and tend to make the little ones more contented and happy during their long enforced absence from home. Various games are indulged in for half an hour before bed-time, and time is given during the day for healthful recreation.

We had a large number of visitors during the year, including the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, late Superintendent of Education, the Hon. Justice Osler, the Hon. Justice Burton, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Patterson, M.P., the various grand juries, and

others. Mr. Patterson is well remembered by the pupils for his liberality in sending

forty pounds of eandy for the Easter social.

The pantomime during Christmas week, under Professor Greene's direction, was thoroughly enjoyed by all who witnessed it. It was repeated in the Opera House to a large audience, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association, and about \$100 realized for the Home for the Friendless in Belleville.

We owe obligations to the following railway companies for allowing the pupils to go to their homes and return, at vacation, for one fare for the double journey:—The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and Northwestern, Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Midland, and Nipissing. To the Grand Trunk Railway, through Mr. Wainwright, the obliging passenger agent, we are specially indebted for issuing to parents or friends bringing children to the Institution, or visitors coming here, return tickets for one-third fare, they having paid full first-class fare to Belleville.

This report would be incomplete without a brief notice of the demise, on the 23rd January last, of the late Mr. John Barrett McGann, who was one of the principal teachers in the Institution, from its opening up to a brief period prior to his death, when, from failing health, he was compelled to retire from the active duties of the profession he loved so well, and in the prosecution of which he had spent the best part of his life. He was, as has often been remarked, the pioneer instructor of the deaf and dumb in this Province, having opened the first school for mutes, in Toronto, in 1858. He was enthusiastic in his work, with zeal unbounded, and, from a small beginning, he laboured in Toronto and Hamilton with varying financial success, but with great benefit to those placed under his charge, until the Institution was opened here in 1870. Up to the date of his death his great concern and his principal theme of conversation was how to benefit the mutes of Ontario. The deaf-mutes, out of their scanty means, have contributed \$130 towards the erection of a monument to his memory. It would be a graceful act on the part of the Government if it would supplement the amount with a sum sufficient to put up a memorial worthy of the labours of the pioneer teacher of deaf-mutes in this Province.

Mr. Livingston, bursar, is prompt and exact in the discharge of duty. The appointment of Mr. Canniff, as storekeeper, secures for the Institution a thorough check upon all articles received and given into use; his store is conveniently arranged, and his books neatly and accurately kept. The matron's oversight of the girls has been the same as in former years. The housekeeper's department is well and efficiently managed. The supervisor displays tact and firmness in his intercourse with the boys, and the other employés are working cheerfully.

I submit herewith the statistical tables required, viz.:—

A.—Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.

B.— " religion " " C.— " occupation "

D.— " ages of pupils.

E.— " number of pupils and counties from which they came.

In the discharge of my duties I have had the willing aid and hearty co-operation of officers, teachers, and employés generally. Believing that our work has hitherto been watched over and protected by the Giver of all good, we look forward with hopefulness, and ask for the continued aid of our Heavenly Father in the performance of our labours in the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

A.-NATIONALITY.

| | No. | | No. |
|----------|-----|---------------|-----|
| Canada | 86 | Indian | 2 |
| Ireland | 54 | United States | 6 |
| England | 48 | France | 1 |
| Scotland | 41 | Unknown | 24 |
| Germany | 19 | Total | 281 |

B.—RELIGION.

| | No. | | No. |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Presbyterians | 74 | Plymouth Brethren | 2 |
| Methodists | 69 | Mennonites | 5 |
| Church of England | 46 | Disciples | 2 |
| Roman Catholics | 34 | New Jerusalem | 2 |
| Baptists | 20 | Evangelican | 1 |
| Lutherans | 9 | Unknown | 9 |
| Bible Christians | 6 | | 1 |
| Congregationalists | 2 | Total | 281 |

C.—OCCUPATIONS.

| | No. | | No. |
|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Accountants | 2 | Carpenters | 13 |
| Agents | 1 | Carder | 1 |
| Axemaker | 1 | Clerk | 1 |
| Baggageman | 1 | Captain of schooner | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 4 | Chairmaker | 1 |
| Boiler-maker | 1 | Coopers | 2 |
| Brakesman | 1 | Curriers | 3 |
| Book-keeper | 1 | Drayman | 1 |
| Bricklayers | 2 | Dressmakers | 2 |
| Cabinet-maker | 1 | Engineers | 2 |
| Carriage-makers | 4 | Farmers | 108 |
| Car inspector | 1 | Fisherman | 1 |

C .- OCCUPATIONS .- Continued.

| | No. | | No. |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Governor of jail | 1 | Plasterer | 1 |
| Harness-maker | 1 | Sailors | 2 |
| Iron-founder | 1 | Seamstress | 1 |
| Keeper of park | 1 | Servant | 1 |
| Labourers | 57 | Shoemakers | 3 |
| Livery proprietors | 2 | Tailor | 1 |
| Machinists | 2 | Tavern-keepers | 6 |
| Marble-cutters | 2 | Tanner | 1 |
| Masons | 2 | Teamsters | 2 |
| Maltster | 1 | Tuner | 1 |
| Merchants | 5 | Teachers | 4 |
| Millers | 3 | Watchmaker | 1 |
| Painters | õ | Weaver | 1 |
| Minister | 1 | Unknown | 15 |
| Printer | 1 | Total | 281 |
| | | | |

D.-AGES.

| AGE. | No. | Age. | No. | Age. | No. |
|------|-----|------|-----|---------|-------------|
| 7 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 2 |
| 8 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 26 | 2 |
| 9,,, | 21 | 18 | 17 | 27 | 1 |
| 10 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 28 | 1 |
| 11 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 29 | 2 |
| 12 | 25 | 21 | 8 | 34 | 1 |
| 13 | 21 | 22 | 7 | Unknown | 1 |
| 14 | 18 | 23 | 6 | | |
| 15 | 20 | 24 | 3 | Total | 2 81 |

E.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

| Name. | No. | Name. | No. |
|----------|-----|----------|-----|
| Brant | 10 | Carleton | 3 |
| Bothwell | 1 | Durham | 4 |
| Bruce | 9 | Elgin | 5 |

E.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS CAME, &c.—Continued.

| Name. | No. | Name. | No. |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| Essex | 2 | Oxford. | 3 |
| Frontenac | 6 | Parry Sound | 2 |
| Grey | 15 | Peel | 2 |
| Haldimand | 1 | Perth | 16 |
| Halton | 4 | Peterborough | 2 |
| Hastings | 14 | Prescott and Russell | 7 |
| Hnron | 17 | Prince Edward. | 2 |
| Kent | 5 | Renfrew | 6 |
| Lambton | 4 | Sincoe | 11 |
| Lanark | 2 | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | 8 |
| Leeds and Grenville | 4 | Waterloo | 12 |
| Lennox and Addington | 4 | Welland | 2 |
| Lincoln | 4 | Wellington | 13 |
| Middlesex | 16 | Wentworth | 15 |
| Muskoka District | 1 | Westmoreland, N.B. | 1 |
| Norfolk | 6 | York | 20 |
| Northumberland | 10 | Victoria | 3 |
| Ontario | 9 | Total | 281 |

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

| The state of the s | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|
| COUNTY. | Male. | Female. | Total. | COUNTY. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Algoma District | 1 | | 1 | Huron | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Brant | 12 | 5 | 17 | Kent | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Bruce | 6 | 5 | 11 | Lambton | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Carleton | 11 | 5 | 16 | Lanark | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Elgin | 2 | 4 | 6 | Leeds | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Essex | 1 | 4 | 5 | Grenville | 3 | | 3 |
| Frontenac | 6 | 4 | 10 | Lennox | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Grey | 16 | 9 | 25 | Addington | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Haldimand | 4 | | 4 | Lincoln | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Halton | 1 | 4 | 5 | Middlesex | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| Hastings | 13 | 9 | 22 | Norfolk | 7 | 5 | 12 |

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, &c .- Continued.

| COUNTY. | Male. | Female. | Total. | COUNTY. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|----------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Northumberland | 5 | 10 | 15 | Dundas | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Durham | 10 | 5 | 15 | Glengarry | 3 | | 3 |
| Prescott | 3 | 1 | 4 | Victoria | | 2 | 2 |
| Ontario | 10 | 3 | 13 | Waterloo | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Oxford | 6 | 2 | 8 | Welland | 3 | 2 | õ |
| Peel | 4 | 2 | 6 | Wellington | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Perth | 18 | 9 | 27 | Wentworth | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Peterboro' | 9 | 2 | 11 | York | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Prince Edward | 3 | | 3 | Parry Sound District | 1 | | 1 |
| Russell | 2 | 2 | 4 | Muskoka District | | 1 | 1 |
| Renfrew | 5 | 5 | 10 | New Brunswick | 2 | | 2 |
| Simcoe | 11 | 10 | 21 | | | | |
| Stormont | 1 | 2 | 3 | Total | 303 | 195 | 498 |

Number of pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution:

| | | - | | | | | - | | |
|------|--------------|------|----------|-----------|------|------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| From | October 20th | | 1970 40 | Santamban | 2041 | 1971 | 64 | 36 | 100 |
| From | | | 1010, 10 | September | | 1871 | | | |
| | September 3 | Oth, | | | | 1872 | 97 | 52 | 149 |
| 6.6 | - 66 | 6.6 | 1872. | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1873 | 130 | 63 | 193 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 66 | 1873, | 66 | 6.6 | 1874 | 145 | 76 | 221 |
| 44 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 1874, | 6 6 | 4.6 | 1875 | 155 | 83 | 238 |
| 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1875, | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1876 | 160 | 96 | 256 |
| 66 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 1876, | 6.6 | 4.6 | 1877 | 167 | 104 | 271 |
| 86 | 66 | 66 | 1877, | 44 | 6.6 | 1878 | 166 | 111 | 277 |
| 6.6 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 1878, | 4.6 | 4.6 | 1879 | 164 | 105 | 269 |
| 4.6 | " | 66 | 1879, | 44 | 6.6 | 1880 | 162 | 119 | 281 |

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual Medical Report for the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 281, all of whom were admitted. If we add to this the number of officers and *employés*, together with their families, which is 88, we have an aggregate of 369 who come under my professional care, as per by-law. Seventy of the above live outside the Institution. Three hundred and twelve are entered on the register as having received more or less medical treatment. Of this number, forty-four are simply entered as having been vaccinated.

During the month of May, the Institution was visited by an epidemic of measles, and about eighty of the pupils were attacked with the disease. We also had four cases of scarlet fever of a very mild type. All the above cases, both measles and scarlet fever, terminated favourably. In regard to the above cases, I may unhesitatingly say, that they passed through their respective diseases more successfully than the same number that occur in private families, as they were better cared for and had far better surroundings. The hospital rooms are neat and comfortable, and efficient nurses are in constant attendance upon any who are sick, and, when many happen to be ill at the same time, additional assistance is immediately procured, whilst the officers give their constant personal attention to the sick, and the directions of the physician are not made subordinate to the suggestions of visitors, as is often the case in private families, through the mistaken kindness of parents and friends.

The following is a list of the most severe cases that have received treatment during

the year, viz. -

| Abscess 3 | Hymoptisis |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Asthma 3 | Influenza 8 |
| Bronchitis11 | Neuralgia 5 |
| Conjunctivitis 3 | Pharyngitis 3 |
| Constipation30 | Pleurisy 3 |
| Contusions and wounds13 | Pleurodynia 4 |
| Croup | Pneumonia 3 |
| Debility | Pertussis 4 |
| Diarrhœa | Rheumatism 5 |
| Diphtheria 3 | Tonsillitis11 |
| Enteritis 2 | |

And, beside the above, there were a number of slight ailments peculiar to young children.

We have been signally exempt from severe accidents, having only four fractures of the arm and one dislocation of the elbow joint, all of which terminated in a satisfactory manner.

I may here state, that six of the pupils who entered the Institution during the year were found to be of defective intellect, but, in consultation with the Superintendent, and, through him, with the teachers, it was thought advisable to give them a trial, but, as they made no improvement during the time allotted them, in an educational point of view, it was thought better not to re-admit them.

In regard to the food of the pupils, it is all that could be desired, being fully equal to

that used by private families in easy circumstances.

With reference to the clothing, I may state that, through the active efforts of the Superintendent, the pupils are well supplied with clothing, and, for the first time since my connection with the Institution, I have no complaint to make in this respect.

I will also state, with pleasure, that every needed care and attention is exercised by the Superintendent and his assistants in respect to the sanitary condition of the building, the grounds, and the material requirements of the pupils, and that no death has occurred

during the year.

I cannot conclude this report without returning my sincere thanks to the Superintendent and the various officers of the Institution, for their courteous attention, and kind and cordial assistance, in everything tending to the comfort and welfare of the pupils committed to my care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOPE, M.D.,

Physician.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Brantford, Oct. 1st, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to present, for the official year ending the 30th September, 1880, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

As I sit down this sunny October day to write my Report, there is present with me that bleak October day, ninety-six years ago, when Valentine Haüy led away a blind beggarlad from the gate of an ancient Paris chapel. As the lad and his fellow-pupils long afterwards loved to relate, it was the chapel of Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, a quiet sanctuary off one of the great streets, and so a little aloof from the "madding crowd" of the gay metropolis. The cheery name of the chapel may have somewhat warmed the shivering waif, and promised to light his sightless and friendless path. His home was hundreds of miles away in Southern France, and he had now, in the heart of the great city, desperately battled for six years against the Morgue. But in this quiet church there was another charm which would strongly draw him-it had a famous organ famously played, and more than all, the organist, Chauvet, was blind. After long and weary waiting at Bonne Nouvelle, the good news did come at last to poor Le Sueur, and through him to all his companions in misfortune. The message was brought by Haüy, who is, therefore, now called in France and elsewhere "The Apostle of the Blind." The first remove was auspiciously made from the gate of Bonne Nouvelle to the school in rue Notre Dame des Victoires. There triumphs were won which are not commemorated among the statues beneath the gilded dome of the Invalides, nor does their hero repose in a vast sarcophagus. No; we must put behind us the *Invalides*, and, near by, enter a less ambitious edifice. Up there, in the tympanum over the entrance, we see in bas-relief a group of blind children, led by Haüy's hand from victory to victory; and these not such poor victories as Austerlitz, Wagram, and the other half-dozen butcher's bills charged against Napoleon on the pavement around his tomb. The touching story of Hauy's unselfish devotion to the blind; his boundless enthusiasm in their instruction; their frequent murmurings and ingratitude; his personal privations; his neglect at Napoleon's hands; his royal reception by Alexander I. at St. Petersburg; his return to Paris, after illuminating Europe with light-houses for the blind—all this deserves to be better told, and told frequently, for the world is still full of neglected blind; but the world does not abound in philanthropists.

With us, however, at present the most urgent matter is to apply to the advantage of our own blind folk the experiments of Haüy, and the experience that has since accumulated. The first experiments were made under peculiar advantages that would be rare in their concurrence. If we would catch Haüy's inspiration, let us for a moment breathe the

feverish excitement of the century that had just witnessed the English Revolution and that was ripening for two other revolutions—the American and the French. The genius of Inquiry had broken loose, never more to be recaptured. Never before had men's minds been so receptive of new ideas. During this period of nervous exaltation, a theory of universal benevolence was proclaimed. The vocabulary of the French language was not sufficiently responsive to this new impulse, and so, in 1725, the Abbé de St. Pierre deliberately framed the special word "bienfaisance" (beneficence). The most unlikely and grotesque subjects became inoculated. Even the gruff old tyrant, Marquis Mirabeau, who begat the Great Tribune, and educated him by lettres de cachet, set up for a philanthropist, and published himself as "The Friend of Mankind" (Tami des hommes). The intellect as well as the emotions became engaged. Locke, in his Essay on the Human Understanding, had let loose a queer question which ever since had been running wild—whether a man blind from birth, if suddenly given sight, could distinguish a cube from a sphere, both being of a size and standing together. Locke and his friend, Molineux, replied, nay. The Essay appeared, though an abridgment, in French, even before it was published in England, for its author was then (1687) a political exile. Early in the new century, a sightless mathematical wonder, Nicholas Saunderson, appeared at Cambridge, and achieved such distinction by his lectures that Newton—"the incomparable Newton" as Saunderson calls him*—asked him to undertake the exposition of the Principia and the Optics. While Saunderson was still the lion at Cambridge, the eminent surgeon, Cheselden, succeeded in giving sight to boy born blind, and then fourteen years old. The boy was at first unable to recognize by sight the objects that were most familiar to his touch, and Cheselden carefully recorded the progress of visual interpretation. The French savans were profoundly interested in the psychological questions arising out of these events. Condillac took up Locke's conundrum and the experiments of Cheselden, and discussed with great dialectic skill the mental process of the blind (Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines, 1746). Next year appeared in Dublin an interesting biography of Saunderson, from the hand of "his friend and disciple," Inchlif or Hinchliffe. His book furnished details of the appliances used by the blind mathematician, and it was most eagerly read in France. A copy fell into the hands of Diderot, then on the alert for philosophical sensations. With his graceful pen, hitherto scarcely known in France, he threw off the memorable "Letters on the Blind for the use of the Seeing," (Lettres sur les aveugles a l'usage de ceux qui voient). Paris was soon as much interested in the blind man of Puisaux as the England of thirty years ago was in Charles Dickens' sketch of Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's famous blind-deaf-mute pupil. Diderot's fame was established at a stroke. The letters secured for him not only fame, but also three months' imprisonment in Vincennes. I have read his brochure over and over again, in the vain hope of discovering what in it excited the iraseible government of Louis XV.; what possible pretext the "Well-beloved" or his minions could find for such an out-It may really have been, as the historian Buckle suggests, that the bat-eyed government of Louis XV suspected, in the mention of blindness, some allusion to themselves! What interests us most is, that Diderot's imprisonment was working out the deliverance of the blind. But for this occurrence it is very doubtful whether this Report of the Ontario Institution for the Blind would have been required before A.D. 1980. The popular interest in the Letters had already been running high; but, when an obstruction was thrown across the current, the interest instantly swelled and leaped up into wild enthusiasm; the feeble barrier burst; Diderot and a torrent of Revolutionary schemes were set free! While still in prison, this involuntary champion of the blind was visited by Rousseau,—the notable Jean Jacques,—who was presently to become a chief soreerer among unquiet minds, and the very master-spirit of the Revolution. Hitherto the blind had been regarded merely as interesting subjects in psychology. Locke, Condillac, and Diderot had not got beyond this phase; but Rousseau asked the more direct question, what can we do to alleviate the lot of this afflicted class; above all, how shall we apply to their education the results of all your metaphysics? He suggested the embossed books

^{*} Algebra, Book IX. § 378.

⁺ History of Civilization in England, Vol. II.

that we use to-day. By his eloquent tenderness he softened down human selfishness; and, what would have been thought past all belief, he made the age of Louis XV memorable for its schemes of philanthropy! Under his marvellous pen, France was wrought up into such sympathetic mood with afflicted humanity, that the education of both deaf mutes and blind passed rapidly through the transition stage of private effort, and became an essential part of state administration. Finding himself famous through his acquaintance with the fortress of Vincennes, Diderot again tempted the government, though unsuccessfully, by publishing his Letter on Deaf Mutes. As his Letter on the Blind was to become Haüy's manual, so this other letter set the Abbe l'Epée to work among the deaf and dumb. Among the most frequent visitors at l'Epee's school, was Hanv, and thus a romantic friendship arose between the pioneer of sign-language for deaf-mutes, and the pioneer of education for the blind. Many years afterwards, there met at the Scientific Congress of Liège, l'Epce's most accomplished pupil, Massieu, and Haiiy's distinguished pupil, Rodenbach, who rose to be a Belgian statesman of great influence. Rodenbach maintained before the Congress, that the lot of blind persons is more fortunate than those of deaf-mutes, while the deaf-mute, Massieu, sought to establish the better fortune of his own class.

In 1784, an accomplished blind pianiste suddenly rose upon the musical world. Mlle. Paradies, a young Austrian, blind from infancy, had, from very tender years, been carefully instructed in the piano and organ, and now, conducted by her mother, she was making the grand professional tour. After charming the courts of central Europe, she entertained Carlton House and Windsor Castle. She finally ventured on Paris, and there achieved her most brilliant triumphs. No one was more enthusiastic than Haüy, in whose mind the music of blind performers had hitherto been associated with the sorrowful exhibition at the Cafe des Aveugles. There, for the diversion of idlers, eight or ten blind men stood on a platform, goggles on nose, mock music before their sightless eyes, and made "a discordant symphony" which excited the boisterous and heartless mirth of the audience. Hauy tells us that he turned aside from this sad spectacle with a bitter pang, and at that instant for the first time the question floated through his mind: cannot these degraded unfortunates be educated by substituting touch for sight! Soon after, the brilliant and accomplished Paradies arrived in Paris, and the memory of the Café des Avengles troubled Haüy with accusing force. His mind full of these thoughts, he walked towards the old chapel of Bonne Nouvelle, and there met a blind beggar-lad. From that hour the work began.

To understand the present state of any soil we must learn something of the previous husbandry, and though we have improved the implements, the experiments of the early pioneers are still full of instruction. In this Institution we still retain the old and convenient distinction of work into literary, musical, and technical.

Literary Department.

The hope was at first entertained that a considerable proportion of the blind, if fairly educated, could live by brain-work of some sort. Literature, it was argued, is a means of livelihood to many seeing persons, to some even a source of affluence; why should not authorship yield a revenue to the blind, who have in many instances shown themselves highly gifted? To this question, which is still frequently asked, the sufficient answer is, that if blind writers produce distinctly meritorious work, the reading world will find it out and reward it. But an Institution for the Blind, no matter how high its curriculum, could not undertake a school of authorship any more than a collegiate institute or a college would be justified in doing. By no canon of criticism could we identify authors in embryo, and the history of literature supplies on every page instances how even the most sagacious teacher may be misled either into undue hope or unnecessary despair. Journalism is the most accessible form of literature; laborious research is not expected of it, nor are severe rules of criticism applied to its literary form; yet able journalists are by no means abundant. An American school of journalism was some time ago projected for students possessed of sight, but the school is already defunct. Artistic writing is really

as much the outcome of natural gifts as successful composition in music, or successful composition in marble or colours. Then, over and above all this, we must not, while training the blind, imitate the vice of modern educational systems, and neglect, or even postpone, the training of the hand. It has been the wise practice of the House of Brandenburg to instruct each of its princes in a trade. The Emperor William often shows, with pride, mechanical triumphs executed in wood or metal by his grandsons, and by the Crown Prince, their father. By a strong infusion of practical handicraft the German family hope to avoid what Professor Huxley lately called "lopsided men." It is, however, all-important that we should cultivate the general intelligence of the blind; for, under this stimulus, the hand responds much more readily to technical instruction of any kind. This receptive condition of the blind child's intellect can obviously be induced in two ways, which we constantly combine: 1st, by reading and oral instruction; 2nd, by furnishing embessed books to the blind for their own perusal. For both purposes an extensive library is necessary, and it should be constantly kept up to the literary and scientific standard of the time. The silent influence of books is inconceivably great. Even every well-appointed convict prison in our time has its library, and the softening influence of literature is visible even when men are at their worst.

The embossed books used by our pupils comprise, besides school-books and devotional works, the following representation of English literature: -Shakspeare's Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Julius Casar, Merchant of Venice, Midsummer Night's Dream; Milton's entire Poetical Works; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Pope's Essay on Man, Essay on Criticism, Rape of the Lock, and selections; Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, Hebrew Melodies, and Childe Harold; Scott's Marmion and Lady of the Lake; Tennyson's Enoch Arden and Dora; Dickens' Cricket on the Hearth, Child's History of England, and The Old Curiosity Shop; selected poetical works of Goldsmith, Gray, Shelley, Herbert, and Macaulay. For these books I have drawn upon the Boston Institution, the American Printing House for the Blind (Louisville), Mr. Kneass of Philadelphia, and the Worcester (England) Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind. The fact that, after nearly a century of effort, the entire library of the blind can be enumerated in half a dozen lines of print, calls aloud on philanthropists. How does this list compare with the catalogue of the school library of any intelligent township, or with the catalogue in any well-managed convict prison? Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the superintendents of the Boston and Louisville Institutions to increase the number of embossed books. The Worcester Society, in England, has done excellent work with its slender resources, and, if properly supported, would do vastly more. Great expectations were raised by the Gardner legacy of £300,000, but its application seems still to remain where it was left by the late Lord Chancellor. Let us hope that it will not prove to be another phase of Dickens' famous chancery suit, Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The outlook at present is bleak enough. Superintendent Anagnos, besides the embossed edition of Pope's works mentioned in the list above, and besides a volume of American prose, has during the past year projected a series of historical manuals, of which the following are ready for delivery: -Schmitz's History of Greece, brought down to 1862, by Gennadios, Professor of History in the University of Athens; Schmitz's Rome; Higginson's History of the United States. Among the new works immediately forthcoming are Freeman's Europe and Huxley's Science Primer. Nor have the wants of younger pupils been overlooked. A reading book has lately been prepared by Mr. Lodge, for the Boston public schools, and he has taken as the matter the ever-charming stories of childhood-Red Riding-Hood, Jack the Giant-Killer, and the rest. With Mr. Lodge's permission, the Boston Institution has reproduced the volume in the embossed form, and has also embossed selections from the Arabian Nights in a form suitable for a reading-book. Our blind children read with inconceivable relish these delightful stories, which, for a thousand years, have retained unfaded all their original

Mrs. Anagnos has, with great kindness, lately translated from the German, and in embossed form presented gratuitously to the blind, an interesting account of the world's famous diamonds, the Kohinoor, the Pitt diamond, and others that have shone in history as well as in caskets.

The publications of the Boston Institution are all defrayed by private benevolence; and sometimes the benefactors will not allow Mr. Anagnos to disclose their names to his board of trustees. When shall we witness in Ontario philanthropy of this unostentatious character?

The relief of these recent Boston prints is surprisingly bold; the words fairly leap from the page! The paper is made from specially selected linen rags; and, while thin, is very strong. On the occassion of a recent delightful visit to the Institution, I was invited to examine all the details of the printing and electrotyping. A new press, appropriately named the Howe Memorial Press, has been constructed from the design of Mr. Reardon, a most ingenious blind mechanic, who resides at the Institution. Mr. Reardon had previously given proofs of his ingenuity, in a system of electric clocks which shew uniform time throughout the Institution; also in a system of electric calls, by which any officer, pupil, or servant can at will be summoned from any part of the building. Among practical book makers there is considerable variance of opinion as to the best form of press for embossing. Mr. Anagnos, discarding the cylinder, has in the new press returned to the bed and platen. It is contended that the simultaneous pressure on the whole page gives a more uniform relief than successive tangential pressures, as imparted by a cylinder; and that in the latter case a species of ripple or after-towe in the "blanket" produces inequalities in the impression. It is interesting to note that Haüy, though using the cylinder,—somewhat after the manner, as I conjecture, of the modern "proof press,"—believed that a simultaneous vertical pressure would yield better books. * The new Boston press which is of great power, is not designed for a greater speed than eight hundred impressions an hour. For heavy and expensive stereotype castings,—a ton of type metal to a book of a few hundred pages,-Mr. Anagnos, has substituted an exceedingly light and cheap electrotype. A wax matrix taken from the type form is blackleaded, and a thin copper shell is deposited, which, after being separated from its matrix, is supported at the back by a filling of melted tin. By this electrotype process, the price of the Boston publications has recently been much reduced, while the quality of both paper and printing has been vastly improved.

At the Louisville Institution, -where, in the month of August, the Biennial Convention was right royally entertained by Superintendent Huntoon and his Trustees,-I found further improvements projected for the book-work, which already is exceedingly good. For convenience and economy, the American Printing House for the Blind is conducted within the institution walls, and it is thus under Mr. Huntoon's constant superinten-An improved cylinder press has been found necessary to keep up with the demand for embossed books. Under the recent Subsidy Act of the United States Congress, the duty of producing and distributing annually \$10,000 worth of books and appliances devolved upon Mr. Huntoon, and even his energy must have been severely taxed. This subsidy has given a powerful stimulus to the education of the blind. Some modifications in the rules of distribution were adopted by the late Convention. Publications and appliances, other than those produced at Louisville, can now be selected to the limit of 20 per cent of the appropriation credited to any given superintendent. The choice of books is perhaps the most difficult question that can engage any educational body. The plan adopted at Louisville is ingenious and sufficiently elastic. Five superintendents are to form a publication committee, who are to send to the various superintendents, classified lists of all the books suggested for publication. Every superintendent is to designate in each subject the book that he approves, and the book receiving the greatest number of votes is to be sent to the embossing press. Then, to provide for the publication of special works, it was further resolved, that the appropriation of any institution may be devoted to the embossing of any book selected by the superintendent of that Institution.

Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, has lately reprinted in raised letters King Rene's Daughter—Theodore Martin's translation from the Danish of Henrik Hertz. Iolanthe, the king's daughter, and the heroine of the play, became blind in infancy; but, under the

^{* &}quot;Nous croyons cependant qu' une impression perpendiculaire donnée au même instant à toute la feuille, laisserait à son foulage plus de solidité."

magic spells of Moorish science, she regains her sight. To our blind pupils these hinging incidents open sympathies that make the book a frequent companion. Mr. Kneass intends, I believe, to give us Bulwer Lytton's popular play, The Lady of Lyons, which will also meet with a warm welcome. He entertains a design of reproducing, in embossed form, some English version of the entire Iliad of Homer. The wisdom of this scheme I greatly question. The work would probably occupy half-a-dozen large quarto volumes, and the ordinary blind reader would hardly work his way through the second quarter of the first volume, where the "catalogue of the ships" would fall due. To afford an insight into Homer's great poems, a much better plan would be to reprint those two delightful volumes of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" that are devoted to the Iliad and Odyssey, where the editor (the Rev. W. Lucas Collins) has introduced Homer's most famous passages in graceful English versions.

The Roman types used by the three foregoing publishers differ in some details, but they offer no difficulty to those of our pupils who can read line type. The Worcester (England) Society adopts a type quite resembling in form, though not in size, Haüy's early imprints; these letters are also found very legible to the finger, except in the too

close resemblance of e and o.

How great the improvements in books for the blind! Haüy's letters were fairly designed, but the mechanical execution of his books was very crude. Into an area of 50 square inches he brought 365 letters,—the American publications bring with greatly increased legibility into the same area about twice as many. Our pioneer apologized for the clumsiness of his ponderous tomes. He pleaded "our printing is still in its cradle. Perhaps some day we, like seeing folk, shall have our Elzevirs." If we yet complain of our bulky books, let us thankfully remember that they have shrunk to less than one-half their former size. How old Haüy's heart would gladden at the fulfilment of his prophecy!

In the choice of books for relief-printing, I would urge upon our publishers that they do not multiply class-books on such subjects as grammar, arithmetic, and spelling; but that large additions be made in books of more abiding interest, -works in literature and history, or works illustrative of these subjects. In my last Annual Report I cited encouraging examples of blind poets that have left their mark upon the literature of modern Europe. From time immemorial, history as well as poetry has had a fascination for the blind, and occasionally it may be said of blind historians, as Mr. Gladstone once grandly said of orators, that they have given back in a flood what they have received in vapour. Cicero tells us, as a notable event of his boyhood, that he gained the recognition of Aufidius, who, though blind reached the high offices of questor and prætor, and who, in those days, was yet more famous as the historian of Greece. Father Charlevoix, our famous Canadian Annalist of a century and a half ago, found on visiting Japan, that the state maintained a regular faculty of history, composed of blind men, whose memory was made the muniment room—probably also the lumber-room—of the national records. It may be, as it is usually alleged, that Milton was turned aside by failure of sight from his design of completing the History of England; but, judging from the sample he has left, we have made an exceedingly good exchange in Paradise Lost. Within our own century we can find examples that are full of encouragement to ambitious youth. The American historian, Prescott, lost his sight just as he had gathered the raw material for the first of his Spanish histories; but he dared to go forward; and, after ten years' further toil, all the world was reading his Ferdinand and Isabella. Another decade brought forth, though with more aid from his sight, his Conquests of Mexico and Peru. The fatal paralytic stroke came to him in his library chair while engaged on his *Philip II*. Augustin Thierry, the eminent historian of the Norman Conquest, wrote in darkness all his historical works, except the first. His brother Amedée, also an historian of eminence, was afflicted with the same privation, but was endowed with the same literary taste that Augustin so touchingly described as his constant solace. The late Viscount Cranborne (eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury) was blind from childhood, but was quite remarkable for the range and the variety of his scholarship. His History of France for Children, followed by the Essays and Historical Sketches raised high hopes, which unhappily were blighted by his sudden taking off, —a serious loss to the blind of England, whose cause he had made his own.

In point print books for our literary classes, I regret that I have this year no new publications to report. This Institution, in common with almost all other American Institutions for the Blind, employs the New York point system. The adoption of the Braille system, as employed in France, seems, independently of its intrinsic defects as a tangible alphabet, to be altogether out of the question. The exposition of the French system, as laid before the Paris Congress of 1878, and since published by the French Government,* will, I suppose, be accepted as authentic. Well, the system, as now used, embraces the following symbols to designate peculiarities occurring in the French language: 1st, letters marked by the trema or by accents; 2nd, prefixes and terminations common in the French language; also, 3rd, words in frequent use, making a total of about 150 symbols. which are additional to the digits and to the letters of the alphabet. Now, in this immense number of symbols, Braille and his editor, Ballu, have really exhausted all the useful combinations that the Braille system admits of; and on the ground of uniformity, which is the strong plea for the general use of the system, it is obvious that these symbols, already appropriated to a special significance in France, cannot be made to signify something else in English or German. It was hoped that an international code of letters and word symbols for the blind was found in the Braille system, but the hope is evidently delusive. We could reach such a result by only one path: translating into point characters all the possible elementary sounds of the human voice; as, for example, they are represented in Prof. A. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech;" but phonetic reform has not yet reached a point where this would be practicable. Until the world insists upon representing the vocal essence of a language instead of its mere conventional form, we cannot have a universal alphabet for either blind or seeing. Phonetic spelling is, however, making its way, and we are apparently on the eve of a great revolution. Some of the public journals have lately been using such forms as program—which is already recognized by so accurate a scholar as Mr. Skeat in his Etymological Dictionary—and catalog, which has the justification of the German form. But the English Philological Society goes vastly farther. That learned body, whose head quarters are at University College, London, and which reckons among its leading spirits such names as F. J. Furnivall, the eminent Shakspearean scholar, has already adopted such changes as iland for island; foren for foreign; rein for reign; feeld for field; ake for ache; ov for of; traveler for traveller; ar for are; giv for give; cum for come; du for due; lookt for looked; tugd for tugged; er for re (in centre, etc.); drivn for driven; promis for promise; forfet for forfeit; hight for height; o or e for eo in people (peple), jeopardy, yeoman, etc. These apparently startling changes are really in most cases only restorations of the old and simpler spelling, from which, on a sorrowful day, our forefathers strayed, leaving their posterity to wander up and down in the wilderness these four hundred years or more. To the blind, in a much greater degree than the seeing, these changes are important, spelling is so difficult without sight, and space is so valuable in embossed books. At the Louisville Convention, a committee was appointed to report on the whole question at our next biennial gathering, which is to be held in August, 1882, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Meanwhile our publishers ought surely to be issuing some fresh books in the New York point letter, which was definitely adopted nine years ago, by the Convention of Indianapolis. We urgently need a graduated series of reading-books, which had better not reproduce anything we have now in Roman letters. The existing readers are already so familiar to blind pupils that point-print versions of these books would certainly be read rather from memory than touch. For more advanced students, a transcript of Macaulay's Essays would be found very appropriate. If a little more help were provided within this Institution, I could put to excellent use a small Gordon printing-press. More than two hundred blind youths now annually pass through our hands, and their educational wants are very varied. Special printed lessons would often prove of great service. In training the fingers of blind children to read, their strength of memory is our chief impediment. In many cases a single perusal of a page transfers it so completely to the memory that any further training of the fingers on that page is useless. The blind child's fingers are not the source of information on which he now depends, and they wander aimlessly over the page.

In a recent letter to the Athenœum (March 6th, 1880), Dr. Monier Williams, the eminent professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, affords an extraordinary instance of this cultivation of memory in the blind pandit Gattu-Lalaji, who, at eight years, had lost the sight of both eyes, through smallpox. "During one of my visits to Bombay, he called on me, accompanied by three amanuenses, and requested a trial of his powers, declaring himself capable of composing six sets of extemporaneous verses, simultaneously, on any six subjects, and in any six metres I liked to select. I proposed three subjects—a description of Bombay, the advantage of Sanskrit learning, and the advent of the Prince of Wales to India—naming at the same time three of the most difficult metres I could remember. Without a moment's delay, the pandit dictated the required verses to his scribes, with wonderful precision and rapidity. He also conversed fluently in Sanskrit, and impressed me very favourably with his finished scholarship and the extent of his literary acquirements. The blind pandit's successful tour deforce in my presence was doubtless more due to great powers of memory than to poetical genius."

Of Dr. Moone's publications the Institution has only a limited supply, but the books are in frequent use. One of the older pupils, who, with his sight, lost also his left arm, has lately received from H. R. H. the Marchioness of Lorne a kind gift of the Gospels

embossed in Moone's characters.

In my last Report I represented the cruel disability to which blind readers in Canada were then subjected by the Customs duty on embossed books. Mr. Paterson, our eloquent representative in the Commons, took up the question during the next session, and made a powerful appeal for the relief of an afflicted class, whose burden is already so grievous to carry. The Honourable Edward Blake also kindly gave the blind of Canada his powerful advocacy. The House showed itself responsive to these stirring appeals, and the Premier announced the good news that henceforth books embossed for the use of the blind will be admitted free.

For pencil-writing we generally use the grooved card. The "automatic" indelible pencil that has lately become so popular would serve a good purpose in blind-schools, if its price were well reduced. Ink cannot be used without sight, and ordinary pencil-writing soon becomes blurred and illegible. Blind authors have resorted to various expedients. Prescott was advised by Thierry, his brother in affliction and in historical tastes, to dictate his manuscript, but Prescott would sturdily draft his own. He procured in London, a writing-case, consisting of a frame traversed by brass wires corresponding in number to the designed lines of writing. The paper was covered by a carbonised sheet, such as we still use for duplicating, and both were secured together beneath the wire gridiron. The historian then used an ivory or an agate stylus, and the writing appeared on the lower sheet as hieroglyphics, intelligible to his secretary,—and often to no one else. It is interesting to remember that Prescott's Secretary, Mr. John Foster Kirk, has since become a distinguished author, and the historian of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

Our blind writers, when they intend their manuscript to be legible to themselves, and to one another, use point characters. But just here arose a great obstacle. Hitherto it has been necessary for the blind writer to indent the dots on the side of the paper reverse from that on which his fingers would read it; also, as in reading he proceeds from left to right, so in indenting he must take the opposite direction, and form the characters from right to left. Then if he desired to examine any word or sentence already written, he must detach the paper from the frame in which it was secured, release it from the embrace of the "guide," turn it over, read it with the fingers, and restore it to its first position. In mathematical problems, where each stage of the work is deduced from some preceding stage, or from the hypothesis, the difficulty became insuperable. Ever since my first acquaintance with school-aparatus for the blind, I felt satisfied that before point characters could receive their full application, some simple mechanism was necessary whereby the blind could write on the same side of the paper that they read,—in other words that what we required was not an indenting, but an embossing appliance. In nearly all my Reports I have discussed this question, and from time to time, I have indicated the progress of my experiments. Happily, this year, the embossing guide has passed the experimental stage, and after availing myself of the criticisms and suggestions of our most experienced and successful teachers, I have introduced it into all branches of class-instruction. This em-

bossing guide,—which so far as appears from the bibliography of the blind, is the first that has ever either been devised or suggested, -consists essentially of two metal plates, each one inch by eleven. The upper plate is punched into three rows of cells, bearing a very exact mathematical relation to each other, and may for convenience be called the "cell-plate." The lower or "bed" plate bears on its surface a number of conical points about a 1-20th of an inch in height; and these points are so disposed that, when the two plates are made coincident, four points of the lower plate appear in the four angles of each cell in the upper plate. The stylus resembles the barrel of a watch-key; the cavity, however, not being square, but conical, so as to conform to the shape of the points on the bed-plate. The formation of these points has been a matter of prolonged experiment. In my first experiments I drove into the bed-plate, pins, so as to occupy the four corners of each cell. In the next model, which I had made in Toronto, I had the points spun on a sheet of copper, which was afterwards soldered to a brass plate. But this appeared too tedious. I therefore set about casting the bed-plate, points and all, in type metal. But when I had fairly succeeded with my castings an unexpected difficulty arose. I found that we could not succeed in making our cell-plates exactly alike, i. c. when a number of plates are stacked up, their cells do not exactly coincide. Mr. Harrison, our engineer, has by his ingenuity gradually reduced this error, so that now it has all but disappeared, and the method of casting, as being much more expeditious, will again be tried. Meanwhile I have fallen back on the second method, and Mr. Wickens has closely studied the best mode of spinning* conical points on copper plates. The following is the process that is at present pursued, by which 200 perfect points can be spun in less than a quarter of an hour. A strip of copper, toughened by heating, is covered by its intended cell-plate and both are well secured to a strip of sheet lead. A shouldered steel point having a velocity of over a thousand revolutions a minute is, by a foot-lever, brought down in each of the four corners of every cell, and the copper is thus, without breaking, spun into the conical points required. The strip of copper which now bristles with points is soldered to a back of rather heavy brass plate and the points are at the same time filled with liquid solder. This bed-plate finally receives two posts, which pass through the cell-plate, and one of which allows the cell-plate to be released and revolved around the other post as a pivot. I submitted this educational novelty at Louisville, for the opinion of the Convention, and it was most favorably received. At this Institution we do not of course manufacture appliances for sale, but I have sent to Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia samples of our earliest though somewhat imperfect efforts, and I have furnished such directions as will enable the publishers for the blind, at those points, to make the embossing guides for Institutions requiring them.

In my last report I described a variety of elaborate mechanisms designed to expedite blind writing. The Braille-Foucaud apparatus is one of the earliest, and it is made the subject of instruction in some Institutions. In spite of its laborious process of constructing tangible Roman letters, I find it stated in a recent French publication that eighty Alexandrine verses,—say two pages of a well-printed English octavo,—can be embossed in an hour. Its price used to be given at from \$12 to \$16, but it is no longer quoted on the announcements of the Paris Institution.

At the Louisville Convention Mr. McElroy exhibited an ingenious and compact needle-writer for New York point characters. There is a key-board, containing six keys, separated by a spacing key into two sets, each of three. These six notes actuate as many needle-points in the six different positions that a dot may occupy in the New York point system. A convex table of sheet iron carries the paper that is to be indented,—a transverse slot dividing the sheet-iron into two equal parts. This slot is surmounted by a metal arc, having a groove on its under surface. Against this groove the indenting needles play as the keys are struck. This ingenious mechanism has distinct advantages over all the type-writers for the blind that I have yet seen. It shares the disadvantage of all indenting machines, in proceeding from right to left; but the manuscript already written is accessible to the finger, except the line actually being written. The whole mechanism does not occupy more room than an ordinary dressing-case, and the price is at present placed

^{*} Since the above was written, we have succeeded in making very satisfactory points by the simple use of a minute punch and die; and altogether we have much improved the whole appliance.

at \$18. The inventor, Mr. McElroy, has been appointed superintendent of the new State

Institution for the Blind, established this year at Lansing, Michigan.

Hitherto the least satisfactory appliances for the blind have been in the department of mathematics. Two centuries ago, at Geneva, the eminent mathematician, James Bernouilli, succeeded in teaching his favorite subjects to a blind girl, and he left a small Latin tractate explaining his methods of instruction, which included the use of tangible His suggestions were not at that time followed up. Euler, like James Bernouilli, a citizen of Basel, was a pupil of John Bernouilli, and was doubtless quite familiar with the system recommended for blind mathematicians by John's elder brother. Yet, when Euler became totally blind, he at once and wholly threw himself upon his memory. By way of severe introductory discipline, he dictated to a servant, who at first did not understand a single mathematical expression, his celebrated treatise on algebra, and when he succeeded in making his ignorant servant understand the Diophantine Analysis, he felt assured that he had made his algebra generally intelligible. He also used his memory as the main resort in his profound researches into lunar perturbations. Euler's memory acquired marvellous power; one of his minor feats was committing Virgil's Eneid, and telling the first and last lines on any page of his copy. His easy recollection of the most complicated mathematical formula and calculations would have filled with envy even the late Professor De Morgan, who, however, was not necessarily dependent on his memory, but had the excellent use of the left eye. In the year that Euler was born, Saunderson began his brilliant lectures at Cambridge; and, just as Saunderson's life was ebbing away, Euler's fame was rising like a flood, bearing him towards St. Petersburg as the guest of the great Catharine, and towards Berlin as the familiar friend of the great Frederick. Though Saunderson astonished England by his extraordinary powers of memory, he often called to his aid the suggestions of James Bernouilli. He constructed a calculating board, which proved to his contemporaries a great subject of interest and mystery. By putting together the accounts given in Hinchliffe's Biography and Diderots Lettres, its construction and use become intelligible enough. A framed pine board, about a foot square, was divided into small squares, having holes drilled at their angular points and at the intersections of their diagonals. Pegs, with heads of two sizes, were inserted in various positions, and the squares, thus distinguished, made out the ten numerals. Saunderson's board probably suggested the honey-comb, and the numeral cubes still used in many schools for the blind. A little consideration will make it evident that if Saunderson's system of fixed squares, with movable pegs, were transformed into a system of movable blocks, it would be equivalent to using the upper faces of four different cubes, or the upper and lower faces of two different cubes. Or, better still, we may use both ends of a single pentagonal block, the ten different attitudes of the pentagon yielding, as in the Kley and Taylor appliances, the ten numerals. In the celebrated board above noticed, the blind mathematician carried silk threads around the pegs to represent mathematical figures.

Saunderson, by incessant practice, acquired great speed in the use of these clumsy contrivances; but, like Euler, he depended chiefly on mental calculation, using the cubes merely to rest his mind at particular stages of the work. But the educational requirements of such minds as Saunderson's are no measure for the average intellect, and ought never to be taken as any guide in devising school apparatus for ordinary blind youth. To Newton the most difficult of Euclid's theorems was a self-evident truth; but, though we live in the full blaze of the Newtonian philosophy, the pons as inorum still remains a bridge of sighs to average school-boys. The walking-staff of such blind giants as Euler and Saunderson in mathematics, or of Milton in literature, would, to ordinary blind folk, be, in Miltonic phrase, "the mast of some great ammiral." Even Ulysses himself did not attempt to handle the truncheon of the Cyclops; with his habitual sagacity he restricted himself to a fathom off the thinner end. The number of mathematical prodigies among the blind has hitherto not been large. In the long records of the Paris Institution I can find only one who distinctly rose above mediocrity, though Paris has always had a strong weakness for evolving prodigies. Penjon (as he spelled his own name), or Paingeon (as Dr. Guillie spelled it), entering the Institution in 1797, shared the great mathematical advantages which were then provided for the pupils. After a course of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, he was placed under the distinguished mathematicians, Biot and Franceur. With their assistance he attained to great proficiency in the calculus and the *Mécanique céleste*. At an open competition of the colleges in Paris, he distanced all his rivals, seeing as well as blind, and the rector of the university soon after nominated him to the chair of mathematics in the $Lyce\hat{e}$ of Angers. Beyond this point I have not been able to trace Penjon's career. After his appointment he disappears from view, and he failed to reach even the slight distinction of a notice in the *Biographie Universelle*.

Here it is instructive to keep before us that the Paris Institution in Penjon's time forced the mathematical pupils to rely altogether on their memory. Dr. Guillié, the director, tells us that no external aid whatever was provided. Wherever blind mathematicians have hitherto preserved any record of their researches, they have used the services of a secretary. Saunderson, with all his mental resources, never learned to write. Without writing materials, how paralysed would seeing persons find themselves, even in the simplest matters of account! This suggests what we ought to do for the blind. Until they are provided with some near equivalent for our pencil and paper, sightless children will remain too heavily weighted for much progress. By the device of an embossing guide, I have long hoped, as explained in former Reports, to make mathematics more accessible to the blind. The experiment is now proceeding. So far as we have yet gone, no serious difficulty has been met; and the prospect is very encouraging. The embossing guide is equally available for calculation, for writing, and for musical notation. For the study of geometry I have designed a slate which will, I think, be found very helpful. A sheet of brass-plate will have its surface covered with conical points bearing the same mathematical relation as in the bed-plate of the guide already constructed, so that a cell-plate may be used for the writing of words or numbers. Accompanying the slate, which may conveniently take the form of a portfolio, will be a pair of compasses, and the usual equipment of triangles, etc. The compasses will have the limbs jointed, each limb terminating in conical depressions instead of points. If the student desires to describe a circle, resting one limb of the compasses on any given point of the bed-plate, he will take the required radius, bending the knee-joint of the other limb perpendicular to the paper, and, swinging this limb round, he will emboss the points that lie in its path. With the further aid of the triangles, he can draw the ordinary range of geometrical figures. It is obvious that he can draw in outline, maps, and a great variety of designs, if the profiles are supplied.

Musical Department.

In musical instruction the embossing guide will have an important place. It is interesting to know that Mlle. Paradies, the famous blind cantatrice and instrumentalist of the last century, used a somewhat analogous device to arrange her musical compositions. She at first tried pricking dots on paper, but the ceaseless turning and re-turning of the paper became intolerable. She then made immense pin cushions, such as lace-makers use, but quite flat. The writing was now evidently done on the same side as the reading, and in the same order. Mile. Paradies seems never to have got beyond these expedients, which, however, she turned to the best advantage, by using a very condensed system of short-hand—the bass alone being written, and the harmony indicated by symbols, just as in our figured bass. In the Paris Institution, Haüy attempted to reproduce music for the blind by embossing it with the ordinary lines and spaces. This has been attempted in several American institutions, and quite recently Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, has published some books of hymn-tunes. For legible reading the embossed copy must be on a highly magnified scale. The Paris Institution soon abandoned this plan, though it is still, or it was lately used in Hauy's foundation at St. Petersburg. The strain on the pupil's memory was found too severe to dispense with written music, and in Paris a succession of interesting experiments were tried. Rousseau's suggestions furnished a basis for one system, another was purely alphabetical, but all these were laid aside for the new point system arranged by Braille, which is still retained. This Braille system was at the time it was announced, an important advance, though it has been since severely criticised, even at the Paris Institution, which is ordinarily too much under the sway of tradition. Guadet, one of the most distinguished teachers there, showed very clearly in 1846, Braille's wastefulness of space, and the other

defects of his system. The argument now generally urged for the universal adoption of the Braille system, is the alleged vast volume of its musical literature. But this has been grossly exaggerated. The most recent catalogue of publications in Braille music, shows fifty short pieces selected from the great composers; twelve waltzes arranged as piano duets; thirty-five more difficult selections for the piano, and a rather full representation of Bach's fugues. There are also some miscellaneous selections, and books of instruction for vocal music and for the piano, organ, clarionet, cornet, violin and violincello. It is of course to be understood that the Paris Institution does not confine its own teaching to the above list. A printing press within its walls is constantly available for special lessons in music as well as in other subjects. But the list exhibits all the publications that are procurable by other Institutions, and in an argument against ambiguity and other inherent defects of the Braille system, such a list cannot weigh heavily. In this Institution I have adopted the New York point system of music, as arranged by Superintendent Wait, and neither teachers nor pupils appear to find any difficulty in its use. The lessons in instrumental music are dictated by the teachers, taken down by the pupils and afterwards made the subject of study and practice. In condensation as well as clearness, the New York system appears to be superior to Braille's notation, still there is some diffuseness. It is most unfortunate that Haily did not hand down Mlle. Paradies' system of figured bass. Her musical contemporaries extolled its ingenuity, clearness and condensation. Mr. Wait is constantly improving and elaborating his system. Perhaps he will give us as his final triumph a workable scheme of musical short-hand. His recent point version of Schumann's Album was a most welcome addition to our musical library. He is now engaged on a series of small manuals, illustrative of musical expressions, such as staccato, legato, scales, arpeggio, fugue, rhythm, etc. The music will be drawn exclusively from the great masters, and the series will include altogether about twenty-five books. At my recent visit to the New York Institution, Mr. Wait had sent to Louisville for publication five or six of the proposed series, so that I hope to have some of the manuals in the hands of our teachers before the close of the year. Two other additions to our store of point music are promised: Vaccai's Vocal Studies and Kohlen's Piano School for Young Pupils.

I am most gratified to learn that there is a good prospect of seeing our music hall furnished with a pipe-organ. The scheme ought to include, first, a really good instrument with two manuals, and such a full selection of stops as will thoroughly train our pupils in registration; secondly, such mechanical arrangement as will give us the motive power of the engine in the basement. I have carefully worked out all the details with our most experienced organ-builder, and I do not see how these conditions can be fulfilled for a less sum than \$3,000.* Of all cheap furniture, a cheap organ is the most expensive. It is surely not too much to ask the wealthy Government of Ontario to do for one of its great Provincial Institutions as much as any respectable town does for three or four of its churches. The practical value of organ instruction to blind students cannot be denied or disputed. In this, as in every other branch of our instruction, the experience of the pioneer Institution is invaluable. In the Paris Institution, music was at first treated as an amusement for the blind, and not as that serious occupation and prime source of livelihood that it has since become. In his earliest announcement, Haiiy, with a very apologetic tone, included music in his scheme of instruction. The era of piano-artists commenced with the directorate of Dr. Guillié, who cleared the foundation for his work, by weeding out unprogressive teachers and dismissing forty-three of the pupils. In the case of Sophie Osmont, he showed how the piano may become to a blind artiste a source of reputation and affluence. The next director, Pignier, struck into some other rich veins. He saw that in church music there was a great future for the blind, and thus came in the era of the organ. Against the virulent opposition of some of his own staff, he gave the pupil, Montal, opportunities of studying the construction of the piano; of developing a scientific system of tuning, and finally he appointed him to a position on the staff. Montal's subsequent career as one of the great piano manufacturers of Paris is well-known. To this period

^{*}The following is the inventory of the musical outfit of the Boston Institution for the Blind, as published in the Report for 1880 (p. 101): One large organ, \$5,500; three small organs, \$730; forty-four pianos, \$11,000; violins, \$100; brass and reed instruments, \$1,500; total, \$18,830.

(1821–1840) belong Braille, Gauthier, and Moncouteau—all distinguished organists—Braille, also the arranger of the point system; Gauthier, a successful composer; Moncouteau, a valuable contributor to the theory of music. By 1840, fifty of the pupils had won their way to the organ-stool in the great parish churches of Paris, and in the cathedrals of Orleans, Tours, Vannes, and Blois. To-day more than two hundred are similarly employed throughout France. Paris has invaded even Canada. Not long since one of its pupils was a leading organist in Quebec; and now another is a leading musician in Montreal. The early successes of the Paris Institution were not overlooked by Dr. Howe, and the other American pioneers. It would now be impossible to find in the United States an Institution, half the size of our own, that remains unsupplied with a good church organ.

Montal's success in piano-tuning opened up to the blind a most productive field of His lead has been well followed up in both Europe and America. The leading tuner in the establishment of Steinway and Sons, New York, is a blind German, Mr. Armino Schotte. In a letter to Superintendent Anagnos (Jan. 9th, 1880,) the Messrs. Steinway wrote: "This gentleman tunes the concert-grand pianos for the concerts at Steinway Hall, etc., which work is considered the highest achievement in the art of tuning. Mr. Schotte's tuning is simply perfect, not only for its purity, but in his skill of so setting the tuning-pins that the piano can endure the largest amount of heavy playing without being put out of tune." In Boston the official tuning of the city school pianos has for the past few years been wholly in the hands of the Institution pupils, who also largely receive the patronage of private families. The experience of our own Institution during the past year offers much encouragement. Mr. William Raymond, a former pupil, and recently our instructor in tuning, though already earning a good income from his profession, was offered still better inducements by Messrs. Mason and Risch, piano-makers of Toronto, and he has entered their service. Mr. Zinger has been appointed to the vacancy on our staff, and he combines with tuning some other branches of musical instruction that were before in separate hands. In tuning and other technical branches, it will be very important to grant a government diploma to those pupils who have completed their training, and who are recommended to the public. Our tuning class now contains seven pupils selected from among the senior students.

Industrial Department.—Boys.

Our willow-shop contains thirty-four male apprentices. A minute record is kept (daily and monthly) of all the work produced by each apprentice. The regular course of training covers at least four full sessions in the shop, successive years being devoted to tasks of increasing difficulty. About forty varieties of basket-work are made. The instruction of our blind apprentices is greatly promoted by the use of blocks, and by Mr. Truss' models, which were especially invented for our shop. During the summer vacation the senior apprentices are lent some tools and blocks and given some willow. They then take their introductory lessons in self-help and home-industry. When they have satisfactorily completed their Institution course, they are furnished with an outfit of tools, models and blocks, and a small supply of willow which will keep them employed until their own crop of willow is harvested. Three years before this final departure, they have been supplied with willow-cuttings to form the plantation from which their raw material is to be drawn when they set up for themselves. This system strictly administered has yielded most gratifying results. We have already throughout the Province a large number of ex-pupils hard at work and doing well. I make it a feature in the annual visitation of the blind to require reports respecting the old pupils. This summer the visitation was performed by Mr. Wickens and Mr. Truss, with some assistance from the bursar, Mr. Hossie. These officers collected valuable information, and whenever they crossed the track of expupils, they found them well employed.

Industrial Department.—Girls.

The organization of this department has been minutely detailed in recent Annual Reports. The course of instruction embraces the cutting and fitting of dresses and clothing,

household sewing and knitting, the use of the knitting machine, the use of various sewing machines with their numerous attachments, the making of bead-work and fancy work in a great variety of forms, colours, and materials. In the knitting-room, the machine now chiefly used is the Franz and Pope knitter with ribbing attachment, as made at Georgetown, Ont. Our equipment numbers four machines, owned by the Institution, and eight owned by the pupils themselves. The girls have purchased them on the instalment plan, and are making their payments out of their allowances for Government knitting. The products of the knitting-room for the year were as follows:

| Socks (for Central Prison, Boys' Reformatory, etc.,) | 3,439 pairs. |
|--|--------------|
| Mitts, double-knitted and hand-made | |
| Stockings | 323 " |

Some hoods also were made.

To adequately set forth the large volume of work done by blind labour in the sewingroom. I should have to give the articles as detailed in the official record, and thus turn my
page into a series of clothes-lines. The list includes such items as 36 dresses, 77 sheets,
178 pillow-cases, besides a vast variety of general household furnishings, and an unspeakable assortment of feminine accourrements. Canadian farmers still largely use the spinningwheel, though of improved construction, and our girls are nearly all daughters of farmers.

Miss Tyrrell has suggested that the use of the spinning-wheel should therefore be included
in our scheme of instruction. An excellent suggestion, and I am now looking about for
the best form of spinning-wheel.

The number of machine knitters is 34; of machine sewers 64.

Miss M. Ross, lately appointed on the staff of teachers, devotes a portion of the day to the manual instruction of her pupils,—a branch of growing interest and importance. The *unhandiness* of neglected blind children exceeds all belief.

Religious Instruction.

The pupils, both Protestant and Catholic, are conducted to Brantford on Sunday morning, and attend their own places of worship. For the guidance of the Presbyterian and the Baptist pupils, I am greatly indebted to the good offices of Mr. S. M. Thompson and Mr. Cox. The continued kind attentions of these benevolent gentlemen are deeply felt and appreciated. On Sunday afternoon, the Protestant pupils attend a service conducted in our Music Hall by the various clergymen of Brantford, who attend with almost unfailing punctuality. The Catholic pupils, on Sunday afternoon, are instructed by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, under the direction of the Rev. P. Bardou. For the general use of the Catholic blind, the catechism of their church has been embossed at Louisville, under the special supervision of the Bishop of Kentucky. For Protestants, the Society for Religious Literature, recently organized at Philadelphia, propose to issue devotional works of a non-denominational character. At present, our Protestant pupils are instructed in an undenominational series of Sunday-school lessons.

Medical Department

185 pupils have already arrived this session, and some more are expected. Among so many blind persons, vital statistics would prepare us for much illness and some deaths. The general health, however, continues excellent, in spite of blind persons' well-known predisposition to disease, and also in spite of our over-crowded buildings. The physician, Dr. Corson, makes daily visits, and passes under close scrutiny all ailments, real or imaginary. Dr. Corson's system of opthhalmic treatment has brought many severe affections under control, and in several cases I have had the great pleasure of returning children to their homes with their sight restored.

Domestic Department.

The Government are already in possession of particular information respecting the structural renewals, alterations and extensions required, and I trust, Sir, that your recommendations may be speedily carried out. The old heating service was never designed for the task that is now put on it, and in many parts of the building the coils require the company of stoves to keep the steam-pipes warm. The flooring of the main halls has become macerated into a mere anatomy of pine knots, so that the central line looks like the backbone of some gigantic saurian showing through the floor. In the United States the public institutions have found the only flooring material that wears satisfactorily to be the Georgia or yellow pine. Of this, the "comb-grained" variety is the best, but it is expensive, costing in the Northern States \$50 per thousand feet at the planing-mill. It can scarcely be hoped that any part of the Dominion will furnish this valuable wood; the habitat of the tree (Pinus Mitis of Michaux) lies south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Delaware River to the head of Lake Superior. The wood is close grained, but its tough-wearing quality is probably due in large measure to its resinous character. This suggests whether one of the numerous rosin oils would not be a better application for soft pine floors than the linseed oil that we have generally used?

Trouble is often experienced here in procuring satisfactory coal, hard as well as soft. The insertion of the name of the mine in the contract does not prove a sufficient check. The best analyst or mineralogist cannot identify coal in this way; and, even though the coal offered may actually be taken from the mine alleged, the particular seam may contain such an admixture of coal-shale and foreign substances that the fuel is practically rendered worthless. Coal-shale is simply a slaty mineral, stained with carbon, and it bears a relation to true coal inferior to the relation that stained basswood bears to mahogany. In respect of weight the relation is reversed, coal-shale being often twice as heavy as coal. Finally, when the fuel is wet, it is difficult to distinguish coal from this worthless substitute. Coal miners and dealers are thus exposed to strong temptation. The only effective check on this adulteration is to burn in the Institution furnaces an occasional load of the fuel as it is being delivered. I would therefore recommend that in our contracts for coal, hard as well as soft, the following stipulation be inserted:—"The coal shall be delivered dry, free from slack, small coal, and foreign substances; when consumed in the Institution furnaces it shall not yield any clinkers or more than twenty per cent. of ash." These conditions are not unduly onerous—they were fulfilled in 1879; and coal that does not come up to these conditions is not proper fuel.

Our defective iron roofs are now being treated with the cement and paint process that I lately recommended; and, from a close examination of other roofs that have been similarly treated and have remained staunch for three years, I think that we have at length solved a perplexing question. This important repair is being defrayed by the Department of Public Works. The roof of the newly erected wing is not included in the repairs, as it remains quite water-proof. The same firm (Messrs. Gould and Agnew) that laid this new roof have the contract for the cementing of the older roofs.

Grounds.

The Institution grounds are now fast being redeemed from their bleak desolation, but a small annual subsidy will be required for some years to come. The grounds ought to be thickly studded with clusters of trees to break the force of the gales which sometimes strike this terrace with appalling violence. Here, as in the realms of King Aleinoüs, the west wind doth prevail; but our blind minstrels are not fanned by languid zephyrs, as was Demodocus, the blind minstrel of the soft Pheacians. No; the storms that thunder down the Oxford Hills, leap the Grand River, and charge up our incline, are wild marauders that can be kept at bay only by dense chevaux-de-frise of evergreens. For wind-fences, Norway spruce (Abies excelsa) is of course invaluable, but in the same genus we have two native trees, the black spruce and the white (A. Nigra, A. Alba), whose merits hitherto have been singularly overlooked, and which yield very pleasing contrasts of foliage. There is a variety of the Canadian black spruce that reaches a majestic height, and which in symmetry and other ornamental qualities yields to no evergreen imported from

Norway hills or any other. There are also great decorative capabilities in our native cypress and arbor vitæ. Not the least part of the valuable service yielded by the recent Agricultural Commission of Ontario, was a review of our Canadian forest trees.

With a little labour, I could readily form a most ornamental sheet of water from the natural springs in the low marshy part of our ground. A lovely bit of landscape gardening is there trying to smile through a veil of reeds and sedges. At present the ground is generously given over to squatting bullfrogs that make our summer nights hideous by fruitless endeavours to tune their violincellos. This sheet of water could in winter be put to excellent service as a skating pond, and thus be made to yield a vast fund of healthful enjoyment to the blind. There can be no doubt that systematic physical exercise would immensely reduce the list of weakly and morose. The blind are so debarred from usual outlets of muscular energy that they require enforced exercise, not only on physical but even on moral grounds. Swimming is a valuable acquisition, and the blind learn it readily. By his expertness in swimming, one of our pupils, Frederick Boyer, recently, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and danger, rescued a blind companion from drowning in Port Colborne harbour. He well earned by his courage, and received, the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England. The presentation was publicly made at the close of last session, by the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, who, with great kindness, came from Toronto specially to honor the occasion.

Conclusion.

Though blind persons are often constitutionally timid, yet there are not wanting conspicuous instances where the brave heart within has guided blind men to high endeavour. In our day, the Coryphæus of blind athletes—intellectual as well as physical—is the present Postmaster-General of England. But it is often erroneously said that Professor Fawcett's is the first instance where, without sight, any one has become a leading publicist or man of affairs. In the history of Europe other instances are not wanting, even though we should confine ourselves to the present century. In Belgium, fifty years ago, Rodenbach was one of the lions to be visited. Lady Morgan and Mrs. Trollope have left us graceful silhouettes of the blind deputy as he appeared in the legislature and in society. He largely directed the revolutionary movement of 1830, carrying by his personal weight the exclusion of the Orange-Nassau family from the Belgian throne. A quarter of a century earlier, when Holland became a province of France, and Napoleon's brother became its pro-consul, Louis Bonaparte found indispensable to his government the talents and integrity of blind Schimmelpenninck, who had been the Grand Pensionary of the Dutch Republic. Only fourteen years ago the blind King of Hanover sturdily defended the autonomy of his people against the man of blood and iron; and, like blind John of Bohemia, who faced the English at Creçy, George V. faced the Prussians at Langensalza. Ay, and defeated them with heavy loss! though afterwards the fortune of war went against him, as it did against his mightier ally. In England, blindness has hitherto proved a most formidable barrier to advancement, presumably because blind men were not recognized in Doomsday Book! Mr. Gladstone doubtless used some heroic discipline with his parliamentary forces before justice was done to Professor Fawcett. Yet cases are not wanting in England where public men have had to rely on the eyes of others. Lord Sherbrooke (Hon. Robt. Lowe) has lately made public reference to his dependence upon readers. Mr. Gladstone's own sight was, in his early days of authorship, threatened by a painful affection, and it was while he was seeking alleviation in France that he published at Amiens his famous book on The State in its Relation to the Church. In recognizing the merits of Professor Fawcett, the Premier was upholding the cause of the blind throughout the world. This high official recognition will have far-reaching results, and will mark 1880 as a memorable year in the history of the blind.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> > J. HOWARD HUNTER, M.A.,

Principal.

STATISTICS

For year ending 30th September, 1880.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

| | No. | | No. |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| American Canadian English French German | 67 48 2 | Irish Norwegian Scotch Wendish | 51 1 20 3 |

II.—RELIGION.

| | No. | | No. |
|--|--|--|----------|
| Baptists Bible Christians Congregationalists Davidites Disciples Episcopalians Jews. | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | Lutherans Methodists Presbyterians Quakers Roman Catholics Tunkers | 59 31 |

III.—AGES.

| | No. | | No. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 6 years | 3 4 7 10 10 10 11 6 15 | 17 years 18 " 19 " 20 " | 10 10 16 10 10 10 8 8 |

IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

| | No. | | No. |
|-------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Agents | 2 | Butcher | 1 |
| Artist | 1 | Cabman | 1 |
| Auctioneer | 1 | Carpenters | 15 |
| Axe grinder | 1 | Clerks. | 2 |
| Barber | 1 | Conductor | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 5 | Coopers | 2 |

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.—Continued.

| | No. | . - - | No. |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Custom's officer | 1 | Police constable | 1 |
| Educator | 1 | Pump-maker | 1 |
| Farmers | 77 | Saddler | 1 |
| Fisherman | 1 | Sailor | 1 |
| Gardeners | 3 | Steamboat engineer | 1 |
| Hostler | 1 | Stonecutter | 1 |
| Hotel-keepers | 3 | Shoemakers | 3 |
| Labourers | 37 | Tailor | 1 |
| Merchants | 9 | Teamster | 1 |
| Millers | 2 | Tow agent | 1 |
| Mill-wright | 1 | Tradesman | 1 |
| Miner | 1 | Vessel agent | 1 |
| Painters | 2 | Waggonmaker | 1 |
| Plumber | 1 | Weaver | 1 |
| Pedlar | 1 | Wood turner | 1 |
| Physician | 1 | Not stated | 11 |
| | | | 203 |

V.—ATTENDANCE.

| | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| endan | ce for p | ortion | of yea | r endir | ng 30th | September, 1872 | 20 34 | 14 24 | 34 58 |
| 6.6 | 66 | " | ** | " | " | 1874 | 66 | 46 | 112 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1875 | 89 | 50 | 139 |
| 4.6 | 6.6 | •6 | 4.6 | 4 6 | 6.6 | 1876. | 84 | 64 | 148 |
| 66 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 66 | 1877 | 76 | 72 | 148 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 44 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1878. | 91 | 84 | 175 |
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 66 | 6.6 | 1879 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 66 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 66 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 1880 | 105 | 98 | 203 |

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

Brantford, October 6th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following, as the Report of the Physician

for the current year ending 30th September, 1880.

It is known to you that a great tidal wave of disease swept over this Province during the winter of 1879-80. In common with nearly every city, town, village and hamlet in the country, our Institution passed through the trying ordeal of an epidemic, first of measles, and afterwards of scarlet fever. The first case of measles made its appearance in the month of January, and in a few days afterwards about forty pupils were down with the disease. In such an exigency, with our limited hospital accommodation, it became necessary to convert three of the dormitories into wards for this large number of patients. Our resources were also severely taxed in improvising a staff of efficient nurses, yet I am happy to state the whole number were brought safely through. In one of the younger pupils, however, the attack was complicated by a severe inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by such grave symptoms as a high temperature and low muttering delirium, but after hanging in the balance between life and death for several, days the inflammatory action subsided and the little patient was finally restored to health.

Only a short rest was granted us before scarlet fever made its unwelcome appearance in our midst, but, by taking the precaution to isolate the cases as they occurred, the disease was fortunately limited to some half dozen pupils. About the same time the malady found its way into the families of the Principal, the Trades-instructor, the gardener and the teamster, outside the Institution, so that a total of fifteen or twenty cases were under treatment, all of whom passed through the disease in safety. Both measles and scarlet fever are popularly considered, communicable from one to another, and no doubt measles are highly contagious, yet in the case of scarlet fever there are facts which prove conclusively that the disease is spread by other means than contagion, as in its sudden and universel outbreak in a large city, where the question of contagion must be excluded as impossible, and under such circumstances the epidemic could not be controlled or circumscribed in its progress. Aside from any epidemic cause, whether atmospherical or electrical, the most common origin of these exanthemata is to be found in foul water, or the vitiated atmosphere generated by cesspools and privy vaults, and from these causes we are comparatively free. Had it been otherwise—had there been these unwholesome conditions of air and water combined with the overcrowded state of the Institution, the consequences might have been serious in the extreme. And I am here reminded to observe, that owing to the large increase in our numbers, greater perils are in store, should an epidemic overtake us with dormitories so closely packed with human beings as to prevent a pure and healthy atmosphere within. Let us hope your influence will be used at the next session of the Legislature to secure the increased accommodation so urgently demanded.

In the treatment of the diseases of the eye, with which a class of our pupils are afflicted, very practical and beneficent results have been obtained during the year. Pupils who entered the Institution practically blind, have been returned to their homes with vision so far restored as to permit their engaging in the ordinary avocations of every day life.

The food supplied has been generally satisfactory, with one marked exception. I refer to the butter, which is an important article of diet; but for a considerable time the con-

tractor furnished quantities so rancid and rank as to be not only unpalatable but positive-

ly deranging and injurious to the delicate stomachs of the pupils.*

It is matter for congratulation that there are no deaths to record for the year, and the fact seems marvellous when we remember the large number who suffered from some form of severe illness, especially in the case of a delicate female pupil who had dropsy of the chest, from chronic pleurisy. This patient had a similar attack on the opposite side of the chest, the previous year, and she was advised not to return to the Institution, especially as there was a consumptive tendency in her family history.

I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the Principal for his earnest co-operation in enforcing all needed sanitary regulations, and for his countenance and support

generally, in the discharge of my responsible duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.,

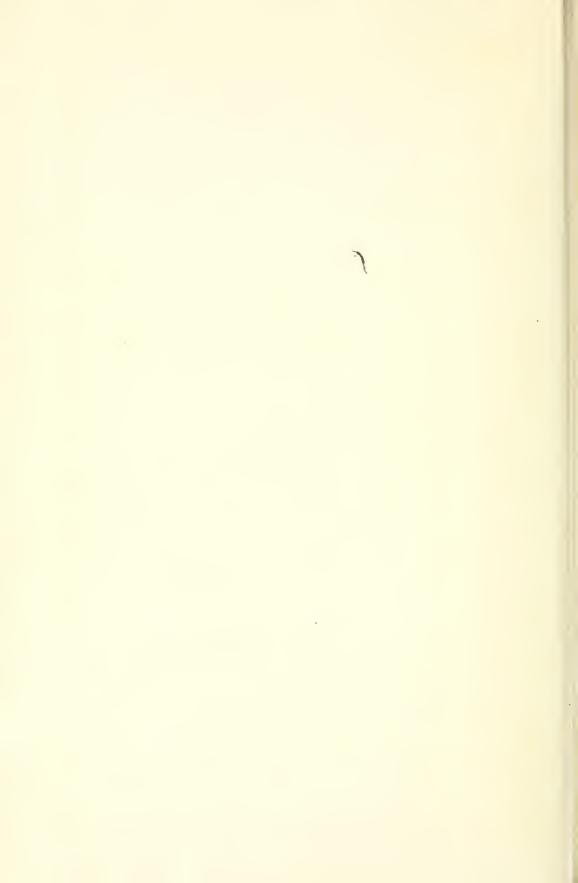
Physician.

^{*}As soon as this matter was reported to me I instructed the Bursar to return to the contractor the bad butter, and to buy good at the contractor's expense. I also gave notification of the contract.—Inspector.









BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967

